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GEOECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Muminov Doniyor Gulomovich

Karimkulova Malikakhon

Kokand State university.

Annotation: This article provides information on environmental problems and the factors that cause them. Theories about geocomplexes are presented. Opinions on measures to improve the geoecological situation are highlighted.

Key words:ecology, geoecology, landscape, natural factors, anthropogenic factors, nature conservation, nature management.

Currently, conservation and its rational use are of great importance. All this is due to the formation of ecological consciousness and culture in humans. The rational use and conservation of Natural Resources remains the world's historical necessity as well as the most important task during this period when science and technology are highly progressive and the population is growing rapidly.

As a result of the use of the wrong system of farming, the looting of Natural Resources, the circumstances of not reaching the second generation from one generation to another, it is a sad case when anthropogenic landscapes in the place of natural landscapes were erected. Nature is an inexhaustible source of material resources. But this feature of nature can only be formed if it uses its wealth correctly and scientifically.

Today, it will be advisable to ensure environmental safety and sustainability in terms of maintaining and regenerating geomajmuas in specific areas. Because protected areas are of great importance not only in preserving and restoring the unique characteristics of the geomajmua in which they are located, but also in ensuring the ecological stability of other areas.

Rational use of Natural Resources and their regeneration is the primary focus of the area's conservation of biological and landscape diversity. This variety is a unique natural resource and an important national asset. Their importance is in favor of two. First, they are natural creations that regenerate oxygen and water, conserve wastewater, neutralize (detoxify) waste, or are the beauty and harmony of nature that keep people from stress. Secondly, they are the basis for the manifestation of the laws of nature, a clear source of information about the structure and characteristics of various geommages, as well as monitoring of changes in the natural environment. All this can be a reliable scientific basis for the rational use of nature.

Landscape optimization is the process of selecting the most convenient option of landscape reclamation, and is one of the most significant means of conservation in the process of using nature. When carrying out conservation measures in order to optimize landscapes, first of all, the tasks and types of geomajmua in which they are located are determined.

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It is necessary to familiarize yourself with the classifications proposed by researchers in this area. In the classification of their functions, E.Nimann, N.F.Reymers, F.R.Shtilmark, V.S.The work of Preobrazhensky and others is important.

Landscape protection measures need to be carried out everywhere. This principle arises from the fact that nature and society are in a connection, from one whole of the geographical shell, the exchange of matter and energy in it, from the fact that horizontal and vertical connections occupy an important place, from the fact that landscapes are geoisms of an open nature (Ya.Demek, 1977; F.N.Milkov, 1986; V.S.Preobrazhensky, 1986). One whole, systemality, interrelationship between natural complexes and their components, interrelationship, conservation of their important properties in any landscape, determines that the properties of other landscapes in the same area are also preserved.

A.G.Isachenko (1991) believes that many of the contemporary landscapes have been transformed into cultural landscapes as a result of human activity. The most basic characteristics of such landscapes are: productivity, economic efficiency and the fact that they have favorable environmental conditions for human life. One of the important tasks in optimizing cultural landscapes is to preserve and protect the ecological environment that is conducive to people's lives.

In improving the restoration and preservation of natural balance in currently degraded and occurring landscapes, it is important to create a system of separate protected natural areas planned on a scientific basis.

Ecological balance in landscapes can be maintained on the basis of functional and territorial pathways. In the first, it is understood that the complex of measures that carry out the rational use of nature, in the second, the complete and partial restoration of certain natural complexes, the passive protection of certain components (N.F.Reymers, Shtilmark, 1979).

The main task of the first path is to preserve the diversity in the geotist and the harmony of the components that form the environment in it. But in this way, the effect of optimizing the cultural landscapes formed and urbanized in the Adirs will not be so high. Because the balance between the environment-creating components in these landscapes is much disturbed, there is an indicator of diversity and a decrease in their level of stability.

The importance of using the second, i.e. Territorial Road, also increases when restoring the natural balance of these landscapes. In this, it is required to maintain the necessary conditions of the components of small natural areas of different levels (place, urochishche, fascia) that make up the morphological structure of landscapes.

So, not all small natural areas in every natural, natural-anthropogenic landscape should be converted into agroubocomplexes. It is important that a certain number of them are maintained as separate protected areas.

Landscape is a geosystem that produces a specific environment. Man lives in it. Therefore, landscapes will have to be studied from the point of view of human survival and functioning. Even when evaluating this or that landscape for some branch of agriculture, it would be an agroecological approach if we evaluate it from the point of view of the growth of a cultural

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plant that is considered the leader in that branch or the achievement of the survival and fertility of domestic animals. The ecological approach in the scientific study of landscapes is of great importance in solving a number of practical issues. The environmental criterion is of great importance in determining the dynamic States of landscapes. Because their component, which is rapidly changing and quickly echoes the influence of the economic activity of people, is biota. Therefore, the research results of the landscape–ecological direction are very significant in the development of the scientific basis of measures for the protection of nature and the rational use of Natural Resources. This direction occurs at the junction of geography with the science of Ecology (Sh.Zakirov, 1994).

Landscape-environmental conditions are understood as a system of such activities as technological, administrative-legal, economic, biotechnical, educational and propaganda aimed at maintaining the possibility of performing tasks that restore their resources and form an environment (B.S.Preobrazhensky et al, 1988).

Environmental cards drawn up over the next decade directly encourage rational use of landscapes and are referred to by the name of environmental cartation routes.

In the process of studying landscape-ecological conditions, a number of thematic

terms and concepts have come into being that we use them extensively throughout our research.

- Ecological geographic status is a general concept that represents the sum of ecological qualities of a given area environment. The ecological situation can be favorable and unfavorable (A.V.Antipova).

- Ecological situation-an ecological assessment of an area based on an analysis of the structure of Geosystems representing the anthropogenic changes of each geosystem (A.V.Antipova).

- Ecoreconstruction-restoration and restoration of degraded landscapes to their previous state (B.I.Kochurov) .

- Environmental consequences-the result of human impact on the environment, natural environment (B.I.Kochurov).

- The ecological technical capacity of the territory-the maximum man-made state of the territory, which is able to maintain the ecological system complex, not losing its state for a long time, without violating the shape and functional characteristics (B.I.Kochurov).

- Environmentally significant factors-necessary properties or components of landscapes necessary to preserve the life and health of the population, use as natural resources, preserve the integrity, stability, significance and aesthetic value of landscapes (B.I.Kochurov).

- Environmental safety-the anthropogenic impact that occurs in the natural environment of the environment, as well as the degree of protection of the individual and society from the risks and consequences of stichian disasters and natural disasters (B.I.Kochurov).

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- Environmental assessment-determination of the level of suitability of natural-landscape conditions for human survival and some type of economic activity (B.I.Kochurov).

- Ecological security-the possibility of degradation and degradation of the environment that surrounds a person as a result of natural disasters and anthropogenic impacts that lead to danger to human and community life and health (B.I.Kochurov).

- Landscape planning is a system of activities that considers the methods and main directions of using natural territorial complexes (landscapes) on the condition that they maintain or improve the landscape opportunities that are moderately forming and producing resources. Landscape planning is a component of the ecological-economic construction of the territory. A landscape plan consisting of information on the conservation and use of area landscapes forms the basis of Landscape Planning (B.I.Kochurov).

Based on the analysis of existing research, the possibility of landscapes on landscape-ecological conditions is said to be able to ensure the implementation of the biological world as well as human economic activities. And when using nature, it is required to take into account this possibility of landscapes.

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