SCHEME OF COMPLEX USAGE VAKHSH RIVER

Sources p. Вахш 3600 m in eastern an end on Алайской rise at the altitude Apron plains under a title r.Kizil-su. By accepting a number of sources with Alaya and Zaalaya chain, the river .Kizil-su enters in tract Karategin, where she receives at the left large in-leak r. Flours - su, powered glaciers of northern decline chain of Peter I, basic of which is the glacier Fedchenco. From coalescence Kizil-su and Muk-su the river receives a title Surhob. Below Garm Surhob river drains with river Obi-Hingou.

The river Obi-Hingou follows from a large glacier Garm by many sources.

After coalescence of the rivers. Surhob, and Obi-Hingou the river receives a title Vakhsh and flows on a southwest, saving the title before coalescence with Panj river.

Northern part of apron plain Vakhsh river has state figurative a constitution. The reduced sites with abrupt sides and bold coasts frequently difficultly driven, are interleaved by rather broad apron plains objected alluviy-proluviy with deposits. Here on terraces and detrital cones small stream the sowings, in the main grain& of cultures, gardens and vineyards are placed. All large settlements are dated almost for these sites

At an exit of the river Vakhsh from a mining zone (156 kms from an ostium) on flat apron plain she supplies by water left bank Vakhsh a main channel and right bank a channel Shurobad. Vakhsh the apron plain which has been run in within the Soviet authority, introduces large region on cultivation of fine-filament kinds of a cotton plant. Below than these water intakes the river flows on broad apron plain. In undercurrent the channel of the river is broken on the hose, and width it reaches 400 m; there are broad overflows with feral toogai by green.

Meal of the river Vakhsh glacial - snow, catchment the area - 39 thousand.km^2, expansion - 353 kms, dip - 835 m.

The potential hydropower resources of the basic rivers of basin Вахша estimate in 8,6 mln kwt. On mean annual of power, or 75,5 bil.kwt.h of annual energy.

These resources lengthwise rivers are arranged nonuniformly, their basic part, about 4 mln.kwt, is necessary on a site of the river in a mining zone, where the greatest dip (5,2-
3,2 m / kms) is massed; the lower site(segment) in view of small slope of the river (0,2 m / kms) is less suitable for power usage.

Usage of the river is reviewed in nine stages with following hydrounit: Rogun, Shurob, Nurek, Baipaza, Sangtuda-1, Sangtuda--2, Head, perepadnaya and Central. Five hydrostations are already constructed and operate, and four should be constructed. The brief description of the basic complex hydrounit under the adopted scheme of breakdown on a stage energy of usage is resulted below.

On Vakhsh the capabilities were determined to regulate a sink for the purposes of an irrigation and power engineering in two large water storage basins at Nurek and Rogun hydrounit

The Rogun Hydro Power Station is the largest on the Vakhsh River, which ensuring most effective function all of the HPP Vakhsh River Cascade. It is practically possible the full assimilation of the Vakhsh River Power potensial, and also to regulate the water power of Amu-Darya River when the construction of Rogunskaya Hydro Power Development would be completed.

Making the Multi-seasonal Regulation of the Vaksh River flow the Rogun Hydro will not only increase HPP Vakhsh Cascade output of electric power but the most important it will let to operate in any kind of necessary regime, generating summer electric power, but the more deficit bases electric power in this region, that is why it would be important

not only for Tajikistan but for all countries of Central Asia, and also the south neighbor countries.

It is not small significance of the irrigation effect that will be provided by construction of Rogun Hydro Power Plant, especially for Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. The main importance are making possible to irrigate large areas of the new land, as so as increasing melioration conditions of the land being cultivated . Besides, the Rogun Hydro reservoir, undoubted, could be improve the situation in the Amu-Darya river and help to resolve the problems of the Aral Sea.