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## Location of Leach Waters in Irrigated Land

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the location of seepage waters in the territory of Uzbekistan and their influence on the road surface are studied. Sizot waters are formed from the complex effects of climate and hydrogeological conditions. The location of Sizot waters varies over a wide range. The depth, mineralization and chemical composition of Sizot waters undergo seasonal, annual and multi-year changes. The regime and balance of stormwater are formed under the influence of natural and economic factors.*

**Key words:** *seepage water, roadbed, artificially irrigated fields, climate change, mineralization.*

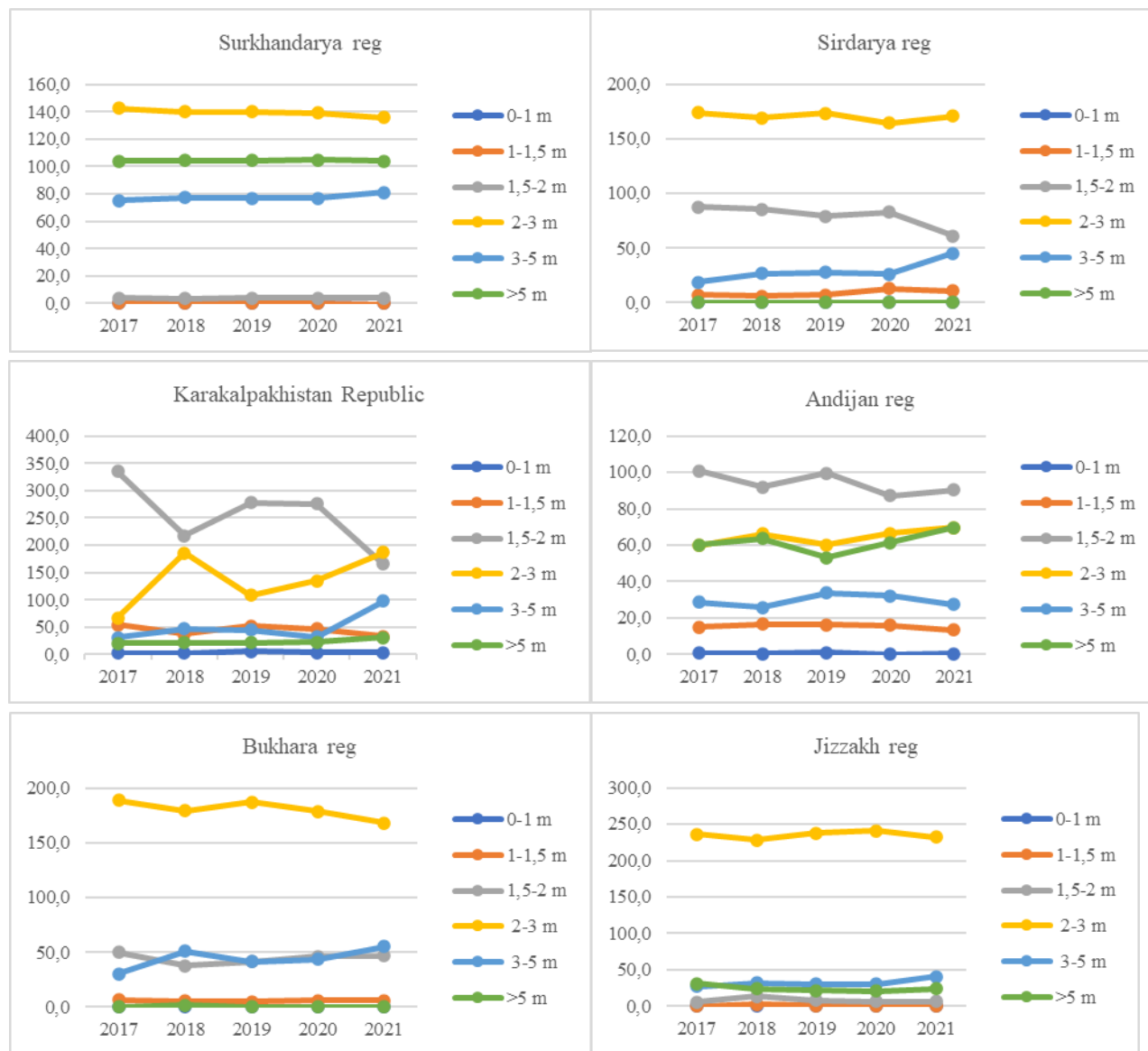
**Enterence.** At the border of each climatic and hydrodynamic region, there may be one or more local factors that complicate or change the natural hydrochemical conditions. These are the current salinity of rock and seepage water and the residual sea salinity. Accumulation of salt-containing bedrock, denudation processes (decomposition, destruction, transport, deposition) and its products. Additional nutrition of Sizot waters with highly mineralized water under pressure. High alkalinity of seepage water, which leads to salinization of the soil with soda. Mud Volcanoes and Ice Dome Tectonics.

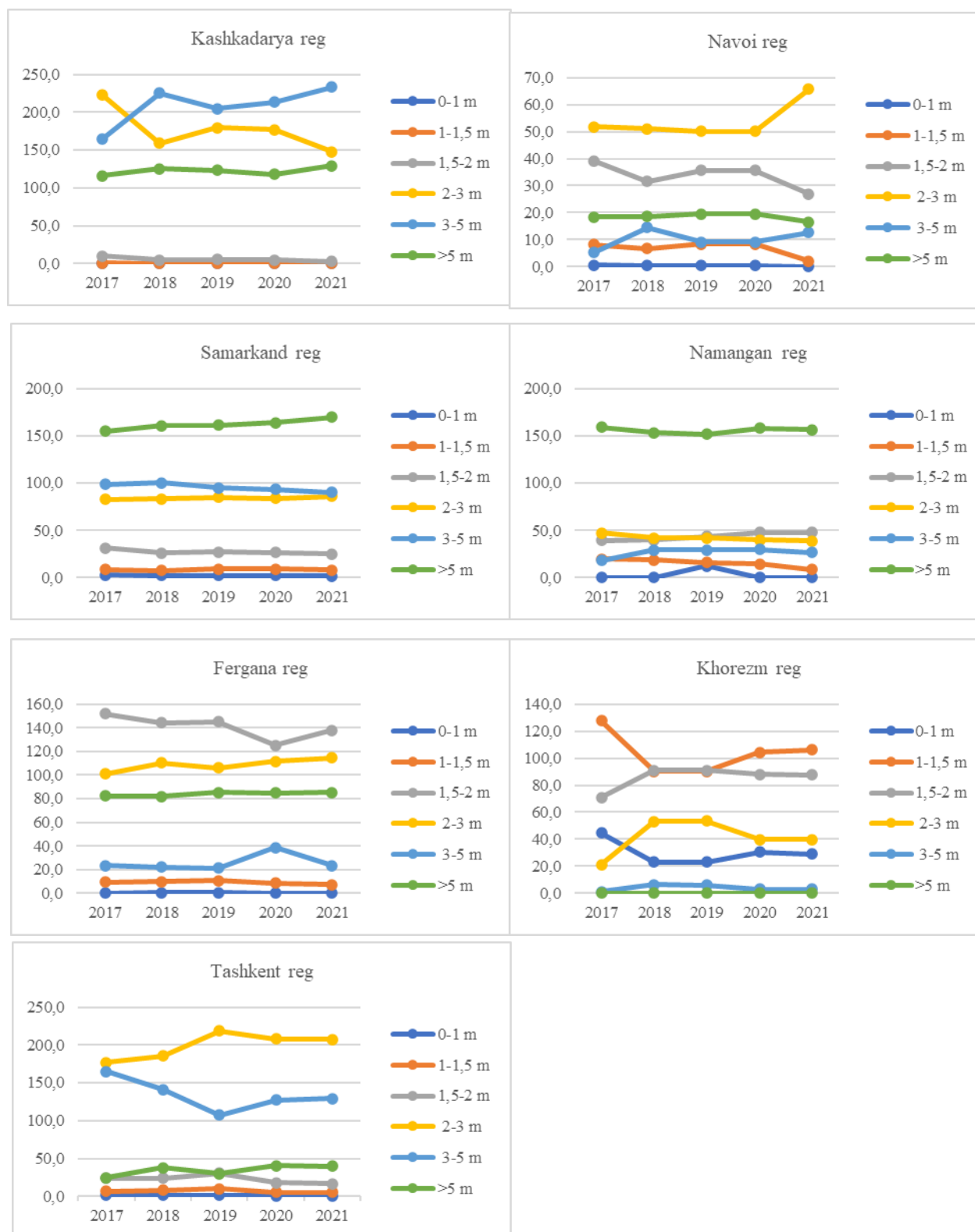
The complexity of the geochemical conditions manifests itself in the increase of salt reserves in seepage waters, water layers and rocks of the aeration region.

**The main part:** Sizot waters are underground waters that are located above the first impermeable layer above the earth's surface, have a permanent, pressure-free surface and have a free surface. Therefore, such waters are common in irrigation fields, and they are located close to the ground in the main irrigation fields. They have various mineralization and chemical composition. Such waters actively participate in the processes occurring in the soil layer and determine the direction of the processes.

Sizot waters are spread over large geographic and local latitudes and are located in unique conditions. The territory of Uzbekistan (irrigation fields) is located in the semi-desert and semi-desert natural regions. In these regions, under natural conditions, there is little precipitation and strong evaporation [1].

In the diagrams below, the irrigated areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan are divided into areas according to the depth of the seepage water in years..





As can be seen from the above diagrams, we can see that the irrigated areas in Uzbekistan change depending on their depth [2].

**Conclusion:** We can see the formation of irrigated land, land use and the processes of formation of seepage waters.

In turn, we can see the reasons for the formation of seepage water in the irrigated lands and the location of the irrigated land areas in our republic according to the depth of the seepage water location.

In particular, it is necessary to study the characteristics of seepage water in order to improve the operational performance of the roads passing through the irrigated areas.

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