

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE NATURAL CONDITIONS OF SOUTH WESTERN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article gives importance to the ecological state of the goods with a high risk of technogen, the study of their negative impact on the lands, and the tasks on which the work carried out on them was put forward.

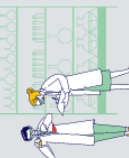
Keywords: Amudarya, Sheroboddarya, erosion processes, chemical pollution, ecological state, geological structure, Geosynclinal.

Introduction

The preservation of the whole world from the natural disasters of today, reducing their negative impact on society, is seen as one of the main parables of today. Studying the main features of the tabiy sharoyit of South West Uzbekistan and taken as their object, Amudarya is the largest river of Central Asia, it is a river system with a large basin, its major tributaries are the Panj, Vakhsh, Yaxsuv, Qizilsuv, Qunduzdarya, Kofirnikhon, Surkhandarya, Sheroboddarya, Kokhitangdarya, Kashkadarya, Zarafshan rivers. The process of denudation and erosion in the basin is very intense. For this reason, the turbidity and discharge of Amudarya and its tributaries are abundant. These flows are reflected in the valleys of the river and its tributaries [136; 5-327 b.]. In the work, as an object of research, the landscapes of Surkhandarya, Sheroboddarya, Kashkadarya basins, large tributaries of the Amudaryon, were taken as a functional-dynamic system.

Assosiy part:

The Surkhandarya and Sheroboddarya basins are located in the surkhandarya lowland swamp, in the southern part of the republic, in the zone of dry subtropics. The basins are bordered on the West by the Kohitangtog and Boysuntog ranges, on the north by the Hisor mountain range, on the East by Bobothog and Tuyntog, and on the South by the amudaryo Valley. The kashkadarya Basin is located within the kashkadarya tectonic trough and is surrounded by the Eastern branches of the Hisor-Oloy (South Tyanshan) system (Mountains belonging to the



Zarafshan and Hisor mountain ranges). The rugged tectonic bottleneck is open to the West and is contiguous with the redcurrant steppe.

The basins of the rivers of southern Uzbekistan have been going through tectonic movements and mountain formation processes that have been going on for a long time in the history of their geological development and have a rhythmic character. Data on the geological structure, stratigraphy and tectonics of southern Uzbekistan V.N.Weber, I.V.Mushketov, D.V.Nalivkin, A.P.Markovsky, A.R.Burachek, O.S.Vyalov, N.I.Gridnev, O.Yu.Poslavskaya, N.P.Kostenko, G'.O.Mavlonov, B.I.Pinkhasov, V.V.Mikhailov, V.V.Ugly, M.It is found in the scientific work of Abdujabborov and others. In the geological structure of the basins of the rivers of southern Uzbekistan and the mountain ranges that surround it, deposits of the Proterozoic, Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, thoracic, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, Paleogene, Neogene and quaternary (anthropogenic) periods are involved. Proterozoic rocks have been found in the southwestern branches of the Hisor range in southern Uzbekistan.

With a thickness of around 3000-5000 m, these genera are made up of magmatites, gneisses, crystalline slanes, Dolomites, amphibolites. During the pre-Paleozoic periods, accumulation of deposits occurred, in some places the formation of folds and intensive magmatism were observed, and the area was part of a large geosynclinal oblast. Under geosynclinal conditions, a very thick layer of sedimentary rocks was formed. In the Neogene period, fundamental changes occur in the relief and in the natural situation as a whole, depending on the intensive mountain-forming processes. In the Neogene, the accumulation of Sandy materials in river valleys was more intensive, during which the heights are intensively washed out and prolyuvial deposits accumulate in their foothills. N.A.Kogai suggests [87; 3-64 b.] for the Oligocene – Pliocene, a steppe and steppe-steppe climate was characteristic. The rocks formed during the Neogene are Continental and partially formed in water bottoms, they have a thickness of 600-5000 m. At the beginning of the Quaternary period, the second phase of the activation of tectonic movements occurred. At the end of the Pliocene and the beginning of the Quaternary, the image of the current landscape regions begins to form. After the Ghuzordarya joins the Kashkadarya, separated from the Zarafshan River, its current net is composed and its Delta begins to form. Quaternary deposits are separated into Lake, alluvial, prolyuvial, alluvial-prolyuvial, alluvial-delta, EOL, delluvial-prolyuvial, Marine, glacial and chemogenic deposits. In the geological formation of mountainous parts of river basins, mainly Proterozoic, Paleozoic and Mesozoic deposits are involved, while in the geological structure of the lower part, Cenozoic deposits are actively involved. Almost all the territory is covered with quaternary deposits. O.Yu.Poslavskaya [128; 141-174 b., 129] classified quaternary deposits into four groups or cycles that differ in age. These are the Nanay, Tashkent, Mirzachul and Syrdarya cycle beds. The Nanai cycle corresponds to the Azkamar cycle, The Tashkent cycle corresponds to the Karnob cycle, the Mirzachol cycle corresponds to the Suqayti cycle, the Sirdayo cycle to the current cycle. The relief types of these hudduds and the factors that shape them. New tectonic movements, denudation-erosion-accumulation-eol processes and human economic activity, which took place in the Quaternary period, played a large role in the formation of the current relief types of river basins of southern Uzbekistan. These processes

continue to influence the development and dynamic transformation of the present relief forms of the bat.

As a result of natural geographical processes that have been going on for many years, the following types of genetic relief have formed: 1) tectonic-denudation relief type, consisting of lowlands and Adirs; 2) deflation-water-accumulative relief type, consisting of mountainous prolyuvial and alluvial plains; 3) erosion-eol-accumulative relief type, consisting of grayadali-dung, Botanic-barkhanly Sands. In addition to the types of relief created by these natural geographical processes, forms of anthropogenic relief are also common in the basins of rivers in southern Uzbekistan, which appear under the influence of human economic activity.

The general slope of the Earth's surface of the basins of the rivers of southern Uzbekistan firstly decreases from its western and eastern flanks towards the riverbed, and secondly gradually decreases and expands along the valley from the Northeast to the southwest. The highest points of the Republic, including southern Uzbekistan, are Hazrati Sultan (4,654 m), Khoja Piryah (4,486 m), Harbit (4,395 m), Khoja Karshavar (4,302 m), Zarrak peaks (4,299 m), and the most balandi Gova peak (4,145 m) in the Kashkadarya Basin.

Conclusion

The study of the main features of the natural conditions of South West Uzbekistan is determined to be considered as an object of practical work to prevent existing problems today, natural man-made disasters and reduce their negative impact on society. The fact that the study of Tabi sharoyites of these regions is an urgent problem today suggests that the creation of their cards is the main goal of science.

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