



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00609.1

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFLOW AND SUBSIDENCE TURBIDITY IN WATER INTAKE CHANNELS

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the processes of turbidity, infiltration and sedimentation of mud, the annual volume of turbidity in the water intake without a dam from the Amu Darya to the Amu-Bukhara Canal. It is established that the decrease in water consumption, turbidity and transparency of the flow along the length of the intake channels is mainly due to the level of water consumption, turbidity of the river and the amount of water flowing through the main ABMC facility. As a result of the reconstruction of the main structure and the ABMC canal with the widespread use of hydro-mechanization devices, it became possible to carry out such water consumption. As the volume of water intake increased, so did the amount of turbidity that came with the water. A large amount of

floating and attracting silt coming from the river will sink into the channel bed, reducing the living cross-section and carrying capacity of the channel.

KEYWORDS: *Amu Darya, channel, river, muddy, water, flow, level, flow, structure, water velocity, muddy subsidence. The Amu-Bukhara machine canal is the main source of irrigation in the Bukhara and Navoi regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Farob district of the Lebap region of Turkmenistan. Over the years of operation, the water flow through the channel has increased several times and now reaches 400 m³ / s.*

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