

Geographical and Natural-Climatic Conditions of Mountain and Mountain Territories of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The article examines the geography of the Republic of Uzbekistan, mountainous regions, the natural and geographical structure of the territory of Uzbekistan, the plains of Uzbekistan, the climate and conditions of the mountainous regions.*

Keywords: the territory of Uzbekistan in antiquity, Afrosiab, hills, foothills, mountains, Klavdiy Platemy, foothills and mountains, Ustyurt, Lower Amu Darya, Kyzylkum, Lower Zarafshan, Aral.

I. INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is the central part of Central Asia, where cultural life originated very early. As a result, it is one of the oldest countries, rich in primitive human settlements. Its beautiful nature, fertile valleys and hills, picturesque mountains, favorable climate, rich land and water have long attracted local foreigners. According to archaeological data, the territory of Uzbekistan belongs to the Paleolithic era (40–12,000 BC), the Mesolithic era of 5–3000 BC. During the Neolithic period, primitive people were engaged in hunting, cattle breeding and even irrigated agriculture and began to build, albeit simple, irrigation structures (dams, ditches and ponds). All this indicates that our ancestors, who lived in Uzbekistan at that time, had a certain knowledge of the nature of the environment. In a primitive society, in addition to the development of irrigated agriculture and animal husbandry in Uzbekistan, the use of various designs, ornaments and even rocks. The ruins of ancient cities, such as Afrosiab, which were built on the territory of Uzbekistan, are fully confirmed by dams, ditches, sewers, pools, and excavated remains. However, in the centuries BC, the geographical data of the peoples and economy of Uzbekistan almost did not survive, they were destroyed by foreign invaders (Iranians, Greeks). Therefore, simple and superficial geographical information about the nature, mountains, valleys, rivers, population and economy of ancient Uzbekistan. takes place in the work of the scientist Geredoda "History". It provides a brief description of the nature, relief, rivers and lakes, as well as the population of Movaraunnahr. More extensive information on the geography of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan in antiquity, can be found in the works of the Greek scientist Quintus Curtius Rufus and the Aryans. In his works, the Sogdian state

Although simple orographic maps are given, they are designated as Amu Darya-Oks, Syrdarya-Yaksart, Zarafshan-Politemet. Geographic information about the deserts, oases and rivers of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, can also be found in the work of Strabo. found in the 8-volume edition of Geography by Claudius Platemi. In his work and on the maps attached to it, Ptolemy mentions such rivers as the Syr Darya, Amu Darya and Zarafshan flowing into the Caspian Sea. The map also shows the mountains of Sogdiana, Bactria and the eastern part of Central Asia.

The territory of Uzbekistan is not the same in terms of natural geography. If the northwestern and western parts of the republic consist of plains, then on the contrary, the eastern and southeastern parts consist of mountains and valleys between them.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The plains and mountains of the republic differ not only in geological structure and relief, but also in modern natural and geographical features. In the mountains, denudation and erosion are strong, and light rocks accumulate on the plains. The plain is covered with thick sedimentary rocks that remain submerged for a long time. The mountainous part is composed mainly of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks and has been influenced by Hercynian and modern tectonic processes. The plains of Uzbekistan have a dry climate, hot summers, mountains, relatively cool temperatures and increasing rainfall. As a result, they differ in soil and vegetation.

Therefore, taking into account the difference between the plains and foothills of the territory of Uzbekistan, we divide it into two parts - plains and foothills and mountains.

The plain covers the northwestern and western regions of the republic. The plain is located at an altitude of 100-250 meters above sea level and is the driest part of Uzbekistan. The plain consists mainly of deserts with flora and fauna adapted to these conditions.

The foothills and the mountainous part include the southeastern and eastern parts of Uzbekistan (hills, foothills, mountains, intermontane valleys). The elements of nature (geological structure, surface, climate, water, soil and vegetation, fauna)

of the foothills and mountains change from plain to mountain, and high-altitude zoning occurs. The plains, foothills and mountains of Uzbekistan are divided into large natural-territorial complexes - areas that differ in natural conditions.

The division of the territory of Uzbekistan into natural-geographical districts is of practical importance, in addition to scientific knowledge of the differences between them. Since the rational use and protection of natural resources, the specialization of economic sectors, above all, requires a thorough understanding of the differences in the nature of each region.

The plains of Uzbekistan are divided into 5 natural-geographical districts: 1) Ustyurt, 2) Lower Amu Darya, 3) Kyzylkum, 4) Lower Zarafshan, 5) Aral.

III. RESULTS

The foothills and the mountainous part of Uzbekistan are divided into 6 natural-geographical districts: 1) Surkhandarya, 2) Kashkadarya, 3) Middle Zarafshan, 4) Mirzachul, 5) Chirchik-Akhangaron, 6) Fergana.

These natural-geographical districts, as mentioned above, also consist of natural territorial complexes that differ sharply from each other in complex natural conditions (surface structure, climate, water, soil and vegetation, etc.).

For example, the Chirchik-Akhangaron natural-geographical district is located in the north-east of Uzbekistan, between the Syr Darya and the Western Tien Shan mountains. The surface rises to the northeast of the Syr Darya River and connects with the Western Tien Shan mountain system. The area is mainly uplifted by the Hercynian Mountains, and recent tectonic processes have led to the formation of faults of various sizes, large and small. In addition, under the influence of new tectonic movements, which are still continuing, the subsiding surface rose to different heights, some lands sank, as a result of which mountain ranges were formed in the area that we see now (Chatkal, Piskom, Korzhontov, Kurama, etc. etc.) and the basins between them (Chirchik and Akhangaron valleys). Earthquakes in this area occur as new tectonic processes continue. The climate is also mountainous, with an average temperature of $+26 + 27^{\circ}\text{C}$ in July and $-2-14^{\circ}\text{C}$ in January. Annual precipitation is 300-550 mm, in the mountains of the Western Tien Shan - 800-900 mm. The right tributaries of the Syrdarya - the Chirchik and Akhangaron rivers - flow through the region. In terms of land cover and vegetation cover, the elevation is zonal, which includes hills, mountains and pastures.

The Ustyurt region, located in the north-west of Uzbekistan, is a plateau at an altitude of 100-250 m above sea level. The plateau is uneven, with small elevations and depressions between them, forming steep cliffs. The Ustyurt region is located in the north-west of Uzbekistan, and thanks to the open area there is an unobstructed flow of cold air. As a result, the average January temperature drops to $-10-11^{\circ}\text{C}$, and sometimes the lowest temperature drops to -38°C . Summers are hot, dry, long, with a maximum temperature of $+44^{\circ}\text{C}$. The area is distinguished by a bright desert landscape.

Uzbekistan is part of Central Asia, a historical country on the Eurasian continent. However, its natural complexes do not match, and the relationship between the complexes is the same. Therefore, scientists of the territory of Uzbekistan tried to start their research with the study, generalization of materials on the geography of the republic and its regional scientifically grounded complex natural-geographical zoning. Mountain and plain landscapes of Uzbekistan also differ in the degree of development and formation. In the mountains, denudation (erosion and erosion) is accelerating, and irradiated rocks are deposited on the plains. The plains of the republic have long been flooded and have risen as a result of powerful Mesozoic Cenozoic rocks. In the mountains, it rains more and the higher it goes, the lower the temperature. As a result, soils and vegetation in the plains change latitude, and in the highlands they change height.

IV. DISCUSSION

One fifth of the country's territory is mountainous and foothill. The eastern region consists of a mid-mountainous and high-mountainous terrain: the territory of the republic includes the Western Tien Shan (Ugam, Pskem, Chatkal and Kuram ranges) and Pamir-Alai (Zarafshan, Turkestan, Gissar, Kohitangtog and the Baysuntog mountain range). 'includes the slope of a ridge. From south to west, they flow into the lowlands. Between these mountains lie the vast oases of Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Zarafshan and Samarkand. The largest of them is the Fergana Valley, which is 370 kilometers long and 190 kilometers wide.

V. CONSLUSION

It is surrounded on three sides by high mountains, and only the western side is flat. The Amu Darya Delta stretches along the border with Afghanistan. N. Babushkin and N. A. Kogai identified 15 natural-geographical regions on the plains and 25 in the foothills of Uzbekistan. In total, there are 66 types of landscape (1964), of which 33 are plain (desert), 22 low-mountain and foothill (hilly) and 5 medium-high pasture landscapes.

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