

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF LANDSCAPE SCIENCE

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Abstract:

History of the development of the science of the basics of landscape science, Concepts of landscape, Landscape components and landscape-forming factors, Morphological structure and internal relationships of landscapes, Dynamics and development conditions of landscapes, Energy flow and moisture circulation in landscapes, Biogeochemical circulation of matter in landscapes, Geochemistry and geophysics of landscapes, Classification of landscapes, understanding of anthropogenic landscapes and its types, emergence and development of applied landscape science, landscape forecasting, landscape protection, natural geographic zoning issues are widely covered.

Keywords: landscape, landscape shell, regional, zone, country, province, facies type, urochisha type, landscape type.

Landscape science is considered the main research discipline of the science of geography, from the landscape shell and geographical regions to the smallest complexes, i.e. landscape, place, region, are included in the research object of Landshat. Landscape is one of the main concepts in natural geography. It is derived from the German word "die landscape" and means place, landscape, territory. According to the German scientist K. Bürger, the term landscape was first used in 1805 by the German geographer A. Gommeyr in his works.

In the process of deepening the concept of landscape and perfecting its definition, natural geographers divided into three groups.

According to the first group of natural geographers, landscape is a general concept like terrain, climate, soil, and vegetation. Proponents of this concept (such as F.N. Milkov, D.L. Armand, Yu.K. Efremov, V.I. Prokayev) believe that the landscape is an interaction manifested in the form of one or another geographical complex that has been historically formed and is continuously developing before our eyes. what is connected and related is the sum of events.

The geographers of the second group claim that the landscape is a regional unit that occupies a certain area and has its own characteristics. For example, N.A. Solntsev considers the landscape as the main geographical unit and its geological structure, relief forms, underground and surface water, microclimate, soil types, phyto- and zoocenoses are legal and typically recurring genetic combinations. in terms of the entire area is called a landscape.

A.G. Isashenko (1991) defines the definition of landscape in a different and shorter way as follows: "Landscape consists of a unique set of geosystems on a local scale, which is unified by its zonal and azonal characteristics and is a genetically integrated geosystem".

Some researchers consider landscape science to be a science that studies only the landscape and its constituent parts, areas, facies. The main research method of this science is to identify objectively existing landscapes on the Earth's surface, to observe them on the spot, to map them, and to describe them from all sides. The definition of landscapes is based on quantitative and qualitative indicators. Laws defined

by L. help to use natural resources wisely and protect them. The source of the earliest ideas about landscape science goes back to the researches of the professor of St. Petersburg University V.V. Dokuchayev (1846-1903) and the natural scientists belonging to his scientific school. V.V. Dokuchayev, a geologist and geographer, who was the first to scientifically substantiate the law of geographic zoning, discovered a new natural body, i.e. soil, in his work entitled "Russian Chernozem" published in 1883. His discovery led to the birth of a new science, the science of soil science. Even though VV Dokuchayev did not use the words landscape, landscape science or geography, his ideas about natural geographical complexes caused the birth of "new geography". Commenting in this sense, L.S.Berg called V.V.Dokuchayev the creator of the doctrine of landscape and the founder of modern geography, while the landscape scientist N.A.Solnsev (1948) claims that V.V.Dokuchayev created the basic principles, that is, the foundation of landscape science. A.G. Isachenko (1991), taking into account his program for changing steppe landscapes, concludes that V.V. Dokuchayev is the founder of applied geography, or more precisely, of applied landscape science. VV Dokuchayev is one of the scientists who left many like-minded students after him. His ideas were later adopted by A.N. Krasnov (1862 - 1914), G.F. Morozov (1867 - 1928), G. I. Tanfilev (1857 -1928), G. N. Visotsky (1865 - 1946), V. I. Vernadsky (1863 - 1945), K. D. Glinka (1867 - 1927) promoted and developed his students in various fields of science. L.I. Prasolov, S.S. Neustruyev, N.A. Dimo, L.S. Berg, I.M. Krashennnikov, B.B. Polinov and others, although not considered direct students of V.V. Dokuchayev, were influenced by his ideas and were recognized as mature scientists in their fields. F.N. Milkov (1918-1996) is another well-known scientist who made a significant contribution to the development of landscape science. He is one of the natural geographers who made a great contribution to the formation of a unique direction in landscape science, that is, a direction based on the idea that "landscape is a general concept" and widely propagated it during the next 40-45 years. According to F. N. Milkov, the concept of landscape is a general concept such as climate, soil, vegetation or relief, and it can be applied regardless of the size of the area. When separating geosystems, it is necessary to take into account that they are composed of simple and complex units. Geosystems are studied at three main levels, i.e. 1. Global; 2. Regional; 3. Small (local).

The global geosystem includes only the geographic crust on the Earth's surface.

Regional geosystems include landscape zones, spectrums, countries, provinces, which are structurally complex parts of the geographical crust.

Small or local geosystems include relatively simple geosystems, facies, site types, etc., which form regional geosystems.

Regional and local geosystems or natural regional complexes are the object of landscape research.

Landscapes rarely have sharp boundaries. For him, all the components must change sharply and proportionally. Such a phenomenon is rarely observed in nature. The borders of the landscape are clearly defined only when the factors that created it have changed dramatically. Azonal geological-geomorphological factors form the most stable landscape boundaries due to their slow change. For example, high orthographic elevations. Azonal boundaries can correspond to hydrographic boundaries, that is, to the river and its branches. Many rivers flow along the boundaries of different morphostructures, which erode their right banks and form terraces on the west coast. Due to the drastic change of azonal factors, the borders of most landscapes also have an azonal origin.

Morphological parts of the landscape are clearly expressed in relation to the landscape boundaries. The borders of the landscape cannot be crossed along the boundaries of some urochishes, because some types

of morphological units are common to both landscapes. Therefore, it is incorrect to conclude that the borders between landscapes should be sharp even when the boundaries of urosheshas are sharp.

Landscapes not only have horizontal or territorial boundaries, they also have height boundaries. We can find comments on the vertical boundaries of landscapes in the works of A. Yu. Regesom (1966), K. N. Dyakonov (1971), V. B. Soshava (1978), N. L. Berushashvili (1990).

According to A. Yu. Regesom (1966), the upper limit of biogeocenoses (facies) is very variable and depends on the elevation of the earth's surface, meteorological conditions, radiation balance, and biological cycle of matter.

In meadow biogeocenoses, the upper limit can be from several tens of centimeters to several meters high. In forest biocenoses, it passes several tens of meters above. The upper limit of Urochisha ranges from several tens of meters to several hundred meters. Since the area of the landscapes is larger, their upper limit is 0.8-2.0 km high. K. N. Dyakonov (1971), who studied forest-tundra landscapes, determined that the upper limit of sparse forest facies with white birch is 4-5 meters, and the upper limit of urochishas is 7-9 meters above the surface of the earth. K. N. Dyakonov that at this height, the differences in air temperature between facies and interfacies disappear. These indications are the results of one-time measurements. These indications may be different in different weather conditions. Therefore, A.G. Isashenko (1991) considers the idea that the upper limit of natural geographic complexes increases as the taxonomic scale increases. A.G. Isashenko himself believes that it is better to set the upper border of landscapes 30-50 m above the 10-meter-thick layer occupied by plants on the surface of the earth, and in some cases even higher.

Thus, landscape science studies geocomplexes, their structure, development and location. In other words, landscape science is an integral part of natural geography and studies the territorial division of the geographical crust.

Typological landscape taxonomic units are:

1. Facies type;
2. Urochisha type:
3. Landscape type.

The specific features of typological landscape complexes are as follows: 1) typological landscape units do not have a contiguous area and are separated from each other in the form of strips and separate small plots; 2) typological landscape can go beyond the boundaries of regional landscape units.

Along with typological landscape complexes, regional landscape complexes are also found in nature. The characteristic feature of these complexes is that they are unified and limited in terms of territory, have an individual character, their areas are not separated from each other, and each is genetically identical. But this sameness is relative. Currently, most scientists have developed the following system of taxonomic units of regional landscape complexes:

1. Region;
2. Country;
3. Natural geographical zone;
4. Landscape province;
5. Strip or zone.

The specific features of the regional landscape units of the natural geographic region are as follows:

- 1) Each regional landscape has a unified area, that is, it cannot exist in the form of separate sections separated by some other geographical units;
- 2) Each regional landscape has an individual characteristic that cannot be found in other places, it should have its own geographical name;
- 3) Despite the internal morphological differences, the territory occupied by each regional landscape can be said to be genetically the same, that is, its main features and symptoms have a certain commonality in terms of origin and development.

Landscapes, like any other geographical complex, are made up of certain complexes. These components include rocks, soil, water, climate, terrain, flora and fauna. Scientists include various material parts by component.

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