



GEOECOLOGICAL MAPPING OF LAND RESOURCES

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Annotation

This study covers the issues of land resource mapping. Information on the need to take into account natural geography, economic geography, social geography in mapping of land resources is given.

Keywords: earth resources, natural geographic factors, economic geographic factors, social geographic factors.

Introduction

Human life is closely connected with the external environment. It lives under the comprehensive interaction of all factors of the external environment, nature and society. Rational use of land resources and its protection are the basis of economic development. And the correct use of nature is based on the correct assessment of the geoecological situation. When determining the geoecological state of natural resources, natural-territorial, natural-technological and demographic characteristics are taken into account.

In the study of land resources, it is important to divide them into land types. It is recommended to divide the lands into land types on a geotopological basis. Bunda will be the main factor in the location characteristics of the Earth. In each of the Earth's types, the location of the Earth is determined by its characteristics, such as its vertical and slope. In addition, other unsurlari of the landscape and their degree of change are taken into account. A.The Alibekov consortium stressed the link of the entire ecological environment to the development of the mountain and the Adriatic regions. In the Fergana Valley, agriculture is mainly focused on the cultivation of cotton, that is, in the typology of land use here, the characteristic of the territory is not visible. Here it is taken into account that the influence of agricultural elements on land species-landfill, appropriation – is taken into account for lanshaft-cartographic analysis. Such an approach A.T.As indicated in the works of Isachenko. The result of such an approach will lead to the compilation of maps for the evaluation of land species and, at the same time, the zoning of the territory by natural-agricultural.

Among the maps that describe the current environmental conditions, evaluation maps are the main ones. But now the maps that assess the ecological conditions of such a land species have not been produced in Uzbekistan. On agro-production maps, mainly





soil indicators are taken into account. To determine the ecological state of the soil and the dynamics of changes in the quality of the land, an ecological assessment of the soil is carried out. The issue of the status of land resources and their proper use remains a topical issue both on a national and global scale. Despite the measures taken, the land degradation is growing. It is known that the processed lands give the bulk of the gross agricultural products. This in turn leads to an increase in the level of use in relation to the processed lands. The purpose of the study of land resources in the ecological-geographic aspect is a scientific approach to the determination of the impact of anthropogen indicators on the lanshafts.

The land resources in the plains of the Fergana Valley are mainly influenced by agricultural production. The main factors affecting the soil-ecological state of the territory are abundant processing, manifested in the overabundance of minerals and chemical compounds.

The assessment of the impact of anthropogen is carried out with the help of a survey of the geoecological state of the Earth's species. To do this, the number of anthropogen influencers and the level of natural protection of the Earth species are taken into account. At the moment, a methodology for assessing such indicators has been developed (Akhmadaliyev, 1993 year). For this, two groups of indicators are used. First, with the help of maps of land use, changes in the territorial structure of the Earth's species are studied. Secondly, the introduction of other elements and energy into the natural earth type is taken into account. To study the variability of the territory, ecological homogen areas are classified. To describe the criteria of the second group, indicators of agroirrigation, agrochemical, agrotechnical, agrodemographic pressures are developed. An average of 5 points is drawn up to evaluate each effect. The sum of agricultural pressure assessment is calculated through an integral indicator.

Generalization of various qualitative indicators gives an opportunity to determine the general tension of the geoecological state of the Earth. On the basis of this, a map of the Earth from the geoecological point of view is drawn up. This gives an opportunity to determine the parameters of agricultural pressure on land resources.

To determine the durability of the earth type, cartographic methods can also be used. To determine the resistance of the soil to water erosion, maps showing soil erosion resistance, water permeability, slope are used (Bashkin, 1989). Other effects of irrigation (salinity, heating) are also observed here. Based on the observation of these factors, a map of the resistance of the Earth species to irrigational influences is drawn up. This map is summarized by a map showing the degree of tension of the geoecological state of the lands, where the "important" point of the territory is





determined. For weak soils and strongly irrigational-pressure soils, the methods and means of puddling are determined and the necessary instructions are given for the protection and treatment of cultivated lands using the balance-contour method.

The use of agricultural techniques is based on the density of the soil, its mechanical composition and moisture content. As a result of such analysis, it is necessary to predict the number of moles, the degree of resistance of the soil to the above pressures is determined. As a result of this, a map-scheme is drawn up to assess the soil's resistance to agricultural techniques. This information, together with legal and Regulatory Information, divides the "necessary" zones. The pressure of agricultural machinery on the land type is determined in the study of the geocological state of the Earth and is given on the map in the form of a column (the number of agricultural machines corresponding to 1000 by area). In addition, land resistance is taken into account in the regulation of the pressure of agricultural machinery faktik.

A similar method is also puddled up when using chemical compounds. For example, methods for determining the resistance of earth types to agrochemical and Radiological influences have been developed. Geocological-agrochemical zoning and mapping of the territory provide an opportunity to assess the resistance of the earth to pollution. Because these indicators will be the basis for planning the use of the territory.

The map of land valuation is widely used in the planning of agricultural production. Along with the indication of the state and characteristics of the soil on separate maps, the issuance of an economic and social geographic estimate of the land allows to draw up special measures to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural production. In this regard, it is worthwhile to analyze economic, social data on land resources.

The preparation of maps representing the geocological situation in the assessment of land resources Kompleks is today's requirement. For example, on the map of the geocologically Tense level of the territory of the Fergana Valley, the Fergana Valley is divided into 14 agricultural districts. 11 of them are peasant districts. These districts were allocated to the Land Fund a salute of ecological homogen groups. These homogen groups in the Land Fund are divided into agricultural anthropoidogen pressure types that affect. Under the influence of the pressure of agricultural entropy, the level of tension of the region from the rough terrain is developed. On the basis of these indicators, the norms for the use of land resources are developed. On the basis of these indicators, geocological maps of the territory are drawn up. With this, it is possible to achieve reasonable, correct use of lands. The use of land resources on a scientific basis is environmentally safe, cost-effective.





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