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Natural Geographical Zoning of Agricultural Land

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Abstract: This article addresses the issues of rational and efficient use of landscapes using the principles of natural geographical zoning. In addition, detailed information is provided on the aspects to be considered in the natural geographical zoning of the region.

Key words: Natural geographical zoning, Territorial integrity, Landscape development, Natural geographical region.

Introduction. The study of existing territorial natural geographical complexes, their description on the basis of quantity and quality indicators, the solution of the issues of productive use of the territory on this basis is one of the most important issues facing the science of geography.

Natural geographical zoning is based on a dialectic-materialistic methodology, such as the presence of regional units in nature of objects, their constant intertwined and interrelated. Scientific printing methods of natural geographic zoning are developed on the basis of this methodology.

Natural geographical zones differ from each other in terms of development, history, geographical location, natural geographical processes, a set of components. Each natural geographic unit is represented by a single whole, in atmospheric circulation, in the characteristics of the geogeography networks, in the plant and animal world, in zonal and azonal factors.

Object and methods of research. Basic principles of natural geographic zoning

1. Principle of territorial integrity

One of the important features of natural geographic units is their unity in terms of area. The principle is based on the fact that each region does not meet again on another Earth, they have their own private signs. A natural geographic region will only exist in a holistic case in one place. In other places, the same region is not repeated, but it may have some similar characteristics.

2. The principle of unity of the history of landscape development

This principle is one of the basic principles in the complex natural geo-zoning. This principle is taken into account at all stages of natural geographic zoning. Because their geological and geomorphological development and landscape Genesis are taken as the basis in the separation of natural geographic zones. But this principle can not be used when separating natural geographic zones. Because in the zone itself there are also three natural complexes, which differ from each other in terms of geological and geomorphological development, as well as the age of landscapes.

3. The principle of complexism.

According to this principle, not all components of one or more leading components of natural geographic zoning landscapes should be taken into account together. For example, the geological - geomorphological structure, not only in relief or climate, but also in soil, vegetation, animal world, surface and ground water, similarities and differences in natural geographic processes should also be identified and taken into account when dividing into natural geographic units. In

doing so, complexities will be applied in natural geographic zoning. The main difference of natural geographic zoning from zoning by components is in its application to this complex principle.

4. Principle of relative uniformity

The surface of the Earth consists of incredibly many parts that differ from each other according to natural properties.

Results. In natural geographic zoning, these specific parts are combined into one whole territorial unit, depending on the similarity characteristics, and depending on their differences, they are separated from each other. When allocating to natural geographic units, the most basic similar property in landscapes is taken into account. And the designation of these properties depends on the zoning phases and the mass of the research, in other words, in the separation of different units of zoning, different signs are taken as the basis. That's why this printsip is called a relative uniformity printsip.

The formation and development of natural territorial complexes in many respects depends on their litogen, gidro climates and biogen components. Their geological foundation consists of relatively identical mountain ash according to the composition of mitogen and lies in a different position.

Natural territorial complexes are the main objects that natural geography studies. In nature, they have clear boundaries, have specific natural geographic features and laws of development and distribution.

Taxonomic units scientists engaged in the same field of geography in the zoning of natural geography offer a different classification of zoning. The taxonomic units of natural geographic zoning are mainly the following: natural geographic region - natural geographic province - natural geographic region - natural geographic region - landscape.

The natural geographical region is a part of the mainland, which has a geological and geomorphological structure, a whole landscape with a certain width and height zonality in terms of microclimate conditions. Natural geography plays a leading role in the composition of landscapes in their geological-geomorphological structure, climatic conditions and historical development characteristics. Other components of the landscape are also directly influenced by those.

On the basis of the above-mentioned bases of development, the territory of the country of Uzbekistan is allocated to the natural geo-geographical areas in its tone:

1. Mountainous
2. Plains desert

Within the natural geographic province-zone, it is composed of a geographic distance as a result of climate change, as well as the relief and geomorphological variations. The geographical location, climate and geographical features of the natural geographic province zone are the major parts of the region, embodied in plant cover, soils, groundwater, natural geographic processes, animal life and others.

Natural geography is part of the oblast - province and is characterized by a different character, the mesoic climate, the feature of groundwater and soil, vegetation cover.

The natural geographic zone is a large part of the natural geographic region with a specific soil and vegetation cover, which differs from others in its conditions.

Natural territorial complexes, that is, natural landscapes, the first is a clear territorial unit, the second is a complex geography consisting of geographic units, the third is the main natural - geographic unit and the main object of territorial natural geographic research.

It is considered a specific method of mapping the typological units of landscapes. When this method is used, natural geographic units are determined on the basis of maps of complexes of

typological landscapes. The area occupied by such typological complexes is obtained as one natural geographic unit. Before using such a method in natural geographic zoning, a map of the typological landscapes of the territory is drawn up.

Conclusion. Natural geographical zoning is a base in the planning of various spheres of the people's economy. For example, in order to plant cotton in the country of Uzbekistan and expand the unnng areas, it is not enough to know the area, soil, climatic conditions, in addition it is necessary to know the structure of the Earth's surface, how deep the groundwater is, the grunt characteristics, the vegetation cover of erosion processes.

Natural geographic zoning in-depth study of the restoration of new cities, the construction and use of roads, the proper planning of irrigation channels, melioration networks, the underground reserves of their territory, the characteristics of the relief, the composition of Mountain Ash, the soil and the interconnection of these components is necessary.

In conclusion, it can be concluded that the greater the importance of natural geographic zoning, the greater the L.S.It is permissible to pass Berg's opinion:"the natural geography of a country studied without natural zones is not a truly geographical artifact."

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