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## LATITUDE ZONING AND SECTOR OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL CRUST

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**Abstract:** this article analysis the diversity and evolution of the Earth's natural environment is the result of the combination and interaction of zonal and atonal factors. There is no place in the earth's crust where only zonal features or only atonal features are found. Zonal and atonal properties always and always interact and interact. This paper reveals that the law of zoning in the geographical crust is one of the first laws in geography. Some scientists determined the existence of climatic zones and zoning.

**Keywords:** geographical crust, diversity, evolution, law of zoning, latitude zoning, population density, evaporation, precipitation, erosion processes.

### **Introduction**

Zonal regularity in the Earth's crust is caused by the Earth's spherical shape and the associated uneven distribution of solar radiation on Earth, warm and cold currents in coastal areas, and changes in humidity and temperature as the ocean enters the mainland. As a result, the Earth's temperature, evaporation, precipitation, erosion processes, soils, plants, animals, and other areas are formed. Geographical zonation is manifested only on the surface of the Earth, at the junction of the atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere, and as the atmosphere rises, the zoning disappears as the lithosphere and hydrosphere go deeper. Geographic zonation is defined as the movement of geosystems from the equator to the poles and from the oceans to the inland. Therefore, the concepts of latitude zoning and sectoral are distinguished.

Latitude zonation is the lawful change of the components of nature and geosystems from the equator to the poles due to changes in the angle of incidence of sunlight. The largest zonal units of the geographical crust are climatic regions. They are divided into natural (geographical) zones depending on the ratio of heat and humidity. Natural zones are geosystems that within the climatic zones of the geographical crust, mainly in a certain order, depending on the amount and ratio of heat and moisture. Each natural area has its own soil, plants and animals. In addition, the natural processes associated with the Earth's external

forces - erosion, erosion, deflation, excavation vary by nature.

Zoning also affects population and economic activity. If you compare the map of the world's population density with the map of the world's natural zones, you will see that dense and dense deciduous forests, monsoon forests and hardwood deciduous evergreen natural zones are densely populated. Each natural zone has its own climate, soil, flora and fauna, and even natural geographical processes, which have a major impact on human economic activities, especially agriculture and construction. Our solar system's other terrestrial planets and even our own Moon have crusts. Like Earth, mostly silicate minerals form these extraterrestrial crusts. Unlike Earth, however, the interaction tectonic plates do not shape the crusts of these celestial bodies. Despite the Moon's smaller size, lunar crust is thicker than crust on Earth. Lunar crust is not a uniform thickness and in general tends to be thicker on the "far side," which always faces away from Earth. One of the most volcanic crusts in the solar system is that of Jupiter's moon Io. The rich sulfide rocks in the Ionian crust paint the moon a dappled collection of yellows, greens, reds, blacks, and whites. Continental crust is mostly composed of different types of granites. Geologists often refer to the rocks of the continental crust as "sial". Sial stands for silicate and aluminum, the most abundant minerals in continental crust. As with oceanic crust, continental crust is created

by plate tectonics. At convergent plate boundaries, where tectonic plates crash into each other, continental crust is thrust up in the process of orogeny, or mountain building. For this reason, the thickest parts of continental crust are at the world's tallest mountain ranges. Like icebergs, the tall peaks of the Himalayas and the Andes are only part of the region's continental crust. The crust extends unevenly below the Earth as well as soaring into the atmosphere. Cratons are the oldest and most stable part of the continental lithosphere. These parts of the continental crust are usually found deep in the interior of most continents. Cratons are divided into two categories. Shields are cratons in which the ancient basement rock crops out into the atmosphere. Platforms are cratons in which the basement rock is buried beneath overlying sediment. Both shields and platforms provide crucial information to geologists about Earth's early history and formation.

The architecture of buildings and structures, especially residential buildings, and the building materials used differ from one another in different natural zones.

Earth's crust is the most important region of the interior, providing the environment, natural resources, and geological hazards that affect humanity. The complexity of structure and geological history of the continental crust are readily apparent from surface observations, providing important clues in our efforts to understand Earth's interior, however it is essential to know the structure at depth. With very sparse drilling being confined to the upper 10 km of the crust, much of our knowledge of the in-situ structure of the oceanic and continental crust has been provided by seismological investigations. There are abrupt changes in material properties that enables detailed models of the crustal layering and crust–mantle boundary to be determined by analysis of dense profiles of ground motion recordings for both natural and human-induced sources. Seismology provides information about the interface geometries, absolute seismic velocities, presence of partial melting, and structural anisotropy of the crust, which can

then be interpreted in terms of rock compositions and deformation histories by comparison to laboratory measurements of field samples, accompanied by geological reconstructions. Surface waves provide relatively limited resolution models of crustal properties, involving extensive depth and lateral averaging of the actual structure, but the integral constraints from surface waves can be combined with body wave information to give reliable detailed crustal structures.

Sectionalism is the change in the components of nature and geosystems as climate changes change inland from the oceans. Sectoral land is clearly reflected in the separation of climate types within climatic zones. For example, in temperate climates, maritime, temperate continental, sharp continental and monsoon climates form the land. This is reflected in the soil cover and vegetation in general. Depending on the climate, mixed and broad-leaved forests, forest-steppes and steppes, meadows and deserts, monsoon forests are formed as natural zones. Mixed and broad-leaved forests and monsoon forests are meridional, while forests and steppes, as well as steppes and deserts, are latitudinal. The law of atonality differs from the law of zoning in that the components of nature and geosystems change due to the internal processes of the Earth and local factors. Factors of atonality include differences in the rocks and topography of the Earth's crust, changes in groundwater levels depending on the water permeability of the terrain and rocks, human economic activity, and so on. These factors do not obey the zonal law of latitude.

It is more comprehensive than any other is because it is connected to the inner forces of the earth. Among the geological factors, the most important are the modern tectonic movements, which occur at different strengths and intensities in different parts of the Earth. The chemical and physical properties of the rock also play an active role. For example, in areas where salts are common, salts occur, and in areas where water-soluble rocks occur, lions thrive, causing changes in soil and vegetation cover and, ultimately, zonal characteristics of

landscapes. Where the slope of the surface is small, the groundwater table is usually above the surface. Under these conditions, excess moisture builds up in the swamps due to atmospheric precipitation and surrounding runoff.

Wetlands are areas where there is a layer of peat (30 cm or more) of moist vegetation and peat, which is constantly or for a long time exposed to excess moisture. In swamps, plant roots do not reach the soil beneath the peat. If there is no peat layer or it is thin (less than 30 cm), it is called wetlands. Wetlands are common in natural areas such as tundra, forest tundra, taiga, and humid equatorial forests. In Uzbekistan, which is located in the desert nature zone, due to atonal factors, zonal laws are "violated" and unique landscapes are formed. In the Kyzylkum and Ustyurt depressions, there are sand dunes. The reason for the prevalence of salt marshes, especially in Ustyurt, is not only the relief of the relief, but also the prevalence of fast-melting limestone, gypsum, marl. On the lower reaches of the rivers, are formed due to the flatness of the reef, the proximity of groundwater to the surface, and the fact that the microclimate is wetter and cooler than the surrounding desert. A grove is a thick forest of trees, shrubs and grasses along rivers. Human economic activity also creates "atonal" landscapes within natural zones. In Uzbekistan, for example, large areas have been turned into oases because of water being pumped into the deserts

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