

Landscape of Mountain Geosystems of Uzbekistan Geographical Bases of Ecological Evaluation

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Abstract

This article involves the position of biodiversity and their ecological peculiarities on the way of landscapes sustainability of Uzbekistan mountainous territories. Landscapes play an important role in the prevention of emerging problems caused by anthropogenic impact on the mountains. As well as it's peculiar exposed the landscape – ecological condition, the problems depended on it, using the mountains natural recreational position, enlarging ecotouristic possibilities and solving their depended problems and preventing phases of them.

Key words: geosystem, geocological problems, landscape, natural-geographical processes, biodiversity, mountain forests, geodynamic processes, touristic-recreation, desertification, relief shape, minerals, hydrological properties, animal world.

It is well known, that the mountain is a source of fresh water, rich in mineral and forest resources, morph structures and different geological features of different natural and biological

diversity. In addition, the mountain is a natural geographical object, which promotes to create aesthetic perception, attractive touristic and recreational resources, and sense of national pride. The main sources of the rivers in Uzbekistan are the largest concentrations of 480 glaciers and permanent snow, mountainous forests, which they are very important to our country and there are several types of mineral raw materials. Mountain geosystems are different from the plains of the steppes by its lithological, meteorological, hydrological features and diversity of organic world.

Increasing the anthropogenic impact on mountain geosystems, we can see significant decreasing of biodiversity in the mountains and changes in landscapes. Expansion of human population, detection of minerals and much using of fuels by industrial enterprises, construction of hydraulic structures, roads and railroads, construction of recreational and tourist facilities, cattle breeding will negatively affect to the flora and fauna of landscape.

Diversity of landscape components is a primary development of society, and diversity creates favorable conditions for the development of society.

The diversity of landscapes includes of geosystem diverse in space and time, and consists of natural components, that continues geographical processes, preserves their natural abilities, and other complexes.

Among the landscape components, the flora and fauna are essential. Although many scientists view that plant and animal components as a secondary factor, but their diversity plays an important role in landscape stability.

Plants of landscapes form the primary organic material, which are the bases of the chemical, physical and biological processes occurring on the landscapes. The animal component is a morphological partial and energy carrier that changes the original plant material in it [1]. In addition, plants reflect the appearance of the landscape (pine forests, tugai landscapes and

so on) and soil formation, in the formation of relief and climate characteristics, as well as on the types of flora and their geographical distribution, plants are essential in the formation of soil and forming the soil, spreading the seeds. Therefore, these two components, like other components of the landscape, are in constant contact with each other and with other natural components.

For the last half a century, the impact on nature has also increased in mountainous regions as in all regions of Uzbekistan. The number of representatives of the flora and fauna had diminished and some types of species had disappeared as a result of the diminishing living conditions and the abnormal use of humans.

The vegetation cover influences the developmental properties of the landscape components in the dynamics of the mountain. If forest depth covers with trees and shrubs, the geodynamic processes will not be almost affected. Where there are no so many trees and shrubs, there will be strong promotion of complexes [2].

The wide-spreading of plants can prevent the geological problems (desertification) in the geosystems of the mountain. Animals play great role as a result of expanding of the geographical distribution of plants. In 1997, at the Desertification Conference of UN, we can find the speech that "Desertification is a strong loss of biological potential on the ground, which ultimately creates conditions similar to desert nature" [3].

Landscapes are important in preventing the emerging problems, caused by anthropogenic impact on the mountains. The expansion of the mountain forest area is one of the main practical measures.

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