

ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY FOR CREATING GEOECOLOGICAL RESEARCH CARDS IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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ANNOTATION

Factors (factors) that affect nature and its components; effects and pollution of nature; geoecological conditions; living conditions of the population; Ecological security, geoecological cards provide information about the separation of the above separately.

Keywords: nature, ecological, geoecological, card, pollution, area, methodology.

The main principles of classification of geoecological cards are the scale and occupied territory, as well as the level of data integration. A methodology for creating and designing a card has been developed, taking into account the following (see figure 1).

Due to the size of events and events, the interrelationship and interrelationship and balance of nature's components, natural geographical conditions, resources and components have been growing and growing smoothly over the years and centuries based on the same geographical laws.

Geoecology is an area of science that studies the rules and laws governing the relationship between organisms and their environment within ecosystems, the direction of education that provides relevant knowledge, and a public sector aimed at optimizing this relationship [1-5].

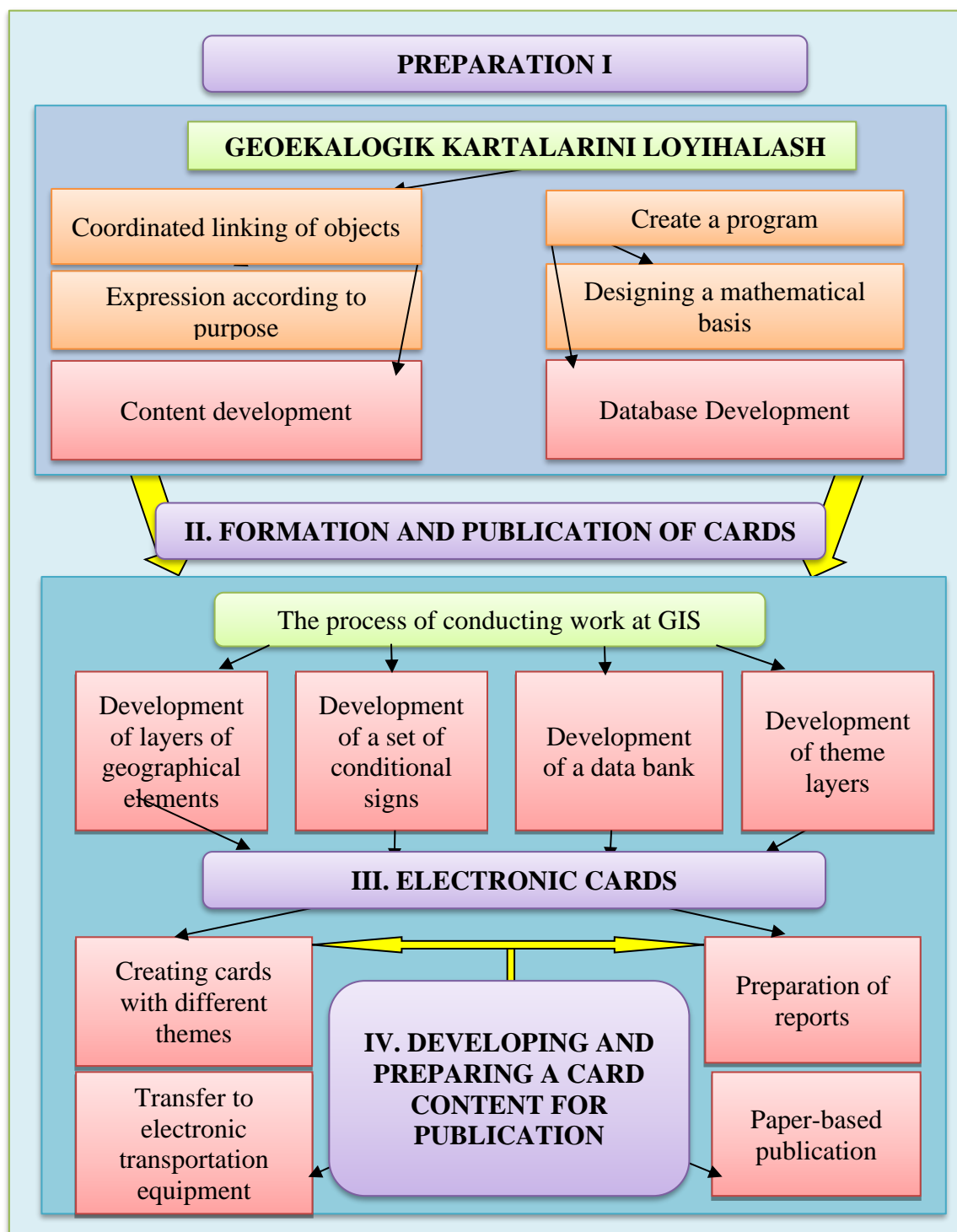
The interactions that have been taking place between them for many years determine a certain balance that has been formed in the geomajmua. To maintain this balance, it will also be necessary to preserve some small natural areas in the area. Because they are important in maintaining the diversity of elements in the hierarchy of geocomplexes [6-10].

The more the variety of nature is stored, the more resistant the geocomplexes will be. In preserving the diversity of nature in the Fergana Valley, we believe that it is necessary to protect small natural areas and their components (especially living things). To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The basis for the conservation of the natural environment and geographical components is the natural component, the ability to control itself, and activities to maintain its structure. The system of these activities will include optimizing, recultivating geocomplexes, implementing melioration, and so on.

Geocomplex protection measures should be carried out everywhere [11-15].

This is due to the fact that all events in nature and society are in a general connection, that the geographical cobweb is a whole, that it contains the exchange of matter and energy, that it plays an important role in horizontal and vertical relationships, and that it is an open-character geomajmua.



3.2.1-rasm. Methodology for designing and drawing up ecological cards in GIS

In the protection of geographical components, first and foremost, attention will be paid to activities that will help prevent unfavorable changes that take place in them. Therefore, changes in a geomajmuada or its components can cause changes that are uncomfortable for society not only in the same area but also in others. Because the changes are of chain character, some changes cannot be returned to their place.

Geographical complexes of the Fergana Valley were formed by human farming, especially by abysing subsistence farming. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Irrigated land accounts for 51% of its territory, indicating the intensive use of land in its favorable natural environment.

A.G. Isachenko said that many of the geocomplexes of modern times were modified as a result of man's poor activities, which should be transformed into cultural landscapes [16-20]. The structure of cultural landscapes will have been changed wisely on a scientific basis and for the benefit of society for a particular purpose. The most basic features of such landscapes are determined by high productivity, economic efficiency and the ability to have favorable environmental conditions for human life. Increasing the economic efficiency of geographical complexes will be achieved on the basis of rational use of natural resources and the restoration of water, soil, and biological resources.

One of the most important tasks in optimizing cultural landscapes is to maintain and maintain a geocological environment that is convenient for people's lives. As Sh.S.Scandinavia said, in a real cultural landscape, productivity and ecological and cultural and aesthetic goals are not intertwined, but they are compatible with each other. For example, built forests can also be used for sanitary, economic, meliorative, ecological, geocological, and aesthetic purposes. An important way to accomplish all the above goals is to ensure the normal functioning of geomajmuada and its components, to protect as much of its natural structure as possible, and from the excessive anthropogenic "prosecution" done to it[21-24].

The composition and location of natural components determines the landscape's horizontal structure of vertical, small regional complexes (fasiya, space, and space). When a complex of all components is involved in vertical affiliation, the connection between them is complicated and a stable landscape structure is formed. If a breakdown of the landscape's vertical connections occurs when people are affected by poor farming activities, this in turn leads to a change in landscape. For example, if the plant cover of reinforced grain sand is lost, the wind blows the sands and turns them into moving barbed sand.

The interactions and relationships in the horizontal direction, on the other hand, occur through the exchange of mode and energy between the morphological units that make up the landscape's internal structure [20]. If a landscape is changed, it can also cause other adjacent landscapes to change. As soon as the formation of vocabulary landscapes, which are characteristic of the territory of Central Asia, they interact with the surrounding natural landscapes, resulting in the formation of distinctive vocabulary landscapes.

If the natural recovery processes in landscapes are not consistent with the speed and intensity of changes generated from anthropogenic "harassment," disturbances occur in natural balance. If measures to help restore natural balance are not carried out on time, the landscape will lose its natural appearance and importance year after year.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, it is important to create a scientifically planned system of protected areas in restoring and maintaining natural well-being in geographical complexes that have been demolished or encountered. The stability of geosystems depends on the variety of different components and small geographical complexes that make up them. Then it will be necessary to maintain some small natural areas in order to maintain balance. Because they are important in maintaining the diversity of elements in the hierarchy of geosystems.

By protecting and using nature wisely, the ecological well-being of geocomplexes can be maintained in the form of cultural landscapes in the valley by functional and regional methods [7-12].

Understand the complex of activities that will certainly be carried out first in the use of nature wisely, the second method will involve the full and partial protection of existing geocomplexes and the development of measures to preserve and protect certain components. The main task of these methods is to preserve the combination of components that form the environment in the geosystem. However, in our view, cards would have been appropriate to show the indicators for optimizing the geographical complexes of the valley, which are urbanizing in the Fergana Valley in functional and regional ways.

Natural, natural-anthropogenic geocomplex, geocological conditions, level of geocological sharpness, creation of legans by converting agro-demographic pressure into agro- and urbocomplexes in all small natural areas or with extensive use of cartographic imaging methods causes cartographic optimization. This is because significant research includes measures to prevent, evaluate, and predict a certain portion of it as protected natural areas. Thus, the combined use of functional and regional methods to maintain geochemical well-being in various geocomplexes of the Fergana Valley makes it easier to improve reading by means of cartographic images to use the nature of the valley wisely.

The creation of a geocological card in the Fergana Valley will have a positive effect on determining the state of geosystems occurring in strong pictures, developing a plan of measures, and ensuring stability. Also, a systematic approach to the nature of the valley and its geocological characteristics will allow you to create a series of analytical and synthetic geocological cards of the region.

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