



## LANDSCAPE-ECONOMIC STATUS ASSESSMENT OF NATURAL LANDSCAPES: CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

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### **Annotation:**

This article covers specific aspects of the landscape-economic approach in assessing the general characteristics of landscapes, issues of developing assessment criteria.

**Keywords:** nature, natural resource, landscape, landscape-farm, criterion, anthropogenic load.

From an ecological or natural point of view, the Earth is an important combination of land and is a component of natural resources. Natural resources themselves are a source of material and spiritual resources necessary for people [2].

Therefore, the work of assessing nature and natural resources should be considered not only from an economic point of view, but also the importance of the territory in ensuring environmental safety and stability, and as a specific aspect and elements of regional environmental infrastructure. This is of particular importance for areas where the preparation of raw material resources prevails in relation to commodity production, agriculture has developed and a large part of the population lives in rural districts. Such an approach makes it possible to quickly implement, identify and take into account the prediction of the environmental consequences that may occur in regions with high levels of anthropogenic impact and the costs incurred to eliminate damage. The efficiency of the results in the production process will also be high if the type of land use and its scope correspond to the potential and potential of the natural resource of the area. Otherwise, a large part of the income received will be spent on ensuring environmental safety and stability, on the development of reclamation and irrigation work.

The land use structure is reflected as the historical, political and environmental categories of the land use of a landscape or natural area and the nature use aspects of the area in space and time. The imbalance between the natural capabilities of the territory and the existing land use structure, as well as the real disregard for the possibilities of the restoration of natural complexes, leads to the loss of the original natural, social and existing importance or value of natural resources on the farm. In addition, disturbed land (landfill, garbage collection sites, remains of minerals)





becomes a source of negative impact on the environment and the health and well-being of the population [4].

The improvement of the land use structure of the territory is very important, which ensures the preservation and expansion of certain levels of natural systems that are important in ensuring the stability of human life and activities. To do this, it is required to determine the ecological and economic balance of the territory. The ecological and economic balance of the territory (EBT) is formed by balancing the potential and real possibility of the nature of the territory in satisfying the interests of society and the interaction between different sectors of the economy (production). This form of use of nature ensures the sustainable development of society with nature and the reproduction of natural resources, and does not produce negative environmental changes and consequences [3].

The planar earth cadastre classification of the land use structure is based on units. To determine the level of anthropogenic load (LAL) in an area, an expert assessment score is determined, according to which a score is determined with each type of land use appropriate. Such an approach makes it possible to group the types of land use according to the score indicator. Kochurov B.I. (2003). and it is proposed by his followers to classify the categories of Land Fund in administrative units in determining the level of anthropogenic load. On this basis, the environmental and economic status of the resources of the company for various purposes is assessed in the number of regions listed above.

At the first stage, the data of the studied territorial object Land Fund is collected. 15-20 years of data can be collected on the limestone of the Land Fund. Based on the data obtained, a table is compiled for the classification of Land Fund categories and types by LA level. It pays attention to the fact that the classification of the composition of land use corresponds to the data of the land cadastre, which makes it possible to use statistical, cartographic data in book work. B. Milyus [1984, 1987], in assigning the composition of the Land Fund to environmentally similar groups and giving each group a suitable score on an expert assessment Kochurov [1988] found his confirmation in practice that his data is the most accurate and convincing [3].

The territorial object is divided into 6 homogenous groups in which the Land Fund is similar in category and species in ecological-economic terms. In this process, partial modifications were made to the classification, which is widely used in scientific research [1, 3], taking into account the specific natural-landscape conditions and agricultural characteristics of the province. In particular, in the separation of ecological homogeneous groups in the above studies, firstly, land categories were





taken as a basis, and secondly, irrigated lands with a high impact on the soil-ecological state were not considered.

However, land categories are now flown by land species that have undergone various homogeneous anthropogenic pressures in their composition. For example, while a large part of the land in the category of settlements is included in the homogenous group of "urbanized territories" and they are given a "very high" LA level, fruit trees in the same category correspond to the "middle" level according to the LAL indicator of the type of land. Such cases can also be observed in types of land within other land categories.

In the conditions of the Namangan region, which has a characteristic complex relief form, the inability of this factor to achieve results that are uncertain can cause. Under the influence of irrigation, soil erosion processes are observed in mountainous, hill landscapes, while increased salinity processes are observed in lowland landscapes. Taking into account both of the above cases, in this study, ecological homogeneous groups were separated mainly by land types.

From the references on the distribution of the Land Fund of Regions and districts by lines (Land Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan 0.1 2020; Form No. 22), land categories and land types corresponding to the ecological homogeneous group were determined. amendments were made. From the references on the distribution of Land Fund of Regions and districts by lines (Land Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan 0.1 2020; Form No. 22), land categories and land types corresponding to the ecological homogeneous group are determined. Groups in this classification are given scores ranging from 1 to 6, depending on the changing natural-landscape composition of the area and the degree of anthropogenic load [3]. In addition, for use in subsequent processes, quality indicators are given that determine the recommender LAL index of each group, the number that it uses in cadastral keeping, the level of load.

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