NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF KHOREZM REGION

Son of Sobirov Javakhir Khairulla
Faculty of Natural Sciences, Urgench State University
Geography course 3-Stage Student

Annotation:*This article provides information on the importance of the location of the natural geographical position of the Khorezm region. The article also reflected on the favorable and unfavorable aspects of the geographical location of the Khorezm region.*

Keywords: *geographical location, mezzo, macro, micro, evil Sands, amudario, Left Bank, deigish,*

The Khorezm region is located in the northwestern part of the Republic of Uzbekistan between the northern latitudes 40º, 30º and 42º, and the eastern longitudes 60º-62º. The northernmost extreme point of the province corresponds to Nurmanbobo tqayi near the village of Olchin in Gurlan district, and the southern extreme point corresponds to Qizilqum reserve some south of Tuzilaqal'a.

The municipality stretched 280 km from northwest to Southeast. The latitude in which the municipality's City of Urganch is located is around 80 km in length from West to East.

More than 80% of the region is located on the Left Bank of the Amudarya, the rest on the right bank.

The regions on the Right Bank of the river were formed in connection with the transfer of the Republican parts of Karakolpagistan and Bukhara region to the Khorezm region, which lay undeveloped.

The area of land on the Left Bank of the municipality from Amudarya is 4.5 ming.kv.km the area is 6.3 thousand, when calculated by the land on the Kali right bank kv.km makes up the. In terms of the size of the regional area, it is ahead of the regions of Andijan and Syrdarya within the regions of our country. But if we compare it with foreign countries, it is much larger in terms of area than many others, such as Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Guadeloupe, the Republic of Maldives.

The province meets Turkmenistan and Karakolpogistan from the North, and Turkmenistan again through its western and southern borders Karakum. All of the above boundaries run through the plains.

The eastern border runs through Amudarya to the Republic of Karakolpogistan, while the southeastern border runs along the Right Bank of Amudarya to Bukhara Oblast.

The longest border of the province is from the south and west to the Karakum Desert, a sand that runs to the foothills of the Kopetdog and the Caspian Sea. The sand is formed mainly from the rocks of the Tertiary period and partly from the Cretaceous period. The top of the crust consists of yellowish sand hills.

The name Karakum is the name given not to the color of the sand, but to their desolate, lifeless appearance. The name actually means “Evil Sands”. The Karakum runs along the southern edge of the Oasis, forming a “large arc”. In some lands, the sands were sucked into the interior of the Oasis. This can also be seen around the districts of Khiva and Yangiariq. The Karakum did not rise 20-30 meters above the alluvial plain. In the sandy areas that entered the Oasis, they were reinforced with vegetation. Sand dunes, barkhanly sands are also found here, which are easily moved by sand dunes and wind. The area of the municipality on the Right Bank of the Amudaryodan is bounded by the Southern and Western Kyzylkums. The Kyzylkum relief has a strong connection with the rocks of the Cretaceous Period that formed it.

The Karakum and Qizilqum deserts are almost indistinguishable in origin and geological formation. They are also found primarily in the destruction of the mother genera and the gray bristles of sand that appear alluvially. They lie flat on the banks of the river in the form of dyunas, barkhans or Barkhan systems, as well as on the old Plains. Barkhans occupy large massifs and drift towards the direction where strong winds blow. The coniferous sands are relatively stagnant, over which most vegetation grows.

The rock plateau in the south of Khorezm, Zaunguz Sands, is formed mainly from limestones and Sands. Beneath them are also the mergel clays of the Paleogene. The current Valley of the amudarya mainly occupies its Left Bank.

The width of the River Valley ranges from several hundred meters to 7-8 kilometers in some places. Alluvial deposits covering the territory of the region grow from a few centimeters to 20-30 meters. The Khorezm area can be divided in terms of the structure of the Earth's surface mainly into two parts: the northern part, which is 100-110 meters above sea level, and the remote southern parts, which are 120-150 meters above sea level. The county's land surface is mostly flat, with a gradual slope from southeast to North. The average height of the oasis above sea level is 110-120 meters. The banks of the amudaryo Valley also begin to decline towards the river ozani and gradually adjoin the land around it.

Starting from the tuyamoyin reservoir, the river valley expands for a while. Before the construction of the tuyamoyin reservoir, there were frequent floods in the Oasis, and there were frequent incidents of “dipping” the kayirs, the shores, with dambas (boats) dredged to prevent the danger of human flooding.

On the shores of amudarya at a distance of tens of kilometers, relief forms composed of dambas occupy considerable areas.

The labor activity of man in the process of hundreds of years has changed the natural earth surface of the province and formed anthropogenic landscapes.

From very ancient times, due to the extremely advanced irrigation work in Khorezm and its heavy cultivation of soils, the Oasis Earth's surface has become much more leveled.

Along with canals dug hundreds of years ago in the region, dozens of newly constructed ditches (dams) formed from the treatment of ditches, (reserves), waterworks, ditches, ditches, steep ditches (low-high Hills) dug for the zey zuv, keep the Oasis Earth's surface a little low.

Relief forms formed by wind (eol) activity are also found in areas bordering the Karakum and Qizilqum deserts. On the territory of the region, alluvial, that is, forms of relief associated with river activity, are also significant. In later times, due to the construction of the Tuyamuin reservoir, the fertile mud (clay) that the river brings has greatly reduced, leaving some places without coming at all. This also plays a very noticeable role in the formation of Oasis relief. Previously, Amudarya annually laid 120-150 kilograms of fertile mud per hectare. The average thickness of the sedimentary layer in the Oasis reaches 70-80 meters.

Most of the territory of the region was formed from the Quaternary and present-day deposits of the Kaynazoy era. Partial Neogene deposits are also found in the southern regions of the Oasis bordering the Karakum and Qizilqum desert. In some areas of the province on the Right Bank of the Amudarya, island-style deposits of the Cretaceous and Paleogene of the Mesazoan era are scattered. The territory of the Khorezm region is also considered part of the Turon platform (plate).

In the course of millions of years, the area was a sea tag, which later became land due to their retreat. Crystalline, Marine and alluvial sedimentary rocks are common on the territory of the region. In the mesazoan era and during the Paleogene, the territory of the province was a deep sea trough. The Sultan Uweis mountains on the banks of the river rise from the sea in an island style. In addition to various crabs, microfauna, large sharks also lived in the sea. In total, 4 types of deposits can be found in the geological part of Khorezm. These are:

1.Regions made up of ancient crystalline rocks (Humortog, Q ubatog).

2.Areas formed from chalk deposits on the Right Bank of the amudarya.

3.In the vicinity of the Camellia are places consisting of Paleogene rocks.

4.Zaonguz Karakumi consisting of neogenic genera.

The territory of the Khorezm region is seismically included in the 7-point zone, but Earthquakes of such intensity can recur every 10,000 years.

The region is somewhat poor in minerals, where a large amount of brick is found in gravel and other building materials, both for the production of HOM-materials, silicate materials.

Most geographer scientists are engaged in the issues of natural – geographical zoning of the Khorezm Oasis. E.M Murzayev, N.D Dolimov, N.A Kogai, L.Babushkin I, T.Researchers such as Ollaberganov have separated the territory of the region as an independent natural rayon.

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