

Environmental Problems of Improving the Water Supply of the Population in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

As we know, the river systems of Azerbaijan belong to the Caspian Sea basin. There are 8359 rivers in the republic, of which 8188 rivers are up to 25 km long, 107 rivers are 51-100 km long, and 22 rivers are more than 101-500 km long. 5141 of the rivers 1177 belong to the Kura basin, including the Araz basin. There are 3218 rivers and their tributaries that flow directly into the Caspian Sea.

Among the rivers directly flowing into the Caspian Sea, there is 1 river with a length of more than 200 km, and 6 rivers with a length of 200-100 km.

The hydrographic network of Azerbaijan corresponds to the stretching directions of the Greater and Lesser Caucasus and Talish mountain systems.

The uneven distribution of rainfall throughout the year in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is located in the arid climate zone, has created a problem of water shortage in individual regions due to climatic conditions.

The water resources of Azerbaijani rivers are about 30.9 km³. 20.6 km³ of it enters our republic from neighboring territories. The flow formed in Azerbaijan itself is 10.3 km³ (S.H. Rustamov, R.M. Qashgai, 1989), of which 3.13 km³ is due to the annual flow of rivers directly flowing into the Caspian Sea. The rivers of the southern and southeastern slopes of the Greater Caucasus also play a big role in improving the water supply in Azerbaijan and meeting the water needs of the republic's population. The Talysh mountains in the south of our republic also have a sufficient supply of drinking water. its waters have also started to be used.

Keywords: Caspian Sea, river length, arid climate, Kura, Araz, slope, etc.