



**ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NATURAL AND MAN-MADE CONDITIONS,  
ECOLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL STATE OF MINES**

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**ABSTRACT**

V state: Izmenenie soderjaniya rudnika i okrujayushchey ego rastitelnosti svyazano s izmeneniem klimata i perspektivami vodnykh resursov. Data obtained from system monitoring, dayut information and processes, management of ecological and hydrogeological conditions, ix prichinax and merah, prinimaemyx protiv etix processesov. It is necessary to develop an effective and protective strategy for the protection of the ecological environment, the preservation of water resources and the minimization of the impact of anthropogenic conditions on the environment.

**KEYWORDS**

Geoinformation systems, underground waters, chemistry, infrastructural changes.

**Introduction**

The environmental and hydrogeological condition of deposits is one of the topics widely related to changes in natural and man-made conditions. This article is devoted to a general description and description of water resources, past and future ecological status, as well as hydrogeological processes and their changes.

The natural water landscape and reservoirs determine the ecological status of the mines. Water supply, the study of the substances in it, changes in the passage of time, affect the flora and fauna.

The changing content of the mine and its surrounding vegetation is related to climate change and water resource prospects. And changes in drainage systems and rivers change this flora.

Water weapons are very important for mining and life activities. Aquifers can change, settle, and affect other water features.

**Changes in Ground Water:** Changes in mine groundwater, high water table, water table and water reservoirs directly affect the hydrogeological condition of the mine.

**Urbanization and Infrastructural Changes:** Urbanization processes, infrastructural changes (sewerage, water supply systems) and urban intensification have a direct impact on the natural state of the mine.

Exploitation of gas, oil and other minerals, technological changes, as well as groundwater treatment and changes to the environment.

The environmental and hydrogeological condition of the mine should be noted through independent monitoring and scientific research. These changes can be better understood by collecting, analyzing and inferring data.

The ecological and hydrogeological state of deposits is one of the irreversible processes that deal with changes in natural and man-made conditions. Effective management of water resources, protection of natural landscape, study of hydrogeological processes and independent conduct of monitoring processes, helps to fully understand the ecological and hydrogeological situation.

**Flow Directions and Water Level Decreasing:** Changes in flow directions, precipitation, and how these flows affect water distribution can alter ecological processes. This condition more clearly defines the areas affected by water.

Changes in water sources, expansion of water resources and their use, have environmental and economic impacts. Effective management of used water resources is important for environmental protection.

High waterlogging of water weapons can change the exchange of water in the connection between groundwater and aquifers. This should improve the wastage of water resources and changes in water distribution.

Groundwater pollution through man-made conditions, industrial processes, and urbanization changes directly affects the hydrogeological condition. A more accurate understanding of this pollution through monitoring systems is important for progressive action.

**Chemical Exchange and Chemical Materials:** Chemical exchanges, water weapons with chemical materials, man-made processes and weapons, can change the ecological status of deposits. Monitoring of chemical exposures and understanding their ecological effects is of great importance in environmental conservation.

In urbanized areas, paving and paving can make a difference. These man-made processes play a major role in changing water-affected areas, water resources and ecological status.

The laws, regulatory documents and management systems of the society and the state are of great importance in allowing the protection of the ecological and hydrogeological state. Laws aimed at protecting waters, natural landscapes and environmental activities are important.

Community organizations seek to protect the ecological environment through environmental scales and measures. As explained by Eduardo Matsurom, it is necessary to work together with the community, as there is a general consensus about the environmental situation in society.

Further scientific research is needed to understand changes in ecological and hydrogeological status, increase or decrease of some important environmental impacts. These studies are also important for the development of technologies that have an effective impact on the ecological situation.

Technological development allows for the independent organization of monitoring and monitoring of environmental conditions. A single monitoring system helps to provide information on environmental status to management bodies, scientific community and society.

Cooperation with independent services and external reviews creates additional opportunities that are used to improve the community's understanding of the ecological and hydrogeological situation, the impact of which it is being organized against.

Educating, demonstrating, and updating the community is important in changing the ecological and hydrogeological situation. Community needs to be equipped with knowledge and skills to counter environmental impacts, protect water resources, and explore ecological balances.

## Summary:

Often, ecological and hydrogeological conditions of deposits are related to changes in natural and man-made conditions. As a result, society, state, and technology are used together to play a major role in protecting the ecological environment, understanding the hydrogeological situation, and protecting the flora. Independent monitoring, scientific research, cooperation with society and government organizations, and providing society with ecological balances are important for preserving the ecological environment and ensuring a simple life.

The data obtained from the monitoring systems provide information about the processes affecting the ecological and hydrogeological state, their causes, and actions taken against these processes. Changes in ecological and hydrogeological conditions should be understood through independent scientific research. These studies should provide information on the causes of the changes, their major effective effects and future projections.

Environmental and hydrogeological conditions of deposits, changes in natural and man-made conditions, in turn, should be understood through monitoring and scientific research. It is necessary to develop effective and defensive strategies to protect the ecological environment, conserve water resources, and minimize the environmental impact of man-made conditions.

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