

**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC
AND CURRENT RESEARCH
CONFERENCES**

**SCIENCE AND MODERN
SOCIETY: CURRENT ISSUES,
ACHIEVEMENTS
AND INNOVATIONS**

**15-03-2021
Florida, USA**



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DESERTIZATION IN THE ARID MOUNTAINS OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS

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Abstract: This article describes the process of desertification in the mountains located in arid areas and mechanisms to combat it.

Keywords: Desertification, arid mountains, natural factors, anthropogenic factors, landscape, combating desertification.

Introduction

Desertification is a process that is currently degrading more than 110 countries around the world. The process of decay is not only a process specific to the flat part of the earth's surface, but also involves some mountain and foothill parts. This process is taking place in our mountains, which add beauty to the beauty of our country. The mountains where this process takes place include Sultan Uvays, Kyzylkum, Nurata, Zirabulak, and Ziyovuddin.

The main results and findings

Desertification in the arid mountains is mainly due to two factors. It can be seen in the following diagram.

Sultan Uvays Mountain, located in the western part of Uzbekistan, stretches from west to east, which leads to low atmospheric precipitation around the mountain. Moist air masses coming into the area pass along the northern and southern slopes of the mountain.

Due to the fact that Mount Sultan Uvays borders the Amudarya delta and the Aral Sea desert, a critical geo-ecological situation has developed in its territory. Tons of salt dust are brought here every year by westerly and northern winds from the arid lands of the Aral

Sea. Large amounts of accumulated salt dust primarily saline the brown soils, adversely affecting plant growth and diversity. As a result of such a geo-ecological situation, the desertification process of arid climates, low mountain and foothill proluvial plain landscape complexes becomes more active, and the productivity of pastures decreases sharply.

At present, the precipitation in the region does not exceed 90-100 mm, which means very little moisture for plant growth.

Anthropogenic and the drying up of the Aral Sea are among the factors that lead to desertification on the slopes of the Sultan Uvays Mountain. The Sultan Uvays Mountains are also important for their rich underground resources. There are promising deposits in the region, such as expanded clay, cement mortar, building stone, limestone, talc, granite marble. Waste from some of these deposits is also degrading.

Desertification is also taking place in the arid mountains of the central part of the Kyzylkum (Tomditog, Kuljuqtog, Bokantog, Ominzatog, etc.). Of course, the first reason for the desertification of these mountains is the geographical location, secondly, the openness of the surrounding area, thirdly, the sparse vegetation, fourthly, the large amount of solar energy and the increase in anthropogenic impact and other factors.

It should be noted that these mountains play an important role in the economy of our country. Most of the minerals mined in our country (ore, rare, precious, construction, etc.) are mined in the foothills of the region. This is good, of course, but at the same time it has a growing impact on the flora and fauna of the region.

Anthropogenic factors are also contributing to the decline of some plant species in the region. Excessive grazing of livestock by humans has led to a thinning of the vegetation cover, while the use of some shrubs on the slopes by the local population as firewood has resulted in the destruction of trees and shrubs on the slopes, leading to a decrease in the number of wires.

Desertification is also taking place in the Zirabulak and Ziyovuddin mountains, the western branch of the Zarafshan mountains. According to historical sources, in ancient times these mountains were covered with forests at different levels.

Traces of thick spruce forests in the Zirabulak Mountains have been preserved until recently in the form of fossils, isolated trees, and toponyms. In the village of Tim, on the southern slope of Mount Zirabulak, several spruce trees have survived as sacred trees. Thus, spruce, which is now found only in the high mountains of the Zarafshan basin, in the past centuries has grown thicker in the mountains of medium height. This is evidenced by the spruce trees that are now preserved in hard-to-reach areas of the mountains. One of such places is the spruce tree preserved at the beginning of Takalisay, 1500-1600 meters above the west of the Aktag ridge. When scientists first heard of the existence of these spruces in 1969, they estimated that there were more than 500 spruces. These pine forests are located on the western edge of the Nurata ridge, and the influence of the Kyzylkum desert is always felt.

Excessive grazing on mountain slopes causes serious damage to vegetation. Desertification goes faster on the slopes than on the plains. This is because with the thinning of the vegetation cover, the washing of the soils on the slopes increases. This, in turn, leads to a further decline in vegetation.

Conclusion

Nowadays, this process is significantly increasing not only in the plains, but also in the mountains and foothills. Desertification in the arid mountains of Uzbekistan is caused mainly by natural and anthropogenic factors. One of the most important issues today is to develop the necessary measures at the state level.

The following suggestions and recommendations are given to address the problems identified during the research:

Development and further development of agro-phytomeliorative measures to reduce salt and dust from the Aral Sea to the arid mountains.

It is necessary to implement scientifically geographically based means of forest agromelioration in the arid mountains of Uzbekistan.

In order to further improve the fight against desertification in arid mountains, it is necessary to pay more attention to the organization of the dynamics of the desertification process.

It is necessary to work closely with the local population to increase the effectiveness of the fight against corruption.

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