

## The Importance of Protected Natural Areas in Preserving Rare Landscapes

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**ABSTRACT:** The basis for the protection of geomasssemblies is the measures taken to preserve its natural component, self-governing properties and its structure. This system of measures includes optimization of geo social complexes, reclamation, reclamation and others.

**KEYWORD:** Geo ecological balance, protection, nature, structure, Horizontal, sands, vertical.

**Introduction:** Geocological balance consists of the integration of different hierarchical levels of geosocial complexes — from the facies to the geographical crust. The stability of geomasssemblies depends on the variety of components that make them up and the diversity of small natural areas. The interactions that have taken place between them over the years determine a certain balance formed in the geomassage. In order to maintain this balance, it will also be necessary to maintain some small natural areas in the area. Because they are important in maintaining the diversity of elements in the hierarchy of geosocial complexes.

The basis for the protection of geomasssemblies is the measures taken to preserve its natural component, self-governing properties and its structure. This system of measures includes optimization of geosocial complexes, reclamation, reclamation and others. Measures for the protection of geosystems should be carried out everywhere (Bauer, Vaynichke, 1971; Ecologist. Optimal. Agrolandshafta, 1987; Yatsukhno, Pomelov, 1990; Isachenko, 1980, 1991; Abduganiev, 1996; Pokrovsky, 2001).

This is due to the fact that all phenomena in nature and society are in common, the integrity of the geographical crust, the exchange of matter and energy in it, the important role of horizontal and vertical connections and open geomassage (Neef, 1974; Isachenko, 1991; Preobrazhensky, 1988).

In the protection of geomassage, first of all, attention is paid to measures that will help to prevent adverse changes in them. This is because changes in a geomassage or its components can lead to changes that are unfavorable to society, not only in that region but also in others. Because the changes are of a chain nature, some of the changes will be irreversible. Geomasssemblies of Fergana region are formed under the influence of human economic activity, especially subsistence farming. This can be seen from the characteristics of the land use structure of the region. The fact that 51% of the region's territory is irrigated shows that it has been intensively used in favorable natural conditions.

Agrolandscapes are mentioned in some sources, for example, V.A. Nikolaev (1979), A.G. Isachenko (1980) as agrolandscapes, T.V. Zvonkova (1965), N.A. Gvozdetsky and others (1975) as oasis

landscapes. It is known that FN Chalidze (1980) studied irrigated landscapes and A. Maksudov (1990) studied agroirrigational landscapes.

According to AG Isachenko (1991), many modern geosocial complexes have been altered as a result of irrational human activities and should be transformed into cultural landscapes. The structure of cultural landscapes will be reasonably altered on a scientific basis and in the public interest for a specific purpose. The main features of such landscapes are determined by high productivity, economic efficiency and the availability of favorable environmental conditions for human life. Increasing the economic efficiency of geosocial complexes is achieved through the rational use of natural resources and the restoration of water, soil and biological resources.

One of the important tasks in optimizing cultural landscapes is to preserve and protect the ecological environment that is conducive to human life. As D.L. Armand (1966) puts it, in a real cultural landscape, productivity and environmental and cultural-aesthetic goals are not contradictory, but compatible. For example, the established forests can be used for sanitary-hygienic, economic, reclamation, ecological and aesthetic purposes. An important way to achieve all of the above goals is to ensure the normal functioning of the geomassage and its components, to protect its natural structure as much as possible and from excessive anthropogenic "pressure" on it.

The composition and location of landscape components determine the vertical structure of the landscape, and small territorial complexes (facies, space and space) determine its horizontal structure. When a complex of all components is involved in a vertical relationship, the relationship between them becomes more complex and a stable structure of the landscape is formed. When the vertical connections of the landscape are disrupted under the influence of human mismanagement, this in turn leads to a change in the landscape as well. For example, when the vegetation cover of fortified sands is lost, the wind blows the sands away, turning them into moving barkhan sands.

Interactions and connections in the horizontal direction occur through the exchange of matter and energy between the morphological units that make up the internal structure of a landscape. If one landscape is changed, it can cause other neighboring landscapes to change as well. As soon as the oasis landscapes characteristic of the Central Asian region are formed, they interact and interact with the surrounding natural landscapes, resulting in the formation of unique pre-oasis landscapes (Abdulkasimov, 1991).

Our research has revealed that the lowlands between the protected dunes and dunes of the Buvayda Sands State Natural Monument have been turned into arable lands. As a result, the horizontal connection in these geosystems was disrupted and the sands were altered as a result of anthropogenic impact. Hence, in the study of the stability of landscapes, it is necessary to analyze not only the vertical connections in them, but also the horizontal connections.

When the natural recovery processes in landscapes do not match the rate and intensity of changes caused by anthropogenic 'pressure', disturbances in the natural balance occur. If measures to help restore the natural balance are not taken in a timely manner, the landscape will lose its natural appearance and significance from year to year.

N.E. Reimers and F.R. Stilmark (1978) consider the following four main measures to maintain ecological balance in geosystems: maintaining a certain guaranteed minimum of components in geosystems; ensuring the optimal ratio of environmental components in geosystems; prevent the loss of diversity of different components and small natural areas in large natural geosystems; not to violate the compatibility between intensive and extensive use in geosystem areas and between strongly altered and unaltered natural environment.

For example, in the Fergana region in the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century, cotton monopoly, enlargement of arable lands, unplanned use of chemicals, deforestation, river and canal banks, sand dunes, roadsides and plantations in populated areas disturbed the long-standing balance of natural and anthropogenic geosystems. brought. As a result, the area affected by the Kokand wind has expanded, wind erosion has increased, soil fertility has decreased, crop yields have decreased, and environmental pollution has increased. The displacement of many barkhan-dun sands in some districts has accelerated. This reckless environmental mistake has caused great damage to the nature, economy and living and working conditions of the people of the region. Tasks and structure of rational use of nature of Fergana region are given in Figure 2.2.1. It envisages the creation of cultural landscapes in the region through the protection and rational use of nature. Ecological balance in geomasssemblies can be maintained on the basis of functional and territorial methods (Reimers, Shtilmark, 1978).

The first method is a set of measures for the rational use of nature, and the second method is the full and partial protection of some geosocial complexes and passive protection of some components. The main function of the first method is to store the BLX in the geosystem and the combination of components that make up the environment in it. However, in our opinion, the effectiveness of this method in optimizing the geological complexes of the urbanized oasis in the Fergana Valley will not be so high. This is because the balance between the components that create the environment in these geosystems is significantly disturbed, the diversity index is reduced and their level of resilience is significantly reduced (Abdiganiev, Abduganiev, 2003).

Based on the analysis of our research, it was determined that the use of the second, ie the regional road, is very important in restoring the natural balance of geosocial complexes. This requires the maintenance of a guaranteed minimum of small natural areas (space, facies) of different levels that make up the morphological structure of geomasssemblies and the components that create the environment. This means that not all small natural areas in every natural, natural-anthropogenic geosystem should be transformed into agro- and urbocomplexes. It is important that a certain portion of them is retained. Thus, the joint support of functional and structures in maintaining the functional balance in the various geomasssemblies of the Fergana Valley facilitated the rational use of the nature of the valley.

As noted above, the important task today is to transform man-made landscapes into cultural landscapes. Tasks and structure of rational use of nature in Fergana region are given. The central task of this work is to shape cultural landscapes. In carrying out this task, many activities are carried out, each of which is inextricably linked. Based on them, it is possible to build cultural landscapes with high productivity and economic efficiency. It focuses on restoring natural resources to landscapes, preserving their unique features, and maintaining a natural environment conducive to human life.

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