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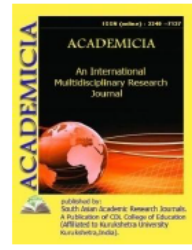
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EVOLUTION OF LANDSCAPE TEACHING AND ITS THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the ideas that contributed to the formation of the science of landscape science and landscape theory, as well as some comments on the life and scientific work of scientists who developed it.

KEYWORDS: *I.V.Vernadsky, V.R.Williams, G.N.Visotsky,B.F.Dobrinin, L.N.Babushkin, N.A.Kogay, P.Gulamov, M .Umarov, Yu.Sultonov, A.Abdulkosimov, L.Alibekov, A.Rafikov, Sh.S.Zokirov, O.Rahmatullaev, S.Abbosov, P.Baratov, H.Vahobov, A.Nigmatov, I.K.Nazarov , N.Sabitova, Biogeography, Soil Science, Landscape Science, Landscape Education.*

INTRODUCTION

Landscape studies the natural geographical complexes that exist objectively on the Earth's surface. Its emergence as a science is inextricably linked with the creation of landscape doctrine. Hence, the development of science and the doctrine on which it is based covers long historical periods. In short, a number of natural sciences and their teachings have played a key role in landscape and landscape teaching.

To date, scientists of our country have studied, described and written many works and articles on landscape and landscape doctrine. In particular, the well-known landscape scientist Yu.Sultanov noted the importance of biogeography and soil science for landscape science, and climatology and geomorphology for landscape education.

Main part. In the following pages Yu.Sultanov discusses the development of landscape in Uzbekistan VMChetirkin, LNBabushkin, NAKogay, P.Baratov, A.Saidov, L.Alibekov,

M.Umarov, P.Gulamov, S.Nishanov, Scientists such as A.Abdulkasimov, M.Kuzibaev, T.Jumaboev noted their contribution [4].

The same ideas and comments can be read in the textbook "Landscape" prepared by Sh. Zokirov and H.R. Toshov [1, pp. 49-50].

Of course, in the history of landscape science LN Babushkin, NA Kogay, P. Gulomov, M. Umarov, Yu. Sultanov, A. Abdulqosimov, L. Alibekov, A. Rafikov, Sh.S. Zokirov, O. Rahmatullaev, S.Abbosov, P.Baratov, H.Vahobov, A.Nigmatov, I.Q.Nazarov, N.Sabitova, more than a dozen scientists have written scientific works and most of them continue their scientific research today.

Also, geographers of higher educational institutions of our country, such as the National University of Uzbekistan (Sh. Sharipov, R. Ibragimova), Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami (N. Alimkulov, I. Abdullayev), Bukhara State University (H.R. Toshov) it is worth noting that research is ongoing.

It is very important to study the lives and scientific heritage of the above-mentioned landscape and the representatives of science, who played an important role in the formation of the doctrine of landscape in it. Of these, the life and scientific heritage of IV Vernadsky, VR Williams, GN Vysotsky, AI Voeykov, BF Dobrinin play an important role in the fate of landscape and landscape teaching.

Vernadsky Vladimir Ivanovich (1863 - 1945) - a great naturalist, mineralogist [2, p. 185]. Founder of modern geochemistry and biogeochemistry. VI Vernadsky studied at St. Petersburg University and listened to lectures by Mendeleev, VV Dokuchaev, AI Voekov and PA Kostichev. He worked as an associate professor and professor at Moscow University until 1911. He is a full member of the Academy of Sciences. VI Vernadsky was actively involved in the establishment of several scientific institutions, such as the Meteorite Committee, the Russian Commission for the Study of Natural Productive Forces, and was recognized as their organizer.

He was the founder of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the first president from 1919 to 1921. VI Vernadsky enriched and extensively studied the teachings of the natural sciences. His biosphere theory is close in content to the concept of landscape or the term geographical crust. VI Vernadsky was the first to discover the unique geochemical role of living organisms in the development of life on Earth. According to VI Vernadsky, the biosphere gradually passes into a new stage of development - the noosphere, as a result of active human activity. VI Vernadsky's idea of the geochemical interactions and interconnectedness of organisms in the environment developed the doctrine of landscape geochemistry. He inherited great scientific works from the great scientist. They have been reprinted several times. The following works are especially popular among readers.

"Discovery of a naturalist" ("Naturalist's observation") from 2 books "Space and time in the inanimate and living nature" M., 1975., ("Existence and time in inanimate and animate nature"), "Scientific Thinking as a Planetary Phenomenon".

Williams Vasily Robertovich (1863 - 1939) - a well-known soil scientist, a senior specialist in meadows. Many years of scientific and pedagogical activity of VR Williams are connected with the Petrovsk Academy (now the Agricultural Academy named after KA Timiryazev). He has been a full member of the Academy of Sciences since 1931. The doctrine of the unity of soil-

forming processes belongs to V.R. Williams. The appearance of soil zones and types is a statistical condition of the unit of dynamics of the process of soil formation according to V.R. Williams. V.R. Williams has shown that landscape development occurs after freezing due to internal causes (soil and plant development) regardless of external causes such as climate change. That is: tundra - forest - swamp - steppe - desert.

One of his great services was that of V.R. Williams, as a pastoralist, devoted his main activity to the study of the landscapes of Cairo.

Visotsky Georgiy Nikolaevich (1865 - 1940) - geobotanist, soil scientist, hydrologist and natural geographer. GN Vysotsky graduated from the Petrovsk (K.A. Timiryazev) Agricultural Academy. At the invitation of VV Dokuchaev, in 1892-1897 he took part in "separate" expeditions to study forests and water resources in the steppes of Russia. He is a scholar of steppe nature.

G Vysotsky showed that the reduction of forest area in the steppes depends on the zoning, but here the sharp magnitude of the eruption from the amount of precipitation is the main factor. He wrote a natural geographical monograph on adolescence. In the field of landscape theory, GN Visotsky was one of the first to note the need to create typological maps (phytotopological). Fanga introduced the terms placard, gley, microrelief.

The following works are popular.

O karte tipov mestoproizrastaniya // Sb. *Sovremennye voprosy russkogo selskogo khozyaystva*. SPb., 1904.

About fitotopologicheskix kartax, sposobax ix sostavleniya i ix prakticheskom znachenie // *Pochvovedenie*. 1909. № 2.

Ergenya // Tr. Bureau of Applied Botany, 1915. T.8.

Voeykov Alexander Ivanovich (1842 - 1916) - climatologist and geographer. He studied at the University of St. Petersburg and listened to lectures in Heidelberg and Göttingen.

AI Voeykov's 50 years of scientific and social activity are inextricably linked with the Russian Geographical Society. He set up a meteorological commission in front of the community. At the initiative of AI Voeykov in 1891 the journal "Meteorological Information" ("Meteorological Bulletin") was founded. He also worked at the University of St. Petersburg. AI Voeykov made many trips throughout Russia and to Western Europe, America, Old Asia, South and Southeast Asia. He was well acquainted with the basic landscapes of the earth's surface. He has authored more than 1,700 books and articles on a variety of topics in natural geography and economic geography.

He wrote the monograph "Climates of the Earth, a feature of Russia" (1884), which formed the basis of modern climatology. He pointed out that the geographical environment is integral and indivisible, emphasizing that climate is an integral part of it.

AI Voeykov introduced the "method of ratios" ("ratio of humidity in ice, atmosphere, etc.") in geography. AI Voeykov's contribution to the creation of the doctrine of snow cover and the development of agricultural meteorology was great.

Boris Fedorovich Dobrinin (1885 - 1951) - geomorphologist, geographer-geographer, student of

DN Anuchin. He studied at Moscow University. BF Dobrinin was a professor at Moscow, Tbilisi and Kiev universities. The scientist worked as an editor in the natural-geography section of the Great Atlas (1st edition), as an editor-consultant in the natural geography of the Great Encyclopedia (1st edition). BF Dobrinin traveled to the Russian Plain, Crimea, the Caucasus and a number of foreign countries (Italy, Spain, France, Switzerland, Mexico). He wrote textbooks on natural geography. B.F. Dobrinin's works on landscape ("Landshafty Dagestana". 1924. Kn.1-2.) Are also known.

CONCLUSION

The idea of geochemical interactions and interrelationships of organisms in landscape evolution (VI Vernadsky), the doctrine of the unity of soil-forming processes (VR Williams), the idea of creating typological maps (phytotopological) (GN Vysotsky), the geographical environment the idea of integrity and indivisibility and that climate is an integral part of it (A.I. Voeykov) was of great importance. Works on landscape (B.F. Dobrinin) played an important role in the further development of science.

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