FLORA OF THE RESIDUAL MOUNTAINS OF THE SOUTHERN RED CROSS

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Annotation: The Red Cross, one of the largest deserts on the Turon Plain, is mainly located between The Hague and Syrdarya. However, the Red Cross is part of the Red Cross in Uzbekistan. The article examines scientific views, facts, and directions on the Residual Mountains of the Southern Red Cross.

Keywords: Red Cross, residual mountains, flora, county, east, south, west.

The Red Cross is bordered by the Lower Aegean Region to the northeast, the Lower Zarafshan District to the southeast, and the Tashkent-Mirzachoel District to the east. The district corresponds to the state border with Turkmenistan to the southeast and Kazakhstan to the northeast.
The Red Cross is declining from southeast to northeast. Its average moral height is 200-300 m, while it falls to 350-400 m to the southeast and 90 to 100 m to the northeast.
The Red Cross is not the same in terms of surface structure. There are bottles, plains, flat plateaus and residual mountains. But most of it is occupied by sandy plains up to 200 m high. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. Sand marbles have a more meridianal orientation, and are strengthened by plants. Their relative height is 15-20 m, and sometimes their maximum height is 60-70 m. In the central parts of the Red Cross, there are sand dunes that are well-established. In the Red Cross, there are fewer barracks, and they are more located in populated areas, around wells, on the shores of The Taurat (Torah) and the Injeel (Goswer).
In the Red Cross county, there are few tarpaulins, which are found in lowlands between the marble sands. The tar is covered with water in the spring, and by summer the water evaporates and dries up and cracks.
In the central part of the Red Cross are several solid bottles, and the underside of the bottles is sand, and the upper part consists of tart or shoals. The bottles are tectonic bottles between the coldiq mountains in the central part of the Red Cross. The largest of these bottles are Mingbulak, located 12 m below sea level south of Bo'kantog, Mullali to the southeast of Jetimtog, Korah between Ovminzatog and Kazakhstan, and Footwear bottles to the southeast of Kuljatog. Each of these bottles is 40-50 km tall. and it's going to go to it.
The region consisted mostly of high, sledges, and scaled mountains. These mountains are very degraded, with moral heights of no more than 922 m. The most important of these mountains are Quljuqtog (Irlir peak 764 m), orphanage (568 m), Tomditog (Otog peak 922 m), Ovminzatog (635 m), Quljuqtog (785 m), Qozaxtog (394 m), Mount Uvays (Ashitog peak 473 m). Therefore, these residual mountains are made up of crystal slanets, quartz slanets, and octopus of the Paleozoic era, which are directed almost across the width. Among them are granite, diorites, granodiorites, and other genus. The paleozoic residual mountains are later gradually absorbed, the absorbed (lighted) rocks fall to its bottom, resulting in a decrease in the mountains. As a result, seawater is absorbed and conquered the low paleozoic mountains. This process lasts until the neogenic period, then the Tetis Sea withdraws and the Red Cross becomes dry. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands made up of two diverging paths.

The rest of the Red Cross consists of the allyuvial plains of the neogenic and anthropogenic period, mainly the layers of the sea and the Euphrates and syrdarya, with sand covering between 10 and 12 feet [10 and 12 m] thick. The Red Cross, especially in the paleozoic coldiq mountains, contains minerals such as gold, slyuda, feruza, asbestos, boxing, mercury, graphite, vol'fram, talent granate, yashma, icelandic spati, and gas, oil, uranium, and sulfur deposits on the plains. Gold based on the absorption of mineral deposits and recommended for excavation in The Red Cross, To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work

of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. He's here.

Since the Red Cross occupies a large area, its climatic features vary from north to south. If the northern part of the Red Cross is formed mainly under the influence of the Central Asian antiticlon and cyclones from the west, the effect of tropical air masses in the formation of the southern part climate is much greater. Therefore, the winter of the Red Cross is cold, persistent, with an average January temperature of -4 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit [-4 to 10°C] to the north and a temperature of -1-2 degrees Fahrenheit [-1-2°C] to the south. The boundary between the northern part of the Red Cross and the southern part, which differs from the climate characteristics of the Red Cross, passes through an approximately 41 degrees Fahrenheit [-41°C] northern width or a January isoterma of -3 degrees Fahrenheit [-3°C].

The northern part of the Red Cross is an important factor in the winter formation of the climate, the air mass caused by the Siberian antiticlon. This reduces the temperature of the area, where the air mass blows from the northeast, creating dry but open, cold weather. Also in winter, these areas are affected by a variety of air masses from the northeast and west, colliding with air masses blowing from the northeast. The resulting change in winter weather often replaces the open-air weather with wet, relatively warm weather. Some days, when, along with the Siberian antiticlon, a cold air mass arrived north of the Red Cross from southeastern Russia, the temperature dropped to -35 degrees Fahrenheit [-35°C].

In Qzilqum County, summer is almost identical to that of it, dry, open, hot. In particular, its central part heats up in the summer, reaching an average July temperature of 28 degrees Fahrenheit [-28°C] to 30 degrees Fahrenheit [-30°C]. Relatively low, the July 26 isoterma corresponds to the northeast of the county. In the remainder, the average July temperature varies from 26 to 28 degrees Fahrenheit [-26 to 28°C]. The hottest reaches 46°C.

The Red Cross is one of the drought-rooted parts of Uzbekistan. To the northeast of it, the annual rainfall in the lower Aegean region varies from about 75 to 100 mm. As the rainfall increases to the southeastern part of the county, it reaches 100-150 mm, and in parts close to the residual mountains and the Nurota Mountains, it reaches 200 mm.

In the Red Cross, rainfall is poorly distributed over the course of the year. If we say 100% of the annual rainfall, 48% of it corresponds to spring 30% winter, 19% to autumn, and only 3% to summer.

Part of the rainfall in the Red Cross is snowy, and it is not stored for a long time without thickness (reaching 20 cm thick) (on average, there will be a snow cover for 20 days a year). Snow is expected to be in the northern part of the county area from October to the end of April, and from early November to the end of March in the south. Snow cover is thin, and because it has not been stored for a long time, the cattle are fed in the pasture in winter. But sometimes, frequent drops in temperature in winter have a much more negative effect on livestock.

The Red Cross has been hit by north, northeast and northwest winds all year round, with speeds of an average of around 3-4 m per second. But in winter and at the beginning of spring, stronger winds blow from the northeast. Sur-call soil is spread northeast of the Red Cross. In lands with a relatively low relay, rocky and tarpaulin soils are found. Such a species has low rot in the soil, and the amount of humus goes up to 0.4-0.5%. The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cutting through by ravines. The remaining 95-97% of the area is covered with plants at it or at this level.

Instead, it can be said that the flora of the southern Red Cross residual mountains has desert characteristics, and the long-running heat varies from xerophytes, psammoites, and efemer, adapted to dry summer conditions. In the spring, the school becomes blue, and efemer and efemeroid plants are covered with color, calligraphy, licking, lollipops, lola, boygalcha, chuchmoma, and cows. But with the onset of summer, the efemer and efemeroid plants begin to dry out in yellow, and then continue their vegetation by psammophytes, xerophytes.

Adabiyotlar

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