

TERRESTRIAL RESOURCES ARE A SET OF ECOLOGICALLY CLEAN NATURAL RESOURCES

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Annotation: The Masurian case raises issues of charisma. The Charter of Land Resources provides information on natural geographical, economic, and social geographical factors.

Main topics: land resources, geoecology, ecology, nature, environmental management, geographical map, geographical factors.

Human life is closely related to the external environment. It lives under the influence of all factors of the external environment, a comprehensive mutual complex of 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 state. When determining the geoecological state of natural resources, natural-territorial, natural-man-made 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 land into land types on a geotopological basis. The features of the location of the Earth will be the main factor in this. In each of the types of land, the location of the land is determined by its characteristics, such as its vertical and slope. In addition other elements of the landscape and their degrees of change are taken into account. A. The Alibekov concept emphasized the dependence of the entire ecological environment on the appropriation of mountain and adirli deities. In the Fergana Valley, agriculture is mainly focused on the cultivation of cotton, that is, in the typology of land use here, the feature of khududud does not appear. Here, for lanshaft-cartographic analysis, the effect of agricultural elements on land types is taken into account – haidality, appropriation. Such an approach is a. T. Isachenko cases. The result of such an approach leads to the formation of maps for the assessment of land types and at the same time the natural-agricultural zoning of the territory.

Among the maps that describe current environmental conditions, assessment maps occupy a key place. But now there are no maps produced in Uzbekistan that assess the environmental conditions of such a land type. Agro-production maps mainly take into account soil indicators. An environmental assessment of the soil is carried out to determine the ecological condition of the soil and the dynamics of change in the quality of the land. The state of land resources and the issues of their proper use remain a pressing issue both nationally and globally. Despite the measures taken, land degradation is increasing. It is known that cultivated land provides the bulk of gross agricultural products. This in turn leads to an increase in the level of use in relation to the cultivated land. The purpose of the study of land resources in the ecological-geographical aspect is a scientific approach to determining the impact of anthropogenic indicators on lanshafts.

Land resources in the Texians of the Fergana Valley are mainly influenced by agricultural production. The main factors affecting the soil-ecological state of the region are manifested in the increased processing, the proliferation of minerals and chemical compounds.

The assessment of the anthropogenic effect is carried out using the study of the geocological state of the land species. For this, the number of anthropogenic impact indicators and the degree of natural protection of the land type are taken into account. At the moment, a methodology for assessing such indicators has been developed (Akhmadaliev, 1993). For this, two groups of indicators are used. First, with the help of land use Maps, changes in the godly structure of the land type are studied. Secondly, the introduction of other elements and energy into the natural land type is taken into account. Ecological homogenous fields are classified to study the variability of the region. To characterize the second group of criteria, indicators of agroirrigation, agrochemical, agrotechnical, agrodemographic pressures are developed. An average scale of 5 points is compiled to assess each effect. The sum of the assessment of agricultural pressure is calculated through an integral indicator.

The generalization of various qualitative indicators gives an opportunity to determine the general tension of the geocological state of the Earth. And on the basis of this, a map of the tension of the Earth from the geocological nature is drawn up. This gives land resources the opportunity to determine the parameters of agricultural pressure.

Cartographic methods can also be used to determine the durability of the land type. Maps showing soil properties such as erosion resistance, water permeability, slope are used to determine water erosion resistance (Bashkin, 1989). Other effects of watering (salinity, heating) are also observed here. Based on the observation of these factors, a map of the resistance of the land type to irrigation influences is drawn up. The “important” point of God is determined if this map is summarized by a map that shows the degree of tension of the geocological state of the lands. In the protection and processing of cultivated lands using the balance-contour method for weak lands and strong irrigation pressurized lands, methods and tools for pollination are determined and the necessary instructions are given.

Determination of criteria for the use of agricultural techniques is based on the density of the soil, mechanical composition and moisture content. As a result of such analyzes, the prediction of the required meiores is determined, the level of soil resistance to the above pressures. As a result of this, a map-scheme is drawn up to assess the resistance of the soil to agricultural techniques. These information, together with factual and normative information, separate the “necessary” gods. The pressure of agricultural techniques on the type of land is determined in the study of the geocological state of the land and is given on the map in the form of a column (the number of agricultural machines per 1000 square meters). In addition, land resistance is also taken into account when regulating the factual pressure of agricultural machinery.

A similar method is also diluted in the use of chemical compounds. For example, methods have been developed to determine the resistance of land types to agrochemical and Radiological effects. Geocological-agrochemical zoning and area mapping provide an opportunity to assess the land's resistance to pollution. Because, these indicators are the basis for planning the use of the territory.

When planning agricultural production, a land assessment map is widely used. The provision of an economic and social geographical assessment of land along with the display of soil conditions and characteristics on separate maps makes it possible to create special measures to increase the quality and quantity of agricultural production. From this point of view, it is advisable to analyze economic, social data on land resources.

In the complex assessment of land resources, the preparation of maps representing the geoeological state is a requirement of today. For example, on the geoeologically strain rate map of the Fergana Valley area, the Fergana Valley is separated into 14 agricultural districts. Eleven of these are agricultural raions. These raions were allocated in the Land Fund of ecological homogeneous groups. The types of agricultural anthropogenic pressure that affect these homogenous groups in the Land Fund are distinguished. Under the influence of the anthropogenic pressure of Agriculture, the degree of tension of the area from the enema is developed. On the basis of these indicators, norms for the use of land resources are developed. On the basis of these indicators, geoeological maps of the territory are drawn up. With this, rational, correct use of land can be achieved. The scientifically based use of land resources will be environmentally safe, cost-effective.

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