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RAKESH ORUGANTI  
Editor in Chief

+91 9989292561

Huda Techno Enclave, HITech City Madhapur, Hyderabad, 500081

Info: [ijemr@gmail.com](mailto:ijemr@gmail.com)



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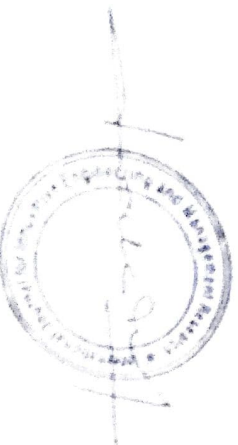
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Paper Authors:

Raghdov N.E., Xolov B.H.



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## DESCRIPTION OF LANDSCAPE TYPES

Rashidov N.E<sup>1</sup>, Xolov B.H.<sup>2</sup>

Bukhara State University Associate Professor of Biology b.fan<sup>1</sup>

Masters degree, Bukhara State University

E-mail: tohsayhivev@gmail.com, E-mail: tohsayhivev@gmail.com

**Abstract:** The low mountains of Uzbekistan are one of the most difficult regions in terms of their richness and use of natural resources. One of the most important tasks today is the sustainable use of natural resources in the lowlands of the country, the development of measures to combat desertification.

**Keywords:** erosion, denudation, aerodynamic, ephemerals predominant, polymineral, fine-grained.

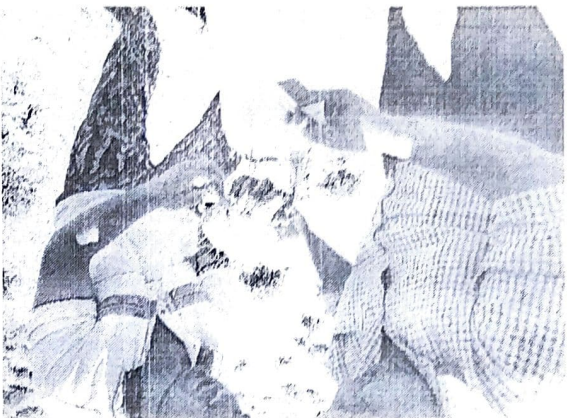
### Introduction

Today, the remnant mountains of the Kyzylkum are one of the most difficult regions of Uzbekistan in terms of their richness and use of natural resources. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth analysis of the ecological and geo-ecological status of the lowland region, to study its sustainable development in general and the specific problems of desertification in an integral way and thus solve them. The development of scientific and practical proposals is of great importance.

Here is a brief description of the landscape types of the Kufing mountain range.

### Main part

1. A type of landscape consisting of aquifer-rock, metamorphic, partially magmatic rocks, these occupy the highest hypsometric staircase. From the top, the ridge resembles an almond-shaped tree. Morphologically, it resembles a two-humped camel lying on the ground. Its highest peaks are in the west (785 m) and east (773 m, Brosh Gijumdi). The central part is relatively low and up to 35 km wide. The watershed type, rocky landscape is a latitudinal archipelago of bare rocks. Most of them are composed of metamorphic black shale, sandstone and partly biotite granite rocks of the Stone Age. While the average annual rainfall in the foothills is around 101-134 mm, in these landscapes the amount is 1.5-2.9 times



higher, and the intensity of erosion, denudation, aerodynamic processes is relatively strong. Bare erosion openings and gravitational processes, especially in the upper reaches of the rivers, are typical of high mountains. Vegetation is sparse, xerophytic shrubs, ephemerals predominate. At the same time, the landscapes are used for livestock purposes. Granite from the Tashbutak deposit and metamorphic shales from the openings in the middle of the streams are used as construction materials.





bare bedland corridors. There are plateaus, lanes, and sandy lowlands, where there are thick, foamy, and wet loam. Such surfaces are poor for vegetation, but around them there are salt marshes, white forest, *sarsaparilla*, sagebrush.

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4. Types of sandy landscapes in the foothills. These landscapes are mainly found in the "accumulative corridor" at the northern foot of Kufjuyag and in the intermountain lowlands in the eastern part of the ridge. The sand layers have different thicknesses corresponding to the surface of the initial wavy relief, the color is yellowish-gray, polymineral. Fine-grained (0.25-0.05 mm) and have an eolian base. In sandy areas, wormwood, bitter brain (saffron), rabbit, park, nor boyalich, foul kovark, burlikan, fine-grained sugar, planted saxaul bushes are 1.5-2.0 m high and have the appearance of a very sparse desert forest. Ephemeroids, such as lizards and lizards, formed a complete covering. This type of landscape is richer in biological resources than the landscapes mentioned above.

5. Types of clayey landscapes in lowlands. Their origin is associated with the accumulation and erosion of permanent and temporary runoff. In the lowlands of the northern and eastern foothills of the Kufjuyag ridge there are almond-shaped clay plains. They are formed due to the opening of the lower clay layers due to the erosion activity of the streams. It is advisable to use some of these almond-shaped clay loams as small reservoirs. One of these sites is located near the south of the village of Chontiboy, in the northwestern foothills of Kufjuyag. In some places, due to the convenience of the terrain, field roads were built in clayey landscapes.

6. Types of sandy landscapes in the lowlands. The Kufjuy Mountain Range has been submerged several times during geological history and has become landlocked again. These seas were sometimes salty and sometimes fresh. In addition, the igneous rocks that came to the surface contained varying amounts of water-soluble salts.

As the Kufjuy Mountain Range rises, the salts in the rocks are washed away, and the salting streams washed from the natural openings in the foothills form a kind of salty "island" and corridors in the lowlands. Remains (relics) are usually found in erosion openings (slopes) as