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DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE TYPES

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Abstract: The low mountains of Uzbekistan are one of the most difficult regions in terms of their richness and use of natural resources. One of the most important tasks today is the sustainable use of natural resources in the lowlands of the country, the development of measures to combat desertification.

Keywords: erosion, denudation, aerodynamic, ephemerals predominate, polymineral, fine-grained.

Introduction

Today, the remnant mountains of the Kyzylkum are one of the most difficult regions of Uzbekistan in terms of their richness and use of natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis of the ecological and geo-ecological status of the lowland region, to study its sustainable development in general and the specific problems of desertification in an integral way and thus solve them. The development of scientific and practical proposals is of great importance.

Here is a brief description of the landscape types of the Kuljuq mountain range.

Main part

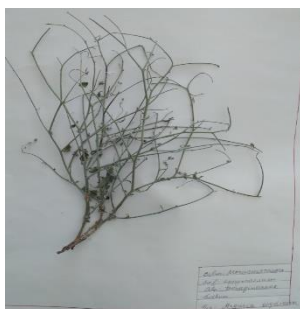
1.A type of landscape consisting of aquifer-rock, metamorphic, partially magmatic rocks. These occupy the highest hypsometric staircase. From the top, the ridge resembles an almond-shaped tree. Morphologically, it resembles a two-humped camel lying on the ground. Its highest peaks are in the west (785 m) and east (773 m, Bosh Gujumdi). The central part is relatively low and up to 35 km wide. The watershed-type, rocky landscape is a latitudinal, archipelago of bare rocks. Most of them are composed of metamorphic black shale, sandstone and partly biotite granite rocks of the Stone Age. While the average annual rainfall in the foothills is around 101-134 mm, in these landscapes the amount is 1.5-2.0 times

higher, and the intensity of erosion, denudation, aerodynamic processes is relatively strong. Bare erosion openings and gravitational processes, especially in the upper reaches of the rivers, are typical of high mountains. Vegetation is sparse, xerophytic shrubs, ephemerals predominate. At the same time, the landscapes are used for livestock purposes. Granite from the Tashbulak deposit and metamorphic shales from the openings in the middle of the streams are used as construction materials.





2. Types of proluvial-accumulative landscapes on the slopes and foothills of low mountains, terraced, stepped, sloping. This is the second step in terms of hypsometry. The landscape is covered with deluvial, proluvial gypsum rocks of various sizes. It includes terraces and their rocks formed in the Lower, Middle and Upper Quaternary (Knyazbulok-Karakol-Akchadarya). These terraced, stepped, sloping plains are interspersed with dry riverbeds every 1.0-2.5 km. Beneath the proluvial rocks are yellow clayey, saline marine deposits. The proluvial rocks covering the surface of the landscapes are unsorted and have different mechanical and mineral composition. The vegetation is dominated by xerophytic shrubs such as partak, white forest (dyereza), stone buckthorn, carrak, incense and ephemeral. These landscapes are mainly used by pastoralists, and in part by tourists from the "cultural zone" (oases) in the spring. In many places, pastures have become impoverished and overgrazed due to overgrazing.



3. Landscape type of erosion-accumulative river valleys formed on the slopes of low mountains. The base of the Kuljuqtag ridge was originally formed during the Hercynian fold of the Paleozoic era. After that, it collapsed. Due to the neotectonic movements that began during the Oligosten period, the ridge rises to an absolute height of 1,300 meters and is re-twisted. The tectonic structure causes the ridge to collapse rapidly. As a result of these erosion and denudation processes, more than 100 large river valleys have formed on the northern and southern slopes of the ridge (Nazarov, Khalimova, 2011). Due to the floods that occur in winter and spring, the rocks are pushed down. As a result, conical accumulative deposits of clay, sand, and gravel formed at the foot of the mountain. The asymmetrical relief is clearly visible in the cross section of the streams. The left bank is usually sloping and wide, while the right bank is short and steep. The "coriolis force" was well demonstrated here. The river valleys usually formed elbows at the miandral turns. Black metamorphic shales form erosive openings in their upper elbows, while in the lower foothills they are replaced by yellowish limestone clayey, saline marine deposits. These openings are often bare bedlands. The lowlands at the foot of the rivers have low-salinity, freshwater springs. In these settlements there are auls and pastures of Kazakh cattle breeders. River-valley landscapes are poor in vegetation due to the salinity of the soils, gypsum, and the relatively severe erosion and deflation processes. At the same time, in the lower part of the rivers, there are striped tugai forests. The dry streams in the rivers are the dynamic "axis" of the valley landscapes, through which large streams flow into the foothills.



4. Types of sandy landscapes in the foothills. These landscapes are mainly found in the "accumulative corridor" at the northern foot of Kuljuqtag and in the intermountain lowlands in the eastern part of the ridge. The sand layers have different thicknesses corresponding to the surface of the initial wavy relief, the color is yellowish-gray, polymineral, fine-grained (0.25-0.05 mm) and have an eolian base. In sandy areas, wormwood, bitter brain (saffron), rabbit, partak, nor boyalich, foul kovrak, buritikan, fine-grained sugar. planted saxaul bushes are 1.5-2.0 m high and have the appearance of a very sparse desert forest. Ephemeroids, such as lizards and lizards, formed a complete covering. This type of landscape is richer in biological resources than the landscapes mentioned above.

5. Types of clayey landscapes in lowlands. Their origin is associated with the accumulation and erosion of permanent and temporary runoff. In the lowlands of the northern and eastern foothills of the Kuljuqtag ridge there are almond-shaped clay plains. They are formed due to the opening of the lower clay layers due to the erosion activity of the streams. It is advisable to use some of these almond-shaped clay loams as small reservoirs. One of these sites is located near the south of the village of Chontiboy, in the northwestern foothills of Kuljuqtag. In some places, due to the convenience of the terrain, field roads were built in clayey landscapes.

6. Types of sandy landscapes in the lowlands. The Kuljuq Mountain Range has been submerged several times during geological history and has become landlocked again. These seas were sometimes salty and sometimes fresh. In addition, the igneous rocks that came to the surface contained varying amounts of water-soluble salts.

As the Kuljuq Mountain Range rises, the salts in the rocks are washed away, and the saline streams washed from the natural openings in the foothills form a kind of salty "island" and corridors in the lowlands. Remains (relics) are usually found in erosion openings (slopes) as

bare bedland corridors. There are plateaus, lanes, and sandy lowlands, where there are thick, loamy, and wet loam. Such surfaces are poor for vegetation, but around them there are salt marshes, white forest, sarsaparilla, sagebrush.

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