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GEOLOGICAL HAZARD EVENTS, EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

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Annotation

Geological hazard events, earthquakes and their consequences. One of the most dangerous and terrible natural disasters is an earthquake. An earthquake is an underground impact and vibration of the surface layer of the earth, which occurs due to natural disasters and technological processes.

Key words: earthquake, volcano, hypocenter, epicenter, earthquake.

The source of the underground shock is caused by the release of long-term accumulated energy in the earth's subsurface. The center of the interior of the furnace is called the hypocenter, and the center above the earth is called the epicenter. Earthquakes are divided into the following groups according to the causes of their occurrence:

- Tectonic earthquakes;
- Volcanic earthquakes;
- Overturning, shaking earthquakes;
- Man-made (related to human engineering) earthquakes.

Among the types of earthquakes mentioned above, the one that spreads over a large area and causes the most damage is the tectonic earthquake. When we talk about such earthquakes, we understand the movement (tectonic forces) in the lithospheric folds. Earthquakes that occur as a result of the overturning of large pieces of rocks on the slopes or the collapse of mountains are called rollover earthquakes. The area of propagation of this earthquake is small, and in most cases it is harmless. Earthquakes associated with the volcanic process, that is, the release of underground magma to the surface of the earth through a volcanic channel, are called volcanic earthquakes. Since such earthquakes are associated with volcanic activity, in most



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cases they are accurately predicted. That is why the damage caused by it will not be strong. Earthquakes related to human engineering activities have been observed mainly in recent years. Such earthquakes occur in areas where large water reservoirs have been created, in areas where gas and oil products have been extracted from the ground. A person's engineering activity causes earthquakes by affecting and changing the underground components to one degree or another. As a result of the construction of dams in river valleys, reservoirs with an area of several thousand km² and a volume of more than several hundred km³ (for example, the total volume of the Chervok reservoir is 2.1 billion m³, the water surface area is equal to 3640) have been created. Gas and oil lying at a depth of 4000-5000 m from the ground are being pumped to the surface, and coal, which has been lying under the ground for long geological periods, is burned and turned into gas. For the purpose of temporary storage, gas and oil products are sometimes injected under high pressure into underground caves, pits and pores of rocks, and a large amount of mineral water is extracted from underground. An increase in the amount of energy collected in the places of human influence of the earth's crust to one or another level. It is known from science that the earthquakes caused by the decrease were observed in India, USA and Uzbekistan. In particular, several earthquakes occurred in this area after the construction of the Charvoq reservoir. According to the investigations, it was observed that these earthquakes occur in connection with the mechanisms of their preparation and occurrence, the amount of water collected in the Charvoq reservoir, and the speed with which the collected water is released from the reservoir. First of all, 2.1 billion of the reservoir. in the process of filling with more than m³ of water, microfractures, cracks and their relative movement caused by the compression and tension of the rocks lying at the bottom of the reservoir, and secondly, the water is not released from the reservoir at the same rate and is applied to the rocks. It was caused by the disproportionate release and change of the secretive forces. Some scientists associate the 8-10 magnitude earthquakes in Gazli, which occurred in the western region of our republic in 1976 and 1984, with the existing gas fields in this region and the process of gas extraction from them. The hypocenter of the Gasli earthquake in 1976 (the epicenter, the rupture of rock layers at a certain depth of the lithosphere, the place of thrust) is in the depth range of 5-25 km of the earth's crust, and in the 1984 earthquake, it is 50-200 km located between The accumulation of energy that causes an earthquake, the rate of its consumption, the amount of gas absorbed from the earthquake areas, and the consequence of a certain



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violation of the ratio of the natural pressure falling on the rock layers of the earth's bottom accelerates the time of the earthquake. According to the depth of the location of the earthquake center - the hypocenter: in the surface part of the earth - up to 70 km, in the middle part - 70-300 km, and in the deep part - below 300 km in the "mantle" layer can be distinguished. It is noted that the foci of earthquakes observed in our republic are mainly located at depths of up to 70 km. The main indicators of an earthquake are as follows: the depth of the earthquake center, the amplitude of the earthquake, and the intensive energy of the earthquake. Characteristics of earthquake force:

Depending on the strength of the earthquake on the CEC scale, the following situations are observed:

1 points - imperceptible, recorded only by seismic instruments;

2 points - very weak, some people sitting inside the house can feel it (windows shake);

3 points - weak, most people do not feel it, a person sitting quietly in an open place can feel it. Suspended objects vibrate slowly;

4 points - moderately noticeable. People standing in the open, inside the building will notice. The walls of the house are creaking. Household appliances tremble, suspended objects vibrate;

5 points - very strong. Everyone notices, the sleeping person wakes up, some people run out into the yard. The liquid in the dishes shakes and spills, the hanging household appliances shake violently;

6 points - strong. Everyone notices, the sleeping person wakes up, many people run out into the yard. Pets will be restless. In some cases, the books on the bookshelf, the dishes on the shelves of household items fall over;

7 points - very strong. Many people are afraid, they run out into the street, car drivers notice it even while driving, big cracks appear on the walls of the houses, the water in the pools splashes and becomes cloudy.

8 points - decaying. Buildings made of raw bricks are completely destroyed, cracks appear in more mature buildings, chimneys on the top of houses fall, some trees fall with their whole trunks, break, collapses and landslides occur in mountainous areas. happens.

9 points - devastating. Buildings and structures built to withstand earthquakes are also severely damaged. Ordinary buildings will be completely destroyed, cracks will appear on the surface of the earth, underground water may leak.



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10 points - finisher. All buildings will be destroyed. Railway tracks become undulating and bend to one side, underground utility pipes are cut off, subsidence occurs. Water basins hit the coast with waves, large landslides occur on rocky slopes.

11 points - tragic. Almost all the buildings will be destroyed, the dams will burst, the railways will fail completely, large cracks will appear in the surface of the earth, mud will rise up from the underground, landslides and collapses will come to an end.

12 points - strong tragic. Big changes are taking place in the upper part of the earth. All buildings will be completely destroyed, rivers will change, waterfalls will appear, natural dams will be created.

About 20 percent of the territory of the CIS is considered to be a seismically active region, and such regions mainly include mountainous regions, the North Caucasus, the North Caucasus, the Carpathians, South Crimea, Moldavia, Primorye, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, the Kuril Islands, Turkmenistan and O includes the mountainous regions of Central Asia. As mentioned above, earthquakes cause huge material losses and thousands of people die. For example, in 1990, an 8-point earthquake in Iran killed 50,000 people, and nearly 1 million people lost blood and were injured. A similar situation was observed in the December 7, 1988 earthquake in Armenia. There was a very strong earthquake (10.5 points) and as a result 25 thousand people died. A similar situation was observed in the 1966 Tashkent earthquake. An 8-point earthquake occurred there, causing damage to buildings and large structures. The tremors were repeated from time to time for several days. As a result, more than 35,000 houses were destroyed, 78,000 families became homeless, 2 million people were displaced. residences on square meters of land, schools with 7,600 seats, preschools with 2,400 seats were destroyed, 690 trade and 84 different enterprise offices were damaged. the damage caused by an earthquake depends on the type and construction of the structure, as well as on the engineering-geological conditions of the construction sites, that is, on the level of strength of the types of rocks, properties and characteristics. When carrying out construction works in seismically active areas, it is necessary to comply with the laws and regulations approved by the state. One way to protect against an earthquake disaster is to pre-define seismically active regions. In this, a map will be made, marking the places where earthquakes of 7-8 points, which are dangerous for people and economic sectors, are possible. In such seismically active regions, various protection factors are considered in advance, construction, maintenance and even shutdown of some dangerous production industries (chemical plants, NPPs and similar enterprises) are carried out. Such

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work, that is, the map of seismically active areas of Uzbekistan, was valid until 1977, and now, as a result of the long-term research and observations of many seismologists, geologists, engineers in Uzbekistan, in 1996, the Institute of Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan A new seismological map of Uzbekistan was created by zoning is aimed at defining the following 3 categories of regions (zones) on the CEC-64 scale: Zone 1 > 9 and $M_{max} > 7.5$ (45%); Zone 1 > 8 and $M_{max} > 6.5-7.0$ (49%); Zone 1 < 8 and $M_{max} < 7$ (6%). Including: Republic of Karakalpakstan - up to 6 points; in Khorezm and Samarkand regions - up to 7 points; in the cities of Tashkent, Karshi, Bukhara, Termez, Namangan, Fergana - up to 8 points; In Andijan region - there is a possibility of earthquake up to 9 points. Estimating the strength of an earthquake. In the middle of its entire historical development, humanity has experienced many earthquakes and witnessed their tragic consequences. In the last 20th century, the strongest earthquakes were observed in the following places: in 1920 in China - 180 thousand, in 1923 in Japan - 100 thousand, in 1948 in Ashgabat - 110 thousand, in 1960 in Morocco - 12 thousand, in 1968 in Iran - 12 thousand, in 1970 in Peru -66 thousand, in 1988 in Armenia -25 thousand, in 1990 in Taiwan - (the number of dead is not clear) and in 1999 in Turkey - 18 thousand people died. Strong earthquakes were also observed in Uzbekistan. From Jurnla, in 1902 with 8-9 points in Andijan, in 1946 in Namangan (Chotkal earthquake), in 1868 and 1966 with 7-8 points in Tashkent, in Gazli with 8-10 points and in other places. In our twentieth century: in 2001, more than 30,000 people died and more than 100,000 people were left homeless due to a 7.9-magnitude earthquake in India; in 2003, a 6.5-magnitude earthquake struck Bam, Kerman province, Iran. the ground shook, more than 50 thousand people died, more than 50 thousand people were injured, and more than 90 percent of the houses in the city were completely destroyed. According to information, more than 950 earthquakes have occurred in Iran since 1990, as a result of which more than 117,000 people died and more than 140,000 people were injured in various degrees. 12,000 people were killed in the 2004 Moroccan earthquake, and more than 62,000 people died in the 2008 Sichuan earthquake in China, and more than 200,000 people were seriously injured, and more than 5 million people became homeless.

The large land area of the Central Asian countries is characterized by high seismic activity, and 80% of the territory of Uzbekistan is prone to earthquakes, and more than 20 million people live there. According to the seismologists of Uzbekistan, strong earthquakes are likely to be observed in the following regions: South Fergana,



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Eastern Fergana, Pskom Korjantaus, South Tien-Shan. It is in these regions that dangerous earthquakes were observed in the past centuries. From Jumla, 1209. - Khorezm, 1620. - Ferghana, 1902. - Andijan, 1976 and 1984. - Gaseous and hot. Earthquakes with high destructive power: 818-y.-Bukhara, 838-y. - Ferghana, 1208. - Khorazm, 1602, 1797, 1798, and 1820. Ferghana, 1946, Chotkal, 1976 and 1984. Gazli and 1966. He was in Tashkent. As mentioned above, during a strong earthquake, the integrity of the feed is broken, cracks and springs are formed. In such situations, bridges, roads, buildings and structures are scattered or destroyed. For example, 1908. In the California (USA) earthquake, cracks with a length of 450 km appeared.

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