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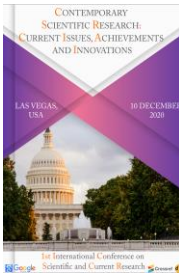

Ways Of Rational Use Of Natural Resources Of The Molguzar Ridge

Bahoroy Yigitova
Student Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Nilufar Samatova
Student Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides recommendations and comments on the use of natural resources of the Molguzar ridge in various sectors of the economy with a comprehensive study.

KEYWORDS

Molguzar ridge, Shorbel pass, Guralash pass, Zominsuv river, natural resource, Pishagor cave, Ilonotdi cave, streams, landscapes.

INTRODUCTION

The Molguzar Mountains are located in the north-western branch of the Turkestan ridge. The Molguzar ridge stretches for 75 km in a north-westerly direction. The northern slope of the Molguzar Range includes a range of 39 30 / and 40 north latitudes, 68 east longitude. The ridge is the northern watershed of the Sangzor River Basin. It extends from the Guralash Pass (2710 m) in the east to the Ilonotdi Gorge in the northwest. The Molguzar ridge rises from west (900 m) to east. The highest point is the Shorbel Pass (2621 m) almost to the center of the ridge. It begins to descend again from the middle to the east.

The Molguzar Mountains are bordered on the south by the Sangzor Depression. The width of the Sangzor valley in the Ilonotdi gorge in the north-west is 120-130 meters. The same corridor that crosses the Sangzor valley is called the Amir Temur Gate. Through this gorge the Molguzar ridge is separated from the Nurata ridge. The eastern boundary of the region is defined by the Zaamin River. The northern border of the region was conditionally passed around the Jizzakh-Dashtobod highway. The Molguzar ridge starts in the east from the Guralash river (stream). The Samarkand-Tashkent railway and "the Great Uzbek Tract " highway passed through the Amir Temur Gate.

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THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The mountain and foothill plain landscapes on the northern slopes of the Molguzar Range extend 35 km from north to south and 65 km from west to east. The total area is more than 2,000 km2. This area includes parts of the Turan Plain and the Tianshan Orogen.

The Molguzar ridge lies in a northern direction at an angle of 35-400 from Chumkartag. The ridge is bounded on the south, west, and northwest by the Sangzor Valley. Among the branches of the Turkestan ridge, the absolute height is the lowest (2621 m). The lowest part is in the western part (900 m) and rises to the east. The southern slopes of the ridge are steep and rocky. The southern slopes are very fragmented. The northern slopes are steep and gradually descend to the foothills. It is bordered on the north by the Tashkent-Mirzachul basin. The total length of the Molguzar ridge from the Guralash Pass to the Amir Temur Gate is 75 km, and its width is 10-15 km. The cross-sectional shape of the Molguzar ridge is asymmetrical.

The study area consists of northern slopes and foothills. The northern slopes of the ridge are flat and long. It was carved and fragmented by several streams (Achchisoy, Uobsoy, Karamozorsoy, Toylonsoy, Arjonsoy, Jontutsoy, Pishogorsay, Rovotsoy). The upper part of the ridge is steep and rocky, while the middle part is divided into several branches. The lower part of the Molguzar ridge consists of hills. The Molguzar ridge is characterized by water-accumulative development and economic importance. The absolute height of the ridge ranges from 1800 m to 2621 m.

The average height of the Molguzar ridge is around 1500 m. The ridge descends into the Sangzor River in the Ilonotdi gorge, forming rocky, bare, steep slopes. On the northern slopes, it forms small and multi-stepped plains and joins the Jizzakh steppe. In the foothills of the mountains, conical expansions of several rivers and streams were formed. These are conical distributions of constant flowing waters such as Sangzor, Zominsuv, Achchisoy, Pishogorsay, Rovotsay, Saykhansay. The northern foothills of the Molguzar Range are mainly formed by accumulative processes. Temporary and permanent flowing waters have created many forms of relief, such as jar, beam. As a result of water erosion, landslides, ravines and piles were formed along the river banks. It consists of lyoss and lyossimon rocks of plains and mountain ranges.

More Paleozoic and Quaternary deposits played an important role in the formation of the Molguzar ridge relief. Paleozoic and Mesozoic deposits form the foundation of the Molguzar ridge, forming a separate ridge in a metamorphic layer over a wide area. These matomorphic rocks are a stable structure of the ridge (crystalline, siliceous shales, sandstones, quartz, etc.). The reason is that they are absorbed very slowly under the influence of exogenous factors. The steep and sloping relief of the ancient rocks in this area is located in the watersheds.

So far in scientific research, only a few authors have mentioned the nature of the areas belonging to the object in their work on their nature, geology, geomorphology and climatic resources. However, no scientific literature has considered the rational use of mountain and foothill plain landscapes on the northern slopes of the Molguzar Range. The right region has been studied by many scientists in terms of agriculture, agroclimatic features and more. The biggest drawback is that there is no detailed data as the research area is small. In particular, the scientific basis for the rational use of nature has not been developed for this region. The study focused more on the rational use of nature.

First, the name (oronym) and origin of the main anticline structure in the study area — the Molguzar ridge — were determined. The Molguzar oronym has nothing to do with the

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Ilonotdi gorge. It is known that the word Ilonotdi is translated into Tajik as "Morguzar". The point is that this is the original geomorphological toponym. Because the Snake Gorge is reminiscent of a moving snake due to its curvature. The Molguzar oronymy is related to this concept of pasture. The northern slopes of the Molguzar ridge have long been considered very wide pastures.

CONCLUSION

Here are some suggestions and comments on the use of natural resources of the Molguzar ridge:

- In the use of land resources, it is possible to provide full employment to the local population by doubling the area of spring farming and expanding spring lands;
- Strict regulation of pasture use and protection of pasture soils from degradation, taking into account the number of livestock;
- Irrigated lands should be expanded by other forms of irrigation (drip, sprinkler, underground);
- rational use of biological resources, establishment of farms growing medicinal plants;
- Construction of tourist bases in all valleys on the northern slope of the Molguzar ridge;
- construction of solar power plants on the sunny slopes of low-lying mountains;
- Construction of many wind turbines in the irrigation part of the Molguzar ridge;
- Establishment of phytobars in all forestries on the basis of medicinal plants;
- It is necessary to organize nature monitoring in all villages and economic centers.

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