



KYZYLKUM DESERT LANDSCAPES IN THE VERTICAL SECTIONS OF LAWS

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ABSTRACT

In this article we see how id structure build of Kyzylkum desert. Also we had some experience to look landscapes of the desert. We analyzed mountains zone.

KEY WORDS: *geosystem, desert zone, mountain's, vegetation cover.*

INTRODUCTION

When you first look at the structural structure of the Kyzylkum desert landscape complexes, these geosystems seem quite simple and homogeneous. But if you carefully study their complexity in the field, divide morphological units, and work diligently on medium and large-scale landscape maps, then you will see that the mechanism of steppe geosystems is a complex product. Where desert landscape complexes are not only stratified in space horizontally but also stratified vertically.

HEIGHTS OF THE KYZYLKUM LANDSCAPE

1. The lowest altitude-landscape elevation landscape is comprised of dead salt marshes, such as Mingbulak, Oyagogitma, Korakhotin and Mallali in the central part of the Kyzylkum. The absolute height of the surface of the boats ranges from minus 12 m to 100 m. Most of the steps are occupied by ancient alluvial deposits of various ages. In hummocks, poor humus, saline, salty, rusty, and sandy steppe soils are common. In the foothills, saline meadows, wetlands and wetlands were formed under the influence of wastewater. The landscape structure consists of saline, bald, fine-grained sandy desert, saline dunes and small oasis.

2. The alluvial-delta plain-landscape landscape covers the Janadarya and Kuvandarya rivers and their alluvial delta in the northwestern and western parts of the Kyzylkum. The average altitude of the alluvial-delta plains is about 80-150 m above sea level, and the overall slope decreases towards the Aral Sea. The foothills include ancient deserted anthropogenic landscape complexes along the clay desert, steppe

desert, saline deserts, sandy hills and steep hills, dry rivers and rivers.

3. The sandy plain with ridges and steep slopes occupy a large area of the Kyzylkum high-landscape. Mechanical composition of row hills and steep slopes with average elevation height of 150-300 m is composed of light, fine-grained sandy loams. Brown-brown sandy soils are common. They contain 0.5-0.7% of humus, not saline. Sand arrays are fortified with ephemeral, psammophytes, wormwood. The relative height of the sands and dunes is 50-70 m. It consists of elevation-landscape staircase hills, steep slopes, cell-topped hills, dunes, and plain landscape complexes.

4. The foothills of the lowlands are mostly developed in Central Kyzylkum and Sultan Usais Mountains. It consists of proluvial and cone-shaped planar planes formed by the accumulation of fractured rocks in the low Paleozoic foothills. The absolute height of this height-landscape ladder varies from 200m to 400m. The surfaces of the proluvial plains were cut by numerous dry river basins, forming a ripple-relief plane. On the staircase, thin-layer, poor humus poor and rocky gray soils are formed. In arid climates, such soils grow sparse worms, astragals, small leaf salts, turtles and ephemera. In the morphological structure of the altitude-landscapes of the flat plain, the proluvial plain desert landscape complexes with ephemeral worm formations and cone-shaped desert landscape complexes are most common.

5. The low altitude landscape landscape consists of mountains such as Tomditov, Bukantov, Etimtov, Ovminzatov, Aristontov, Kuljiktov, Tuhtatov, Kazaktov, which are widespread in the central part of the Kyzylkum, and Mount Sultan Uvays, located to the west of the desert. Mountains whose names are clearly visible on the backs of endless sand masses, serve as



temporary streams due to seasonal rains and the disintegration of materials. The absolute height of the step rises from 400m to 900m. The Paleozoic lowlands are tectonically monoclinical graben and large brachiiananticlinal folds. They are composed of limestone, quartzite, marble, shales, conglomerates and partially eroded Paleozoic rocks. In the lowlands, brown soil mainly covers large areas. Light gray soils are found in the highest peaks of Tomditov and Aristontov mountains. On the vegetation cover, wild species of wild almonds and other species are found on the slopes of brownish, wormwood, dyes, tereskan, elk, rocky slopes. Lithophilic lysines and mosses also grow on the Paleozoic rocks. The basis of the ladder is the lithogenic landscape complexes.

ZONAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE KIZILKUM LOW MOUNTAINS

The extreme continental climatic conditions of the Kyzylkum region determine not only the components of nature, but also the general character of the development of marine-plane-altitude geotechnical systems. The climate of the Kyzylkum region is so continental that the Paleozoic low mountains, located in the middle of sandy and saline deserts, are constantly influenced by arid conditions. Therefore, when you first get acquainted with the low Kyzylkum mountains, you have an idea that it is not possible that the altitude zonation of landscape complexes in these mountains cannot occur. Some geobotanists support this view.

P.Q. Zakirov (1965) states that in the Paleozoic low mountains of the Kyzylkum, where the altitude does not exceed 1000 m, the zoning law of the elevation is not reflected in the high altitude. These mountains are predominantly steppe plant species, especially wormwood and meadow plant formations. Due to the prevalence of desert vegetation formations in the lowlands of the Kyzyl Kum, geobotanics have come to the view that there is no vertical regionalization of desert vegetation at such elevations.

Due to the high altitude of the area in Kyzylkum, the change of vegetation is particularly common in Bukantov, Tomditov, Ovminzatov, Aristontov and Kulzhiktoy mountains. As mentioned in Granitov's (1964, 1967) work. Later, P.Q. Zakirov (1971) based on geobotanical studies of the low Kyzylkum lowlands, conclude that desert plants are stratified according to the specific zoning laws. According to the author, on the plains

The change of vegetation takes place within desert vegetation types, whereas in the lowlands, desert vegetation formations are common, and some of the elevation zones in the mountains are also observed. The steppe vegetation of the Kyzyl Kum low mountains is mixed and intermediate in many places. They consist of species of flat and mountainous plant species. Along with the bush groups, there are also plant formations such as iris, mulberry, avocado, and birch. Such places are located by P.Q. Zokirov (1971) is a high-desert steppe that forms the zone of elevation of the Paleozoic

low mountains, by V.P. Popov (1958) introduces the mountain to the semi-desert area. E.P. Korovin (1962) considers ephemeral species of steppe plants into three types: 1) with ephemeral color, 2) brownish saline and 3) with different grasses and soil conditions. Of these, the first and second subspecies form the mountain desert, and the third type is the semi-desert.

The existence of altitude zones in the low Paleozoic mountains of Kyzylkum, in addition to the work of geobotanics, has been recognized in the scientific works of some soil scientists. Including E.V. Lobova (1960) has identified and described the presence of more than 700m of light gray soils in Central Kyzylkum, except Tomditov, Aristontov and other mountains. This corresponds to the altitude zone in the vertical stratification of the soils. Consequently, as the soil-vegetation cover of the Kizilkum low mountains is vertically zonally stratified in space, it is known that other components also have differential altitudes. Vertical stratification of all component complexes in arid lowlands creates favorable conditions for vertical zonal differentiation of landscape complexes. Based on the results of field studies and factual materials, we were able to distinguish two vertical zones of arid landscape complexes within the lower Kizilkum low mountains. These are the zone of low-lying desert landscapes with ephemeral-saline-worm formations, developed on the brown soils, and low-desert semi-desert landscapes of wormwood-shore-shrub formations on light gray soils (Abdulkosimov, Abbasov, 1995).

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