ANTHROPOGENIC LANDSCAPE TYPES IN MIRZACHOL

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the anthropogenic landscapes and their types in Mirzachul region.

Keywords: lalmikor, oasis, aquatic, recreational, road, industrial, ancient seliteb anthropogenic landscapes.

INTRODUCTION

Geographical aspects of the interaction between nature and society have led to an anthropogenic landscape emergence orientation in geography. The man influence on nature, on the natural geographical conditions change are covered in the works of D.R. Marsh (1966), V.V. Dokuchaev (1892), A.I. Voeykov (1894), P.P. Tyanshansky (1924). Modern notions of anthropogenic landscape began to emerge in the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century. Taking into account the role of anthropogenic factors in the landscapes formation, the Russian scientist A.G. Ramensky (1938) argues that the landscape study object should be not only natural landscapes, but also man-made cultural landscapes.

Well-known landscape scientist F.N. Milkov (1964, 1970, 1973), along with laying the foundation for the anthropogenic landscapes doctrine, improved it and developed a research methodology. He made a great contribution to the theoretical problems solution of anthropogenic landscape, scientifically substantiated its place in the geographical sciences system, the research object, subject and tasks. The global expansion of the anthropogenic landscapes geography from year to year is inextricably linked with the population growth process, and in the future they may play a dominant role in the Earth's landscape sphere. Examples of this are the expansion of agro-landscapes, rural and urban landscapes, the mining industry development, the construction of new settlements and cities, the construction of many irrigation canals and reservoirs due to population growth in modern science and technology. (Abdulkosimov, 2010).

THE MAIN PART

Current theoretical issues in the anthropogenic landscapes study are diverse and wide-ranging, and they are divided into global and regional issues according to the study scale and purpose. Anthropogenic landscapes occur in almost all latitudinal zones and mountainous areas and consist of a set of anthropogenic complexes, with each natural geographic zone having its own spectrum of anthropogenic landscapes. In the desert zone of the Central Asian region, most of which corresponds to temperate latitudes, there are oasis-city, oasis village, oasis agriculture, oasis sandy, moist hills, pastures and water anthropogenic landscapes.

The anthropogenic landscapes classification began in the 50s of the last century, and the first experiment in the landscapes classification damaged by human activities belongs to B.A. Kotelnikov. Also D.B.Bogdanov (1951), S.V.Kalesnik (1955), K.G.Raman (1958), V.S.Jekulin (1961), A.G.Isachenko (1965), A.Abdulqosimov (1972) classified anthropogenic landscapes. F.N.Milkov (1973) classifies anthropogenic landscapes by considering them according to certain characteristics or for what practical purposes, accordingly, anthropogenic landscapes were classified according to their composition, the depth of human impact on nature, the anthropogenic landscapes genesis, their formation purposefulness, distance, and the economic importance of self-government. The Central Asian region is also one of the oldest centers of anthropogenic landscapes, especially the irrigated anthropogenic landscapes transition from the simple farms of the Central Asia peoples to

the productive farms led to the anthropogenic landscapes formation in the region of agricultural, forestry, seliteb, irrigation, simple industrial types according to their composition.

Anthropogenic landscapes created under the human activities influence in the territory of Uzbekistan are widespread and have been studied by landscape scientists for various purposes. A.Rafiqov conducted a study on the landscapes development of irrigated areas of the eastern part of Mirzachul (1972) and assessed the lands of the region in natural reclamation (1976). The anthropogenic landscapes formation in Mirzachul natural geographical area, their division into landscape units, and mapping have not yet been sufficiently studied. Based on the study and mapping of anthropogenic landscapes of Central Asia, A.A. Abdulkasimov classifies them according to their content as follows: 1) irrigated agricultural landscapes; 2) strongly moistened landscapes irrigated; 3) lalmikor agricultural landscapes; 4) oasis-seliteb landscapes; 5) aquatic anthropogenic landscapes; 6) recreational landscapes; 7) desert and semi-desert anthropogenic pasture landscapes; 8) road landscapes; 9) industrial landscapes; 10) buried ancient seliteb landscapes.

The anthropogenic landscapes structure in the territory of Mirzachul natural geographical region can be divided into almost all anthropogenic landscapes classes identified by A.A. Abdulkasimov in Central Asia. 1. Irrigated agricultural landscapes include the newly developed parts of Mirzachul on the left bank of Syrdarya, starting from the old part of Syrdarya, and the old part of Syrdarya in the north-eastern direction. On the old slopes of Syrdarya, there are also heavily moistened irrigated landscapes, and rice fields have been established. 2. Lalmikor (spring) anthropogenic landscapes In the southern part of Mirzachul, Turkestan and Nurata mountain ranges are located in the northern foothills, the groundwater is very deep, the soil is used for lalmikor farming due to humus content and lack of moisture. 3. The seliteb landscapes of the oasis consist of the foothill proluvial plains of Mirzachol, the foothill spreading cones of rivers and streams, villages, towns and cities scattered in the newly developed areas, which are suitable for human life activities. The scale of the subsequent oasis seliteb landscapes is expanding. 4. Aquatic anthropogenic landscapes include reservoirs, canals, ditches, and ditches and collectors. Such irrigated landscapes peculiarity is that their impact is reflected in all anthropogenic landscapes in the region and is the main basis for their composition. 5. Recreational landscapes include wellness, recreational parks, city and suburban parks, shrines around healing mineral springs, and recreational and wellness facilities. 6. Desert and semi-desert anthropogenic pasture landscapes include the northwestern part of Mirzachul, the northern foothills of Nurata mountain range. These pastures are used by the locals as pastures after winter and spring rains. 7. Road landscapes include highways, railroads, and are paved with stone city and asphalt. This has a greater effect on relief.8. Industrial landscapes are formed due to the natural environment interaction with mining processing techniques. Due to mineral resources scarcity in Mirzachul region, industrial landscapes are located in the northern foothills of Nurata ridge, limestone quarries, Uchkuloch polymetallic ore deposits, as well as in the newly formed Jizzakh Special Industrial Zone. 9. Ancient seliteb madfun landscapes include the remains of castles, ancient settlements, some of which have survived from the distant past to the present day. Such landscapes are found around Jizzakh, around Zaamin town, as the remains of ancient castles.

CONCLUSION

Anthropogenic landscapes, like natural landscapes, are divided into zonal and azonal complexes. Agricultural, forestry, water and rural seliteb landscapes are zonal, while industrial and urban seliteb landscapes are azonal. Our research work on the anthropogenic landscapes study of Mirzachul focuses on the changes assessment in

the landscape components of the region and their mapping. The anthropogenic and oasis landscapes study that are part of them, their mapping on a medium and large scale, classification, study of their formation history, their dynamic development observation are of scientific and practical importance.

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