

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES OF THE ALTAI RANGE

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Abstract: The geographical location and boundaries of the Altai range include a complex and large-scale mountain range located in the mountainous regions of Central Asia, mainly in the southeastern parts of the Kyrgyz Republic and the northwestern parts of the Republic of Tajikistan. Its geographical location and boundaries are not clearly defined, since the Altai range consists of a complex of several small ridges and valleys connected to each other, the boundaries of which are conditionally determined.

Keywords: flame range, geographical location, small ridges, valleys, regions, rivers, geological structure.

INTRODUCTION

The main part of the Olai range is located in the regions of the OSH region and Botken regions of Kyrgyzstan. From the north it borders the southern border of the Fergana Valley, from the West with Lake Karakul and the Regimental Ridge. In the East, the Olai range is adjacent to the Pomir mountains of Tajikistan. The southern border, on the other hand, has a complex and relatively undefined border that includes certain regions of Tajikistan. These boundaries are often defined by changes in elevation, the inter-confluence of river valleys and mountain ranges. The geographical boundaries of the Altai range depend on its geological structure and tectonic characteristics. The main part of the ridge is made up of magmatic and metamorphic rocks from the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras. The rise of these rocks as a result of tectonic movements and the formation of cracks formed a complex relief of the ridge of the fire. The height of the mountain range on average is 4000-5000 meters, but some peaks exceed 6000 meters. The highest peak is Lenin Peak (7,134 meters), located in the eastern part of the Oloy Ridge, on the border with Tajikistan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The western part of the ridge is relatively low, where a number of wide valleys and ridges are located. These valleys are formed by rivers that flow from the interior of the ridge of the Plateau, many of which flow into Lake Karakul or other rivers in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan. The eastern section is characterized by much higher and steep slopes. Deep river valleys and mountain slopes are found here. The use of geographic coordinates is also important in determining the boundaries of a ridge of fire. However, these coordinates vary widely, and topographic maps and terrestrial observations are necessary to define precise boundaries. The geographical location of the ridge has a significant impact on its climate, flora and fauna. Being a high mountainous area, a cold and dry climate prevails on the Plateau. Summers are cool and winters are characterized by extreme cold and snowfall. In the study of the geographical location and boundaries of the plateau, various sources are used, such as geological maps, topographic maps, satellite images and terrestrial observations. With this information, a complete Geographic image of the ridge can be created and its boundaries more clearly defined. However, due to the complex relief and geographical changes of the ridge, its boundaries are constantly being improved. With the help of modern technologies and geodesic measurements, more accurate and detailed information can be obtained about the geographical boundaries of the ridge. This is important for the rational use and conservation of the natural resources of the ridge in the future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The relief, height and morphological characteristics of the ridge are very diverse, depending on its geographical location, geological structure and influence of external factors. Ridges are relatively high, elongated projections of the Earth's surface, the formation of which occurs under the influence of external forces such as tectonic processes, erosion and denudation. The relief, height and morphological characteristics of the ridges vary depending on their age, composition and conditions of formation. Young ridges are usually characterized by steep slopes and sharp peaks. Erosion processes in such ridges are not yet fully developed, the relief of which will be much more complex and sharp. Alpine mountain ranges, for example, have such features that their peaks are high, their slopes are steep and are characterized by deep gorges. Their geological structure is complex, often composed of magmatic and metamorphic rocks. Old ridges, on the other hand, will have a softer relief compared to younger ridges. As a result of prolonged erosion and denudation processes, their peaks are rounded, their slopes are flattened, and the gorges expand. Plains may also be common on such ridges. For example, the relief of the Ural mountain range or the Appalachian mountain range is characterized by soft and plains typical of the old ranges. Their geological structure is usually composed of layered rocks, and erosion processes show their layers well. The height of the ridges is also very diverse. Some ridges can have a height of several thousand meters, while others will be much lower. The height depends on the age and geological structure of the ridge. High mountain ranges are usually located in young and tectonically active areas, the formation of which continues. Low-altitude ridges, on the other hand, are often located in relatively quiet areas, both old and tectonically. The morphological characteristics of ridges can differ in many respects. Their slopes can be steep or flat, their peaks sharp or rounded, and their Gorges deep or shallow. All this is due to the age, geological structure and climatic conditions of the ridge. For example, in humid climates, erosion processes go faster, which further complicates the relief of the ridge. In dry climates, however, erosion processes are slower and the relief of the ridge is relatively

milder. The morphological characteristics of the ridges also depend on their composition. Ridges made up of hard rocks are usually characterized by steep slopes and sharp peaks. And ridges made up of soft rocks are characterized by flat slopes and rounded peaks. The composition of the ridge also determines its ability to resist erosion. Ridges made up of solid rocks are more resistant to erosion, and their relief can be preserved for a long time.

The climatic conditions and its features in the Altai Ridge are part of the Altai Ridge, a complex Mountain system located in the southeast of Central Asia, characterized by its unique and diverse climatic conditions. The height, geographical location and complexity of the relief cause the regional differentiation of the climate. In general, the Altai range has a sharply continental climate, which means that winters are cold and snowy, and summers are hot and arid. However, as the altitude rises, the climate changes significantly, so different climatic zones are observed from the lower foot of the mountain to the summit. In the lower foothills of the mountain, mostly at 1000-1500 meters, the climate is relatively milder. Summers are hot and arid, while winters are cool and snowfall is less frequent. The average annual rainfall in the area is relatively low, consisting mainly of rain and snow falling in spring and autumn. This zone is rich in Steppe and steppe vegetation, and is also considered acceptable for agriculture, although insufficient water resources are an important factor. Cotton, cereal crops and fruit trees are grown here. Between 1500-2500 meters of altitude, the middle zones of the mountain are located. Here, the climate becomes much colder and the amount of fat increases. Winters are long and snowy, and summers are cool and humid. The mountain slopes are dominated by forests, mostly spruce and pine, with much higher biodiversity. The area is suitable for grazing and animal husbandry. Due to the steep mountain landscapes and sernam forests, this zone has unique flora and fauna. Rare animals such as snow leopards, sheep and mountain goats can be found in such places.

At elevations above 2,500 meters are subalpine and alpine zones. The climate here is very sharply Continental, the winters are long and very cold, the snow thickness reaches several meters. Summer is short and cool, precipitation falls mainly in the form of snow. In these zones, the plant world is less, mainly dominated by grasslands, low-lying shrubs and mshuls. The alpine zones are known for their scenic beauty and unique vegetation. In such zones, the activities of people will be limited, mainly focused on livestock. The highest peaks of the mountain contain glaciers. Another important feature of the climate on the plateau is its relative humidity. On the slopes of the mountain, the amount of moisture increases as it rises to a height of. This leads to the development of forests and increased biodiversity. However, lack of moisture in the lower parts of the mountain adversely affects agricultural development. Effective management of Water Resources and the application of water-saving technologies are important in mitigating this problem. The climatic conditions of the Altai Ridge are characterized by their variety and complexity. As a result of the peculiarities of altitude zones and geographical location, climatic conditions differ significantly. For this reason, the Plateau has a wide variety of flora and fauna, confirming that this area is a unique and important ecosystem. Climate change, on the other hand, can negatively affect this fragile ecosystem, so measures for the protection and sustainable development of the ridge of Fire are necessary. It is considered important to apply scientific research and practical measures to adapt to climatic changes and maintain the ecosystem. This is very important for the future of the Regimental Ridge and the standard of living of the people associated with it. By using natural resources

wisely and maintaining an ecological balance, it is possible to preserve this beautiful mountain range for future generations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the geographical location and boundaries of the Regimental Ridge are complex and conditionally defined, and it is necessary to use detailed geographical research and modern technologies to determine its exact boundaries. The Altai range forms an important part of the mountainous regions of Central Asia, and its study is important for the management and conservation of the region's natural resources. It is indisputable that future research will provide even more in-depth information about the geographical features of this mountain range and its impact on the environment.

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