



Farg'ona Davlat universiteti Tabiiy fanlar fakulteti
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Elektron atlaslar majmuasi

Murojaat uchun:



+998913258925

+998999938125



Atlas

TABIY GEOGRAFIYANING BOSHLAG'ICH KURSI



Siz beshinchi sinfda tabiiy geografiyani o'rgana boshlaysiz. Maktabdagi darslarda va uy vazifalarini bajarishda kitobdan tashqari sizga doimo atlas kerak bo'ladi.

Atlas bilan ishlaganda quyidagi qoidalarga amal qiling. Eng avval mundarija bilan tanishib chiqing. Atlas tarkibiga geografik kartalar, joy planlari, sxemalar, kosmik suratlar, fotosuratlar va rasmlar kiritilgan. Ma'lumotnoma bo'limida katta daryolar uzunligi, eng yirik ko'l va orollarning maydoni, eng baland tog' cho'qqilari va okeanlarning eng chuqur joylari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Atlas kartalari bilan ishlashdan oldin:

- kartalarning nomini o'qish;
- qaysi hudud tasvirlanganini aniqlash;
- uning masshtabi bilan tanishib chiqish;
- shartli belgilar va ularga berilgan izohlarni o'rganib chiqish lozim.

Atlas bilan ishlashning eng asosiy qoidalaridan biri - darslikda berilgan matnga mos bo'lgan geografik obyektlarni kartalardan, fotosuratlardan va rasmlardan topish, ushbu obyektlarni izohlash va tuzishda atlasning ma'lumotnoma bo'limidan foydalanish kerak.

Atlas sizga ko'pgina qiziqarli ma'lumotlar beradi. Kartani o'qishni o'rganib, ularni rasmlar va sxemalar bilan solishtirib, siz bizning sayyoramiz tabiati va aholisi haqida ko'pgina yangiliklarni bilib olasiz.



Mashhur kartograf

GERARD MERKATOR (1512 - 1594 y.)

o'zining zamonasi uchun noyob bo'lgan, mohirona tuzilgan, ilmiy qiymatga ega butun yer sharining kartasini tuzdi. Merkator o'zining kartalar to'plamini afsonaviy Liviya shohi, birinchi osmon globusi muallifi Atlas sharafiga ATLAS deb nomladi. Shundan buyon kartalar to'plami ATLAS deb ataladi.



Geografiya bo'yicha qadimiy qo'lyozma kitobidan rasm. Odam Yerning chetiga borib, osmon gumbazidan tashqarida nimalar borligini kuzatmoqda.

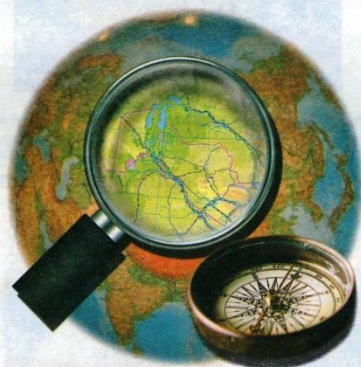


Atlas

**TABIY GEOGRAFIYANING
BOSHLANG'ICH KURSI**

**5
sinf**

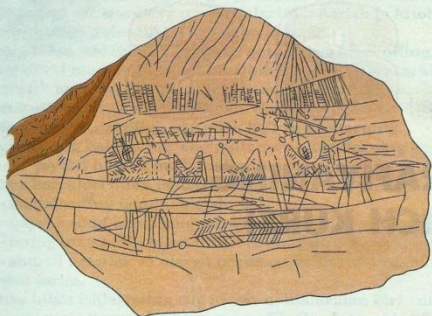
**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
XALQ TA'LIMI VAZIRLIGI
BUYURTMASI BO'YICHA**



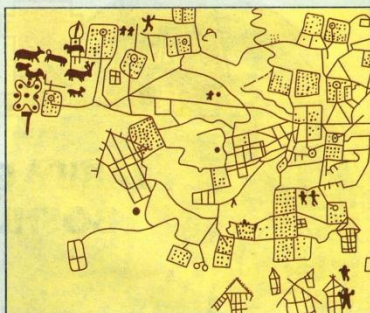
**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
YER RESURLARI, GEODEZIYA, KARTOGRAFIYA
VA DAVLAT KADASTRI DAVLAT QO'MITASI**

TOSHKENT 2017

ODAMLARNING YER SHAKLI VA UNING YUZAMI HAQIDAGI TASAVVURLARINING O'ZGARISHI



Mamont qoziq tishlaridagi joy rasmi (e. av. XIII ming yillik)

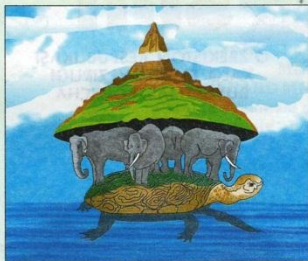


3 500 yildan ko'proq bo'lgan ilgirigi joy plani

YER YASSI DOIRA SHAKLIDA, ATROFLARI SUV BILAN O'RALGAN DEGAN TASAVVUR



Okeanlar bo'yida yashovchi aholida



Issiq mamlakatlarda yashovchi aholida



Materiklar ichkarisida yashovchi aholida

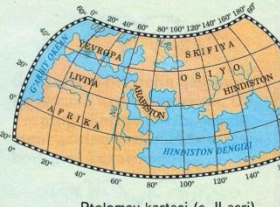
QADIMDA DUNYO HAQIDAGI TASAVVURLAR



Gomer kartasi (e. av. IX asr)

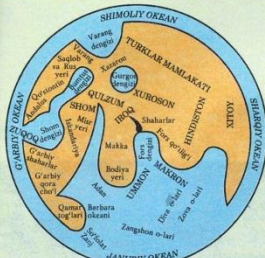


Eratosten kartasi (e. av. II asr)



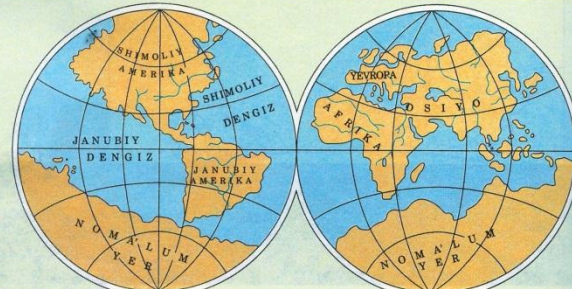
Ptolomey kartasi (e. II asri)

BERUNIYNING DUNYO KARTASI (XI a.)



O'rta Osiyolik geograf-olim Abu Rayhon Beruniy (973-1048) birinchilardan bo'lib, Yer aylana uzunligini o'chagan va uning shar shaklida ekanligi haqidagi farazini aytgan.

MERKATOR ATLASIDAGI DUNYO KARTASI SXEMASI (XVI a.)



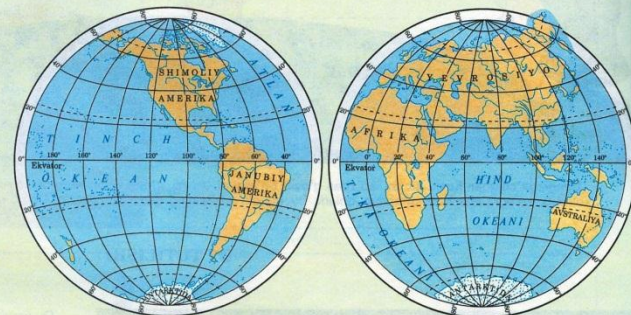
XVI asr o'rtalarida Amerika X. Kolumb tomonidan kashf etilgan va F. Magellanning dunyo aylana bo'ylab kema safari tugagan bo'lib, Yerning shar shaklidaligini tasdiqlagan.

BEXAYM GLOBUSI (XV a.)

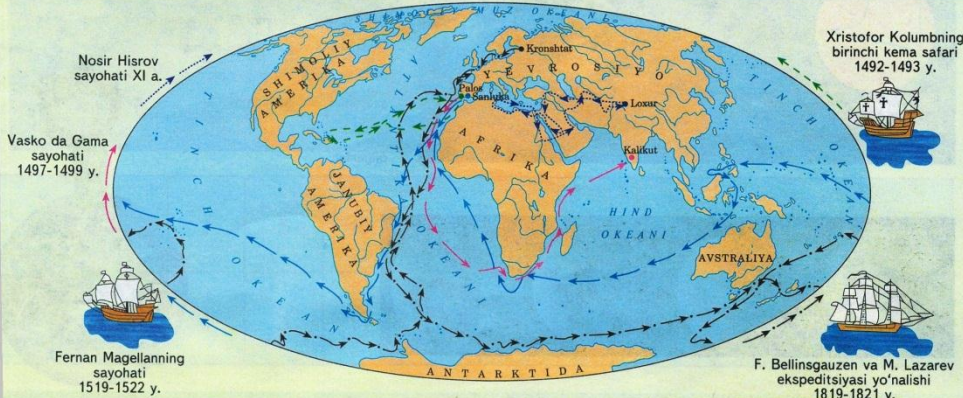


Nyurnberglik M. Bexaym globusi Yer haqidagi buyuk geografik kashfiyotlardan oldingi tasavvurlarni aks ettirgan, shuning uchun uning globusida Amerika va Avstraliya tasviri yo'q.

YARIMSHARLARNING HOZIRGI KARTALARI



BUYUK GEOGRAFIK KASHFIYOTLAR



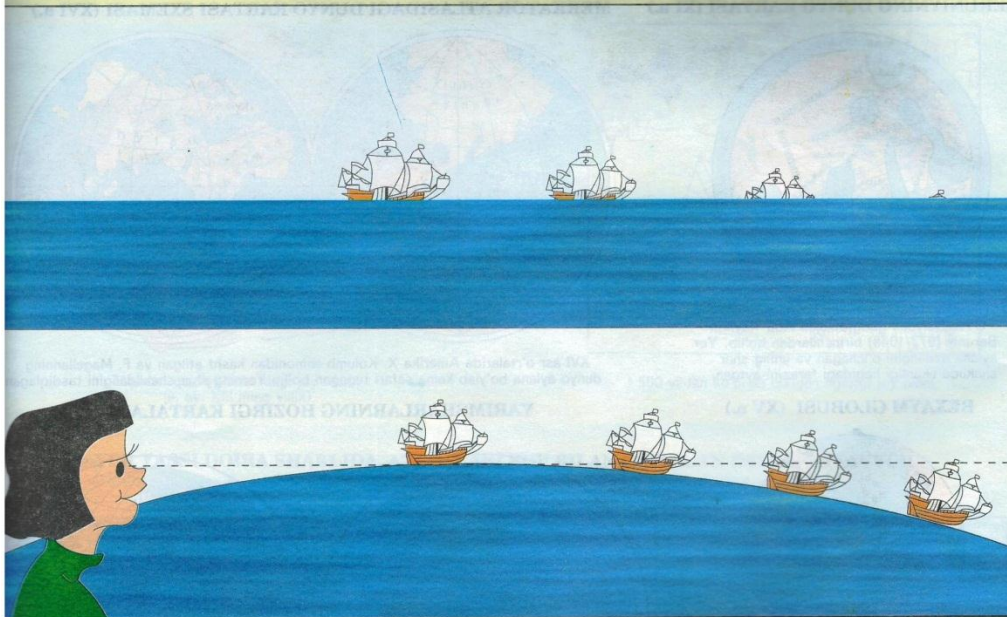
Nosir Hisrov sayohati XI a.

Vasko da Gama sayohati 1497-1499 y.

Fernan Magellanning sayohati 1519-1522 y.

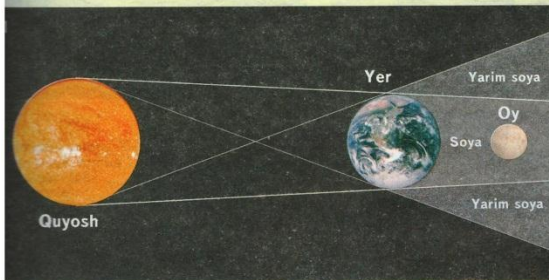
Kristofor Kolumbing birinchi kema safari 1492-1493 y.

F. Bellingsgauzen va M. Lazarev ekspeditsiyasi yo'nalishi 1819-1821 y.



Dengizga chiqqan kema darhol ko'zdan g'oyib bo'lmaydi. Avval ufqda uning korpusi ko'rinmay qoladi, mactalari esa yana uzoq vaqt ko'rinib, so'ngra ular ham ko'rinmay qoladi. Bu dengiz yuzasining qabariqligidandir. Uning qabariqligiga sabab - Yerning sharsimonligidir.

OY TUTILISHI

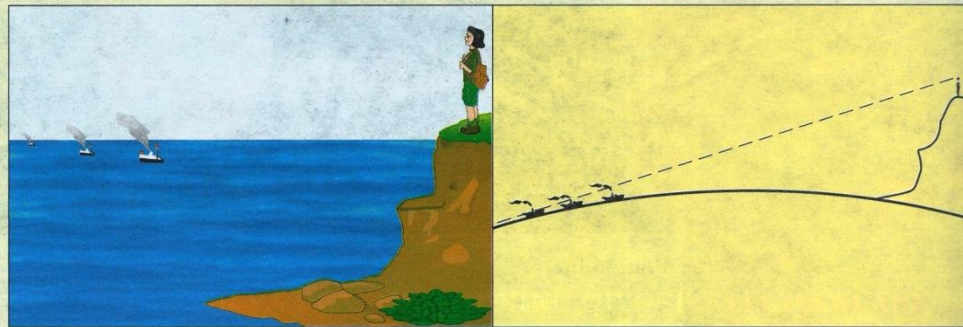
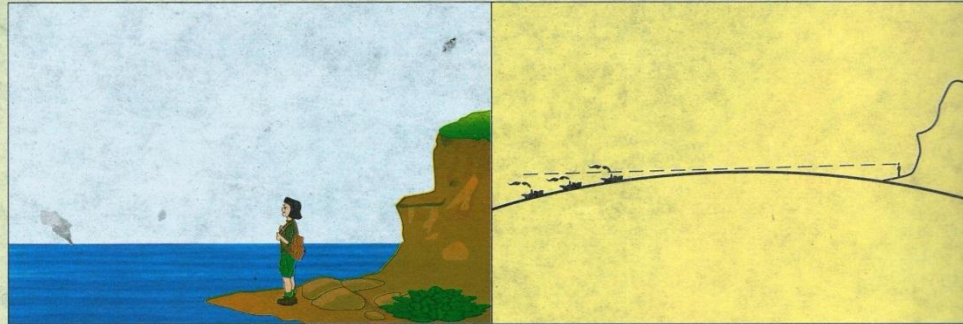


Oy yerning soyasida bo'ladi (1). Yer Quyosh va Oyning orasida bo'lganda, Yerdan tushayotgan dumaloq soya Oy yuzasiga yaqinlashadi (2).

Qadimda Oy tutilishi odamlarni juda qiziqtirgan. Allaqachonlar qadimgi Gretsiya olimlari Yerning Oygacha tushayotgan soyasi doimo dumaloqligiga qarab yerning shar shaklida ekanligiga ishonch hosil qilganlar.

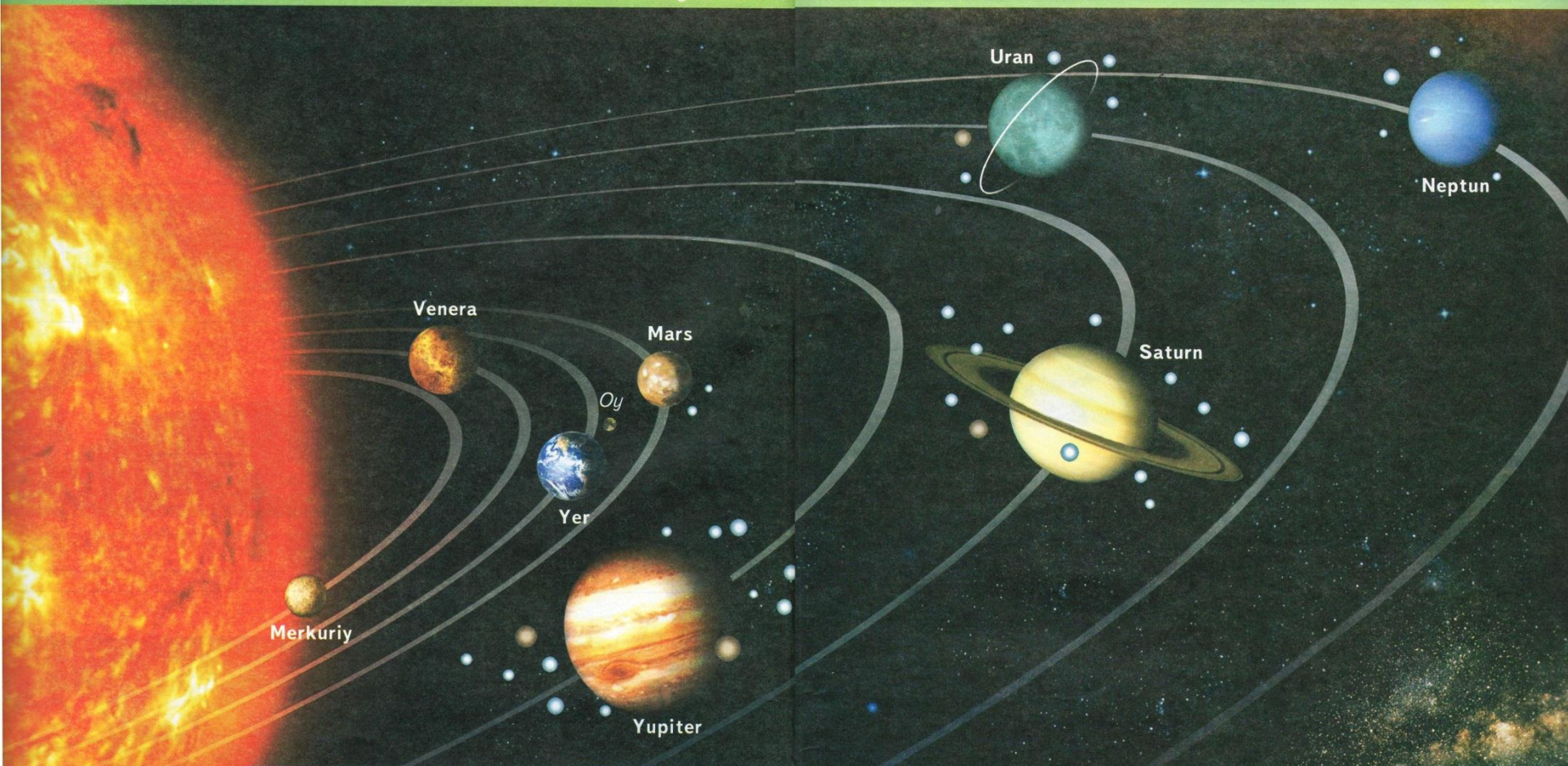


BALANDLIKKA KO'TARILGANDA UFQNING KENGAYISHI



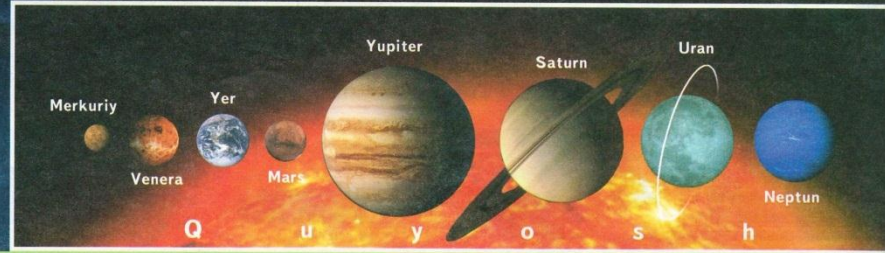
Kuzatish balandligi m	1	5	10	20	50	100	1000	5000	8000	10000
Ko'rish masofasi, km	4	8	11	16	25	36	113	252	319	357

QUYOSHSISTEMASI

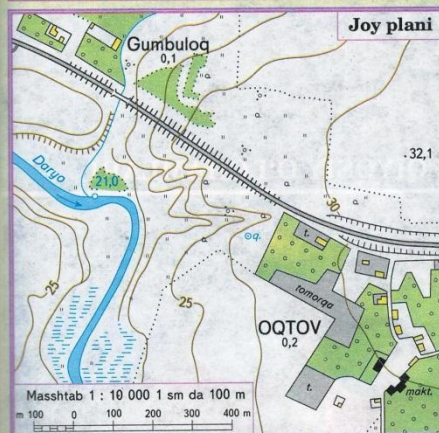
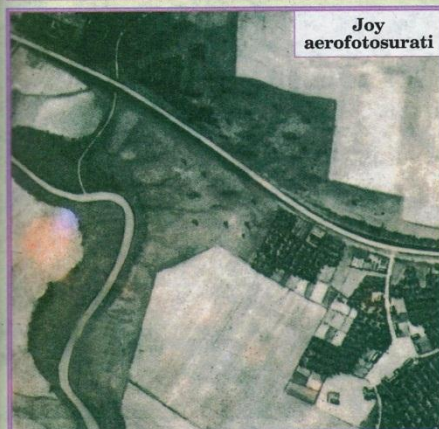
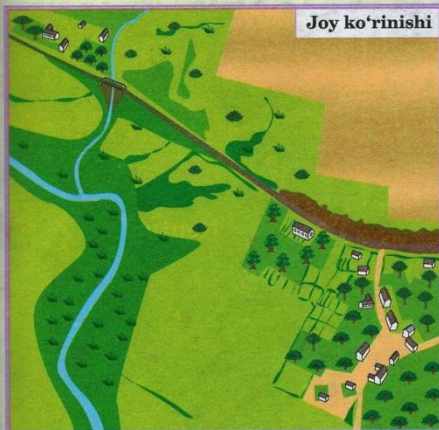


Planetalar	Quyoshdan o'rtacha masofasi mln. km da	O'rtacha diametri km da	Yo'ldoshlari soni
Merkuriy	58	4 878	yo'q
Venera	108	12 104	yo'q
Yer	150	12 756	1
Mars	228	6 766	2
Yupiter	778	142 796	67
Saturn	1 428	120 000	62
Uran	2 871	52 400	27
Neptun	4 504	48 600	14

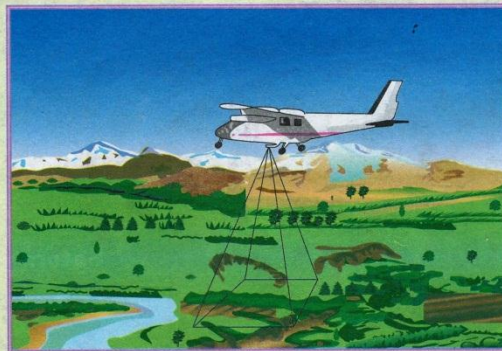
QUYOSH VA PLANETALARNING QIYOSIY O'LCHAMLARI



JOY PLANI



Samolyotdan joylarning aerosyomkalari fotoapparatlar yordamida olinadi.



Joyning aerofotosuratlari zamonaviy elektron hisoblash mashinalarida qayta ishlanadi.



JOY PLANINING SHARTLI BELGILARI

AHOLI PUNKTLARI VA ALOQA YO'LLARI



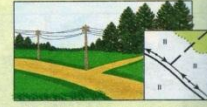
Shahar



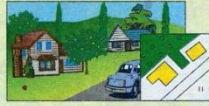
Ikki izli temir yo'l.
Stansiya



Shosse



Yaxshilangan tuproq va dala yo'llari. Elektr uzatkich liniyalari



Qishloq



Metall ko'priq.
Ko'tarma

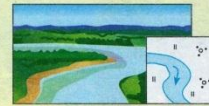


Tuproq yo'l.
Yog'och ko'priq

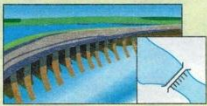


Dala yo'li. Quduq

GIDROGRAFIYA



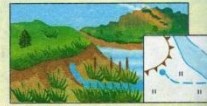
Daryo. Oqim yo'nalishi



To'g'on



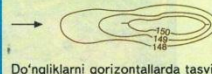
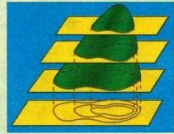
Ko'l. Suv sathi belgisi.
Botqoq



Buloq

RELEF

Horizontallar bilan teng bo'lgan balandlik chiziqlari yordamida tasvirlash



Do'ngliklarni gorizontallarda tasvirlash



Jar



Tik jar

O'SIMLIKLAR



Siyrak o'rmon



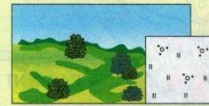
Igna bargli o'rmon.
O'rmon so'qmog'i



Aralash o'rmon. O'rmonchining uyi



Alohida turuvchi daraxt



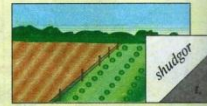
Butalar guruhi. O'tloq



Alohida buta



Mevali bog'



Shudgor. Tomorqa

BOSHQA SHARTLI BELGILAR



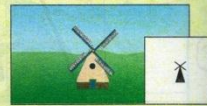
Maktab



Elektrstansiya



Karar



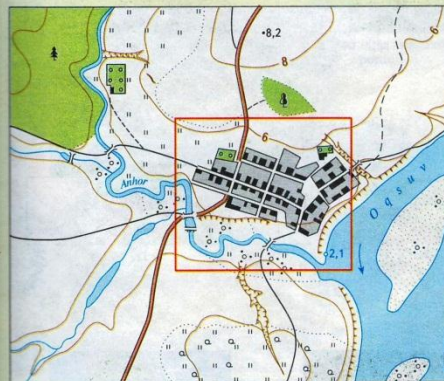
Shamol tegirmoni

KARTA MASSHTABI KICHRAYGANDA JOY TASVIRINING QANDAY O'ZGARISHI

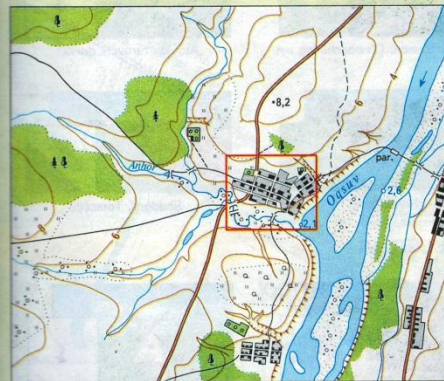
KARTA MASSHTABINING O'ZGARISHI



Mashtab 1 : 10 000

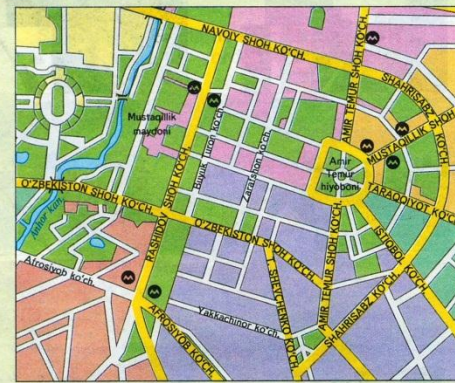


Mashtab 1 : 25 000



Mashtab 1 : 50 000

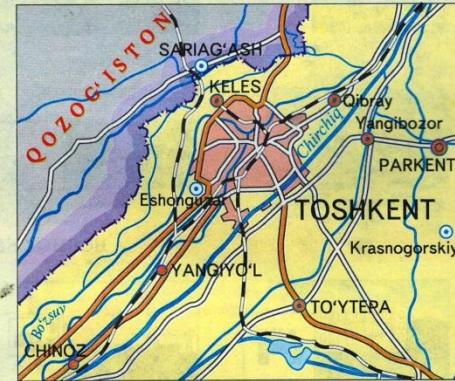
SHAHAR PLANIDAN KARTAGA



Mashtab 1 : 22 000



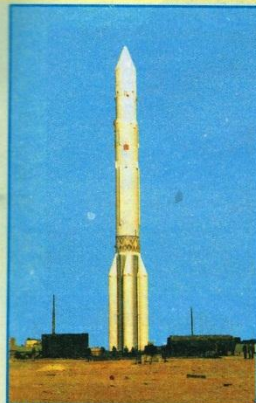
Mashtab 1 : 50 000



Mashtab 1 : 1 500 000

YERNING KOSMIK SURATLARDAGI TASVIRI

KOSMIK RAKETA



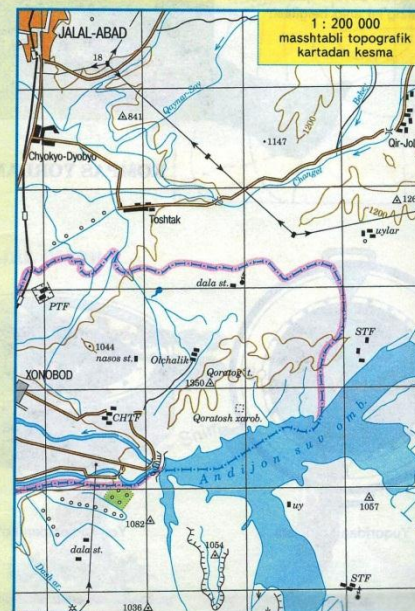
TYANSHAN TOG'LARINING
KOSMIK SURATI



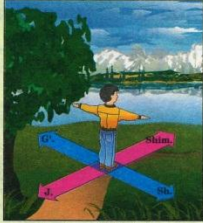
KATTAQO'RG'ON SUV OMBORINING
KOSMIK SURATI



KOSMIK SURATLAR ASOSIDA TUZILGAN KARTA

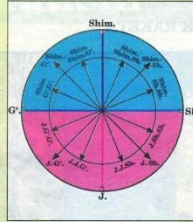


JOYDA MO'LJAL OLISH



Joyda mo'ljal olish

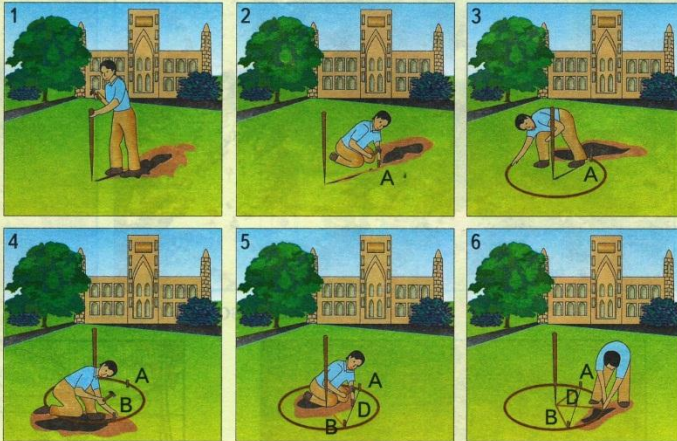
Ufqning har bir tomoni nuqtasidan joyni aniqlash bilish **joyda mo'ljal olish** deyiladi. **Ufqning asosiy tomonlari** Shimol, Janub, Sharq va G'arb deb hisoblanadi, shimoli-sharq, janubi-sharq, janubi-g'arb, shimoli-g'arb, shimol-shimoli-g'arb, janub-janubi-g'arb, shimol-shimoli-sharq va boshqalar esa **ufqning oraliq tomonlari** hisoblanadi.



Ufqning asosiy va oraliq tomonlari

GNOMON YORDAMIDA MO'LJAL OLISH

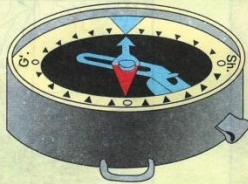
1. Ochiq quyoshli maydonga uzunligi 1 m va undan baland tik tayoq o'rnatish.
2. Taxminan soat 10 - 11 larda soyani (oxirini) belgilash.
3. A tayoqchadan shnur (ip) yordamida aylana chizib chiqish.
4. Soyani kuzatish. Soya aylana bo'yab siljib, avval qisqaradi, so'ng (tushdan keyin) yana uzayadi. Soya yana aylanaga yetganda uning oxirini B tayoqcha bilan belgilash.
5. A va B nuqtalarni to'g'ri chiziq bilan belgilab, ularning o'rtasida D ni aniqlash.
6. Tayoqdan D nuqtagacha bo'lgan to'g'ri chiziq shimol yo'nalishini aniq ko'rsatadi. Shu chiziqqa to'g'ri tushuvchi soya orqali mahalliy tush chizig'ini aniq belgilash mumkin.



KOMPAS YORDAMIDA MO'LJAL OLISH



Yuqoridan ko'rinishi

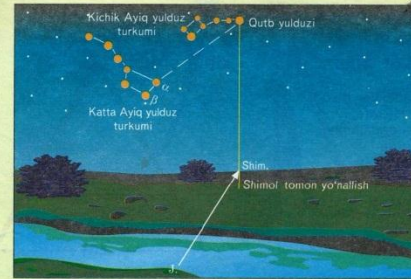


Yon tomonidan ko'rinishi



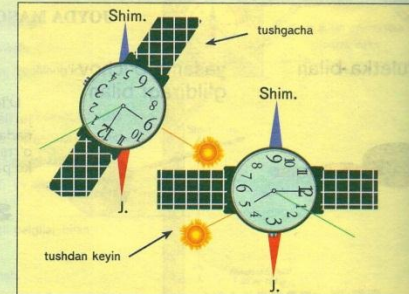
Kompani kaftingizga qo'ying. Kompas strelkasini saqlagichidan bo'shatish va kompani shunday buringki, ko'k strelkasining uchi ko'k ko'rsatkich - shimolga, qizil tomonining uchi esa J.-janub harfiga to'g'ri kelsin. Sh. harfi - sharqni, G. harfi - g'arbni ko'rsatadi.

YULDUZLARGA QARAB MO'LJAL OLISH



1. Yetti yorug' yulduzdan Katta Ayyiq yulduzini (cho'michini) topish.
2. Hayolan cho'mich yulduzning chekka yulduzlaridan (α va β) chizig'ini uzaytirib, yana 5 ta shunday bo'laklar hosil qilish. Shu yerda O'qub yulduzi joylashgan. O'qub yulduzi har doim ufqning shimoliy nuqtasida turadi.

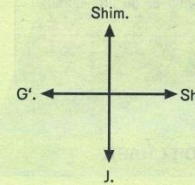
QUYOSH VA SOAT YORDAMIDA MO'LJAL OLISH



Kaftingizga soatni shunday qo'yingki, uning soat strelkasi Quyosh tomonga yo'naltirilgan bo'lsin. Soat strelkasi va 1 raqami orasidagi burchakni teng bo'ling. Bu chiziq shimol-janubni ko'rsatadi.

JOY PLANI BO'YICHA YO'NALISHNI BELGILASH

Hayolan asosiy yo'nalishlar sxemasini belgilang va uning markazida berilgan yo'nalishni belgilovchi nuqtani aniqlang.



Chizmada tasvirning yo'nalishi shartli ravishda varag'ning yuqori qismini - shimol, pastki qismini - janub, o'ng tomon - sharq, chap tomon - g'arb qilib olinadi.



O'rtasaroy aholi punktida ko'cha yo'nalishini aniqlang. Yodda tuting: topshirig'ni bajarishda mo'ljal olishning umumiy harakatlari bo'lib, shimolga yo'nalishni aniqlab, shu orqali ufqning boshqa tomonlari bo'yicha yo'nalishlarini aniqlash hisoblanadi.

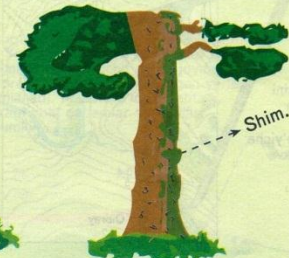
JOYDA MO'LJAL OLISH



Yolg'iz turgan daraxtning janub tomonidagi shoxlari va barglari shimol tomonidagidan quyug'roq



To'nkanning janub tomonidagi yillik halqa kengroq



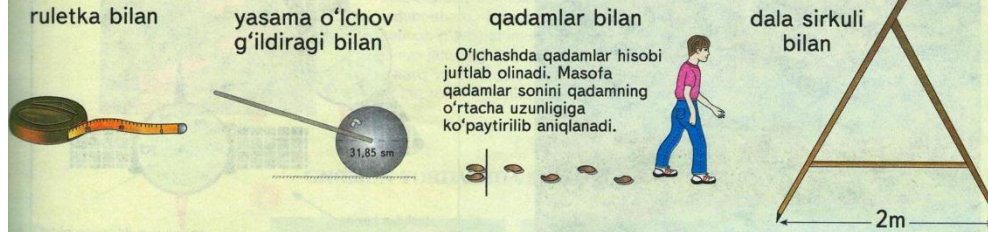
Lishayniklar daraxtlar tanasining shimol qismini egallaydi



Janub tomonda qor tezroq eriydi

JOY PLANINI TUZISH VA O'QISH UCHUN NIMALARNI BILISH KERAK

JOYDA MASOFANI O'LCHASH



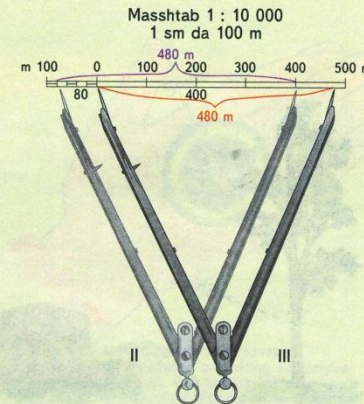
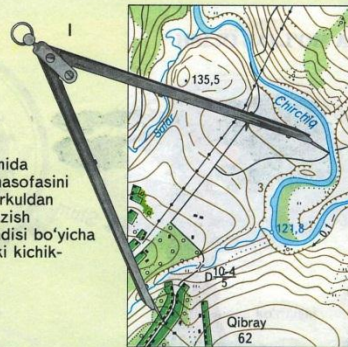
MASOFANI KO'Z BILAN BAHOLASH

Ko'rish qobiliyati yaxshi bo'lgan odam narsalarni aniq ko'ra oladi:

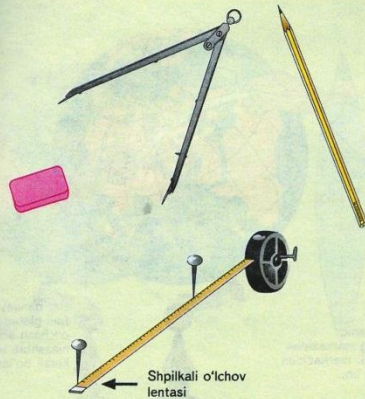
odamlarning yuzini - 150 m masofadan	alohida uylarni - 5 km masofadan
odamning bosh qismini - 400 m masofadan	qishloqlarni va katta uylarni - 9 km masofadan
alohida daraxtlarni - 2 km masofadan	yuqori voltli elektr o'tkazgich liniyalarning temir-beton tirgaklarini - 11 km masofadan
tomlardagi trubalarni - 3 km masofadan	baland minoralarni - 15-20 km masofadan

O'LCHAGICH SIRKUL YORDAMIDA JOY PLANIDAN MASOFANI O'LCHASH

O'lchagich sirkul yordamida planda berilgan joyning masofasini belgilash (I), o'lchagich sirkuldan chiziqli masshtabga o'tkazish va barcha bo'laklari yig'indisi bo'yicha o'lchab, joyning katta yoki kichikligini aniqlash (II), (III).



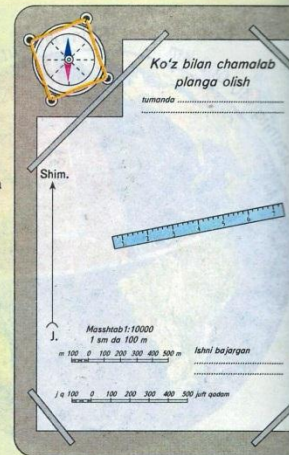
KO'Z BILAN CHAMALASH USULI ORQALI JOYNI PLANGA OLISH



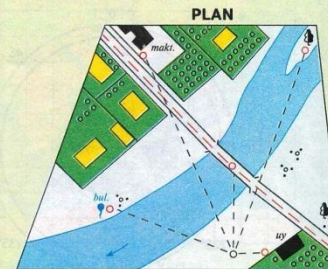
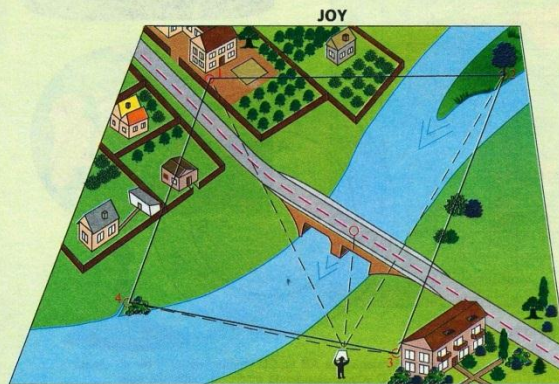
Ishning umumiy usullari:

1. Planshetni tayyorlash.
2. Joyni, obyektlarni, boshlang'ich nuqtani aniqlash.
3. Planshetning o'rnini aniqlash: kompas strelkasi va Shim. - J. strelkasi planshetda bir yo'nalishni - shimolni ko'rsatadi.
4. Obyektni aniqlash va ungacha bo'lgan masofani o'lchash.
5. Obyektlarni shartli belgilar bilan belgilash.
6. Planni to'liq bezash.

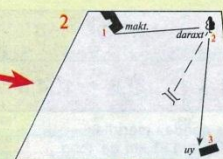
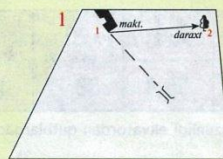
- - - - - Joydagi chiziqlar va alohida obyektlar bo'yicha planda mo'ljal olish
- o Obyektning shartli belgisi
- - - - - Belgilash chiziqlari



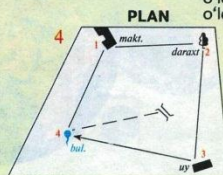
Tasvirga tayyorlangan planshet



Qutbiy usulda planga olish butun joy ko'rinadigan nuqtada o'tkaziladi.

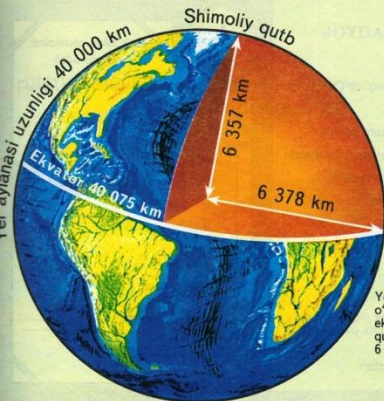


Yo'nalish nuqtalari bo'yicha yurib **joy marshrutini planga olish**. Yo'l davomida yo'ning chap va o'ng tomonidagi, imkoniyat bo'yicha ochiq joydagi ko'rinadigan predmetlar, foydalaniladigan yerlar va joylar belgilanadi. Masofa o'lchov lentasi, o'lchov g'ildiragi yoki qadamlar soni bilan o'lchanishi mumkin.

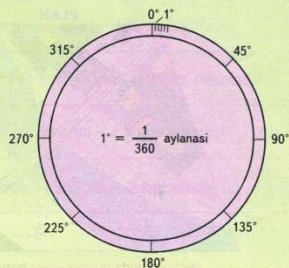


YER YUZASINING GEOGRAFIK KARTADA TASVIRLANISHI

YERNING O'LCHAMLARI

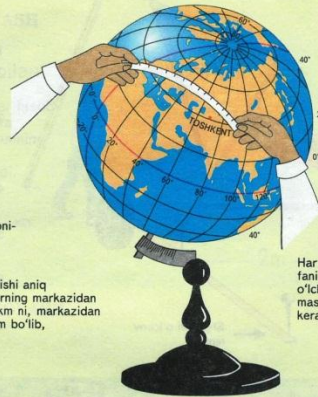


Janubiy qutb



Aylananing 1/360 qismi 1° yoy deb qabul qilinadi. Yer yuzasida har xil parallellarning 1° uzunligi bir-biridan farq qiladi.

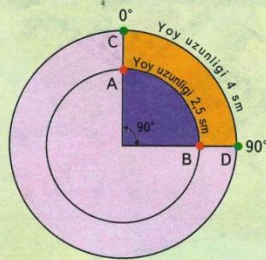
GLOBUS - YERNING MODELI



Yer yuzasining maydoni - 510 mln. km²

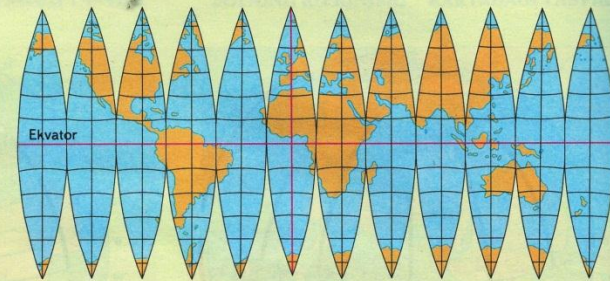
Yerning shakli shardan farq qilishi aniq o'lchamlar bilan aniqlangan: Yerning markazidan ekvatorgacha masofasi 6 378 km ni, markazidan qutblargacha esa 21 km ga kam bo'lib, 6 357 km ga teng

Har qanday masofani globusda o'lchash uchun masshtab lineykasi kerak bo'ladi

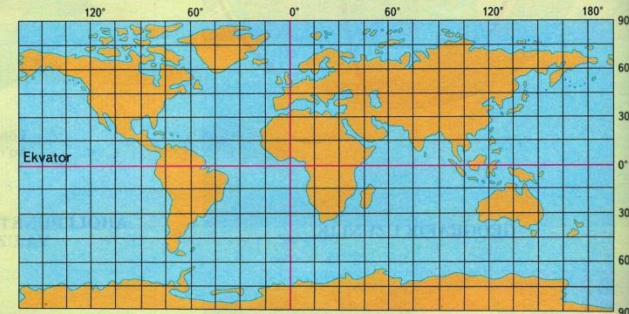


Bir xil darajaga ega AB va CD yoyning uzunligi bir xil emas: AB yoy CD yoyga qaraganda qisqaroq uzunlikka ega.

GLOBUSDAN KARTAGA



Meridianlar bo'yicha zonalarga bo'lingan globus yuzasi



Zonalarning cho'zilishidan olingan dunyo kartasi

YER YUZASI QOG'OZ VARAG'IDA TASVIRLANGANDA XATOLIKLAR BO'LISHI ANIQ

EKVATORDAN QUTBLARGA TOMON XATOLIKLAR ORTA BORADI

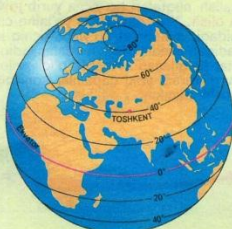
Parallellar	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1° uzunligi km da	111,3	109,6	104,6	96,5	85,4	71,7	55,8	38,2	19,4	0

Yer yuzasida 1° har qanday meridian uzunligi $40\ 000 : 360 = 111$ km ga teng

1° parallellar uzunligi ekvatoridan qutblargacha qisqara boradi



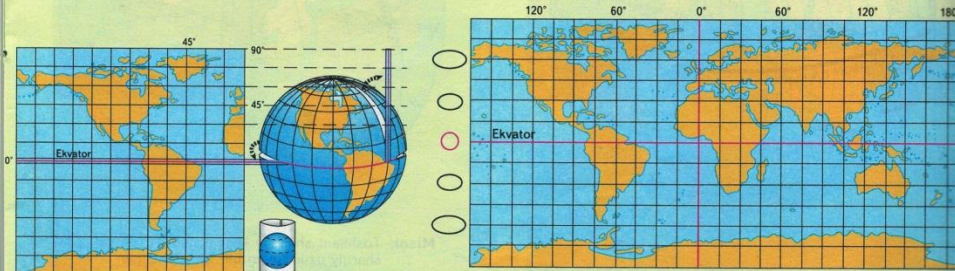
Meridianlar



Parallellar

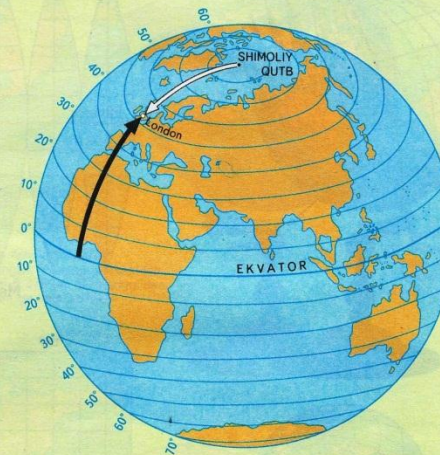
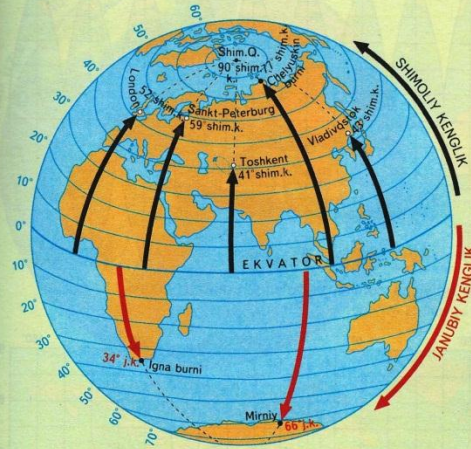


Daraja to'ri



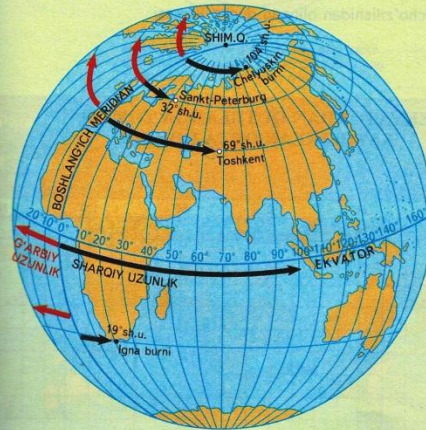
KARTANI O'QISH UCHUN NIMANI BILISH KERAK

GEOGRAFIK KENGLIK

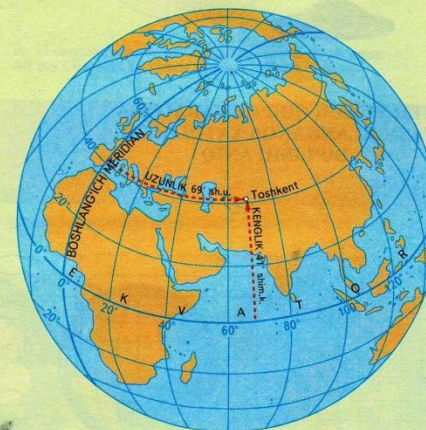


London kengligini qaysi strelka ko'rsatadi, qorami yoki oqmi?

GEOGRAFIK UZUNLIK



AHOLI PUNKTINING GEOGRAFIK KENGLIGI VA UZUNLIGINI ANIQLASH

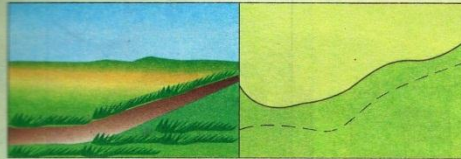


Misol: Tashkent shimoliy kenglikning 41° da va sharqiy uzunlikning 69° da joylashgan.

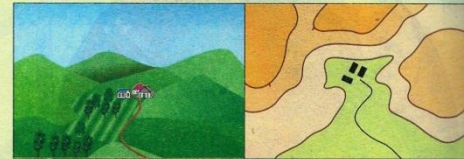
TABIY KARTADA QURUQLIK VA SUVLARNING TASVIRLANISHI

JOYNING KO'RINISHI KARTADAGI TASVIRI

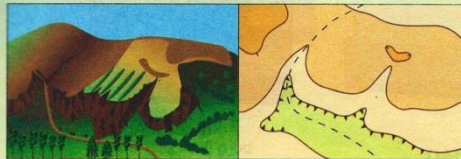
JOYNING KO'RINISHI KARTADAGI TASVIRI



Yassi tekislik



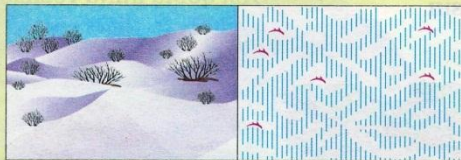
Tog' oldi (etagi)



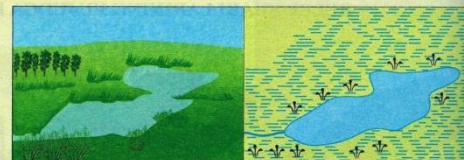
Yassi tog'lik



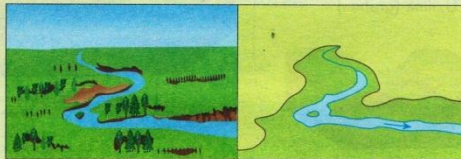
Tog'lar, muzliklar



Sho'rxoklar



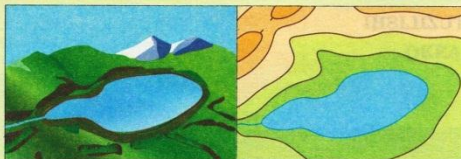
Botqoqlar



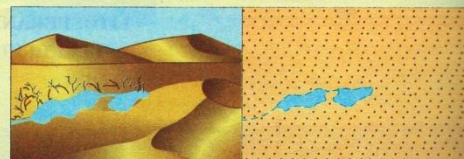
Tekislikdagi daryo



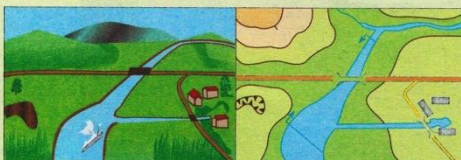
Tog'dagi daryo, sharshara



Ko'l



Qurib qolayotgan ko'llar va daryolar, qumlar



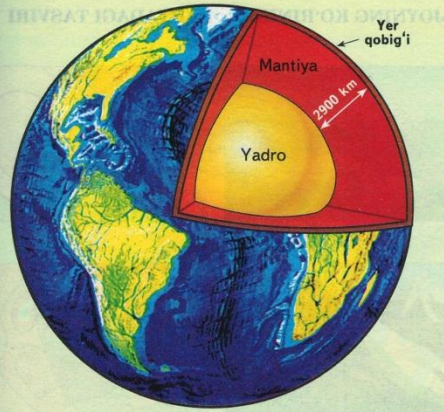
Kema qatnovchi daryolar



Kanallar, kollektorlar

LITOSFERA

YERNING ICHKI TUZILISHI

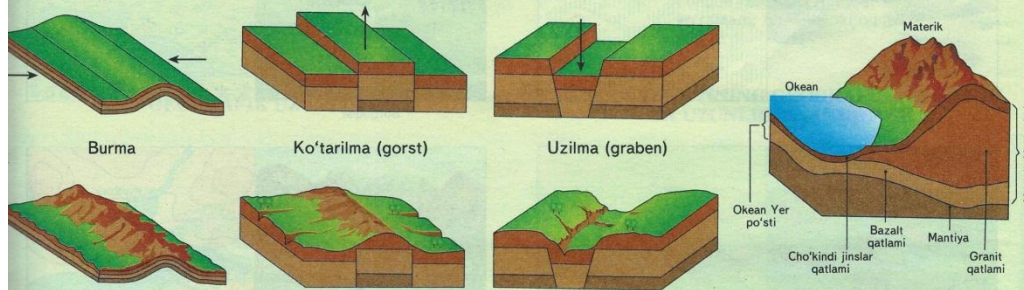


BURG'ILASH QURILMASI



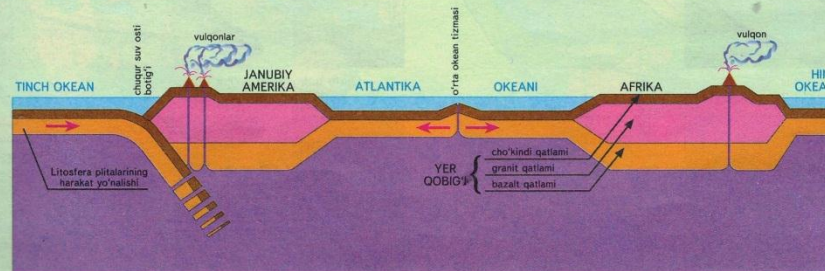
Arktikdagi Arktik burg'ilash platformasi

YER QOBIG'INING HARAKATLANISHI VA RELEF SHAKLLARINING VUJUDGA KELISHI



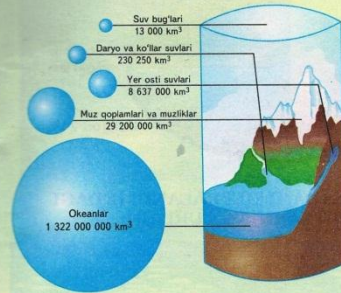
YER QOBIG'INING TUZILISHI

LITOSFERANING TUZILISHI

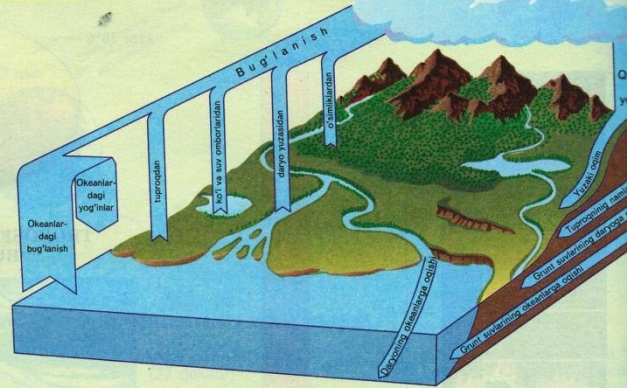


GIDROSFERA

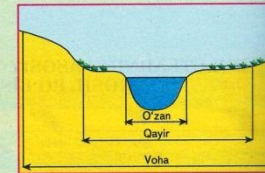
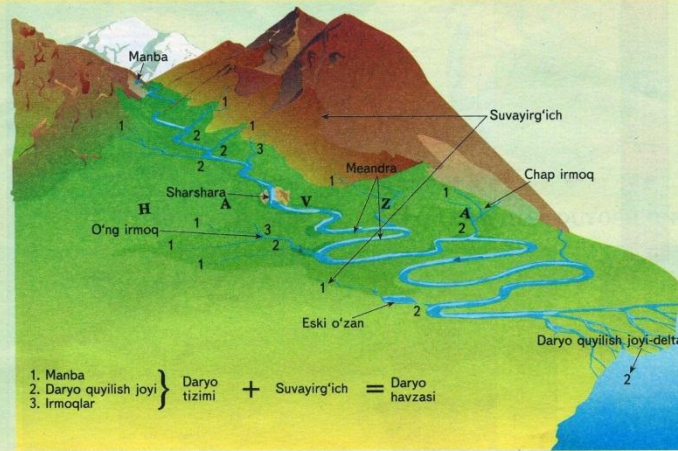
DUNYO SUV ZAHIRALARI 1 360 MLN. KM³ NI TASHKIL ETADI



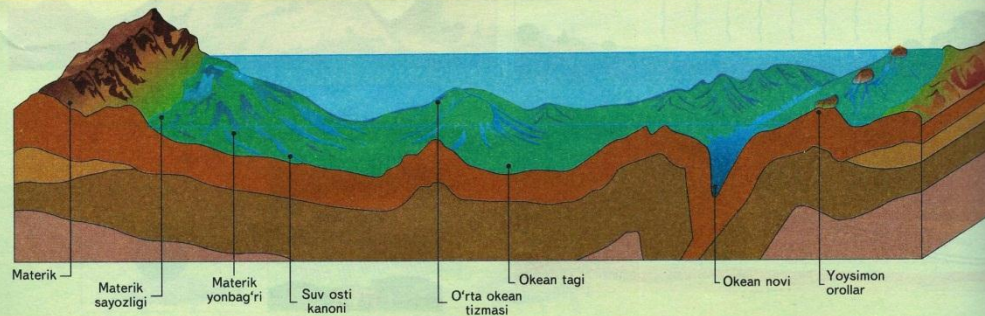
TABIATDA SUVNING AYLANISHI



DARYO VODIYSI

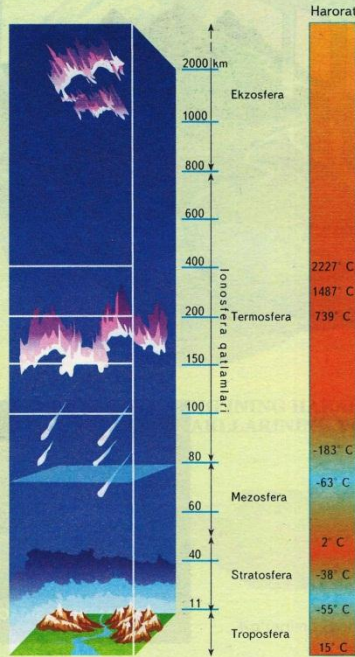


OKEAN TUBI RELEFI

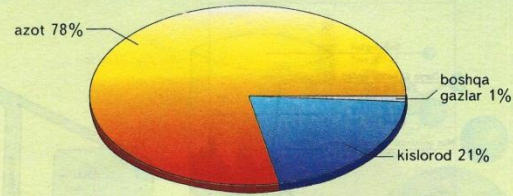


ATMOSFERA

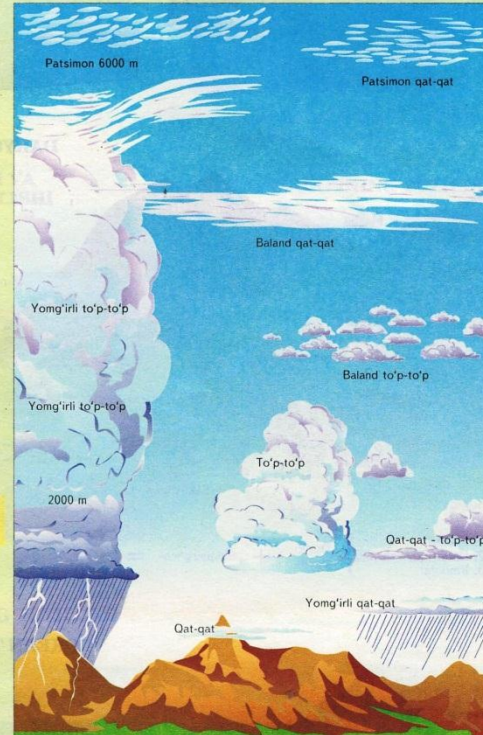
ATMOSFERA TUZILISHI



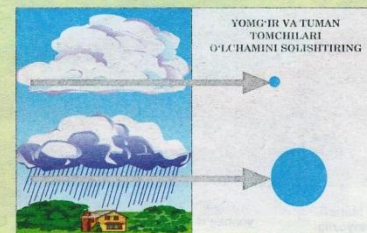
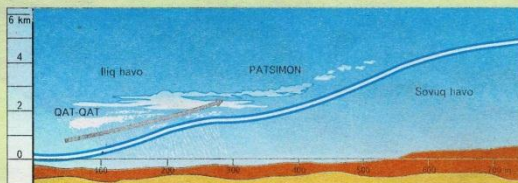
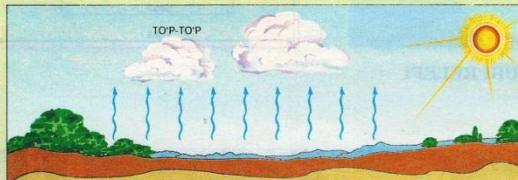
HAVO TARKIBI



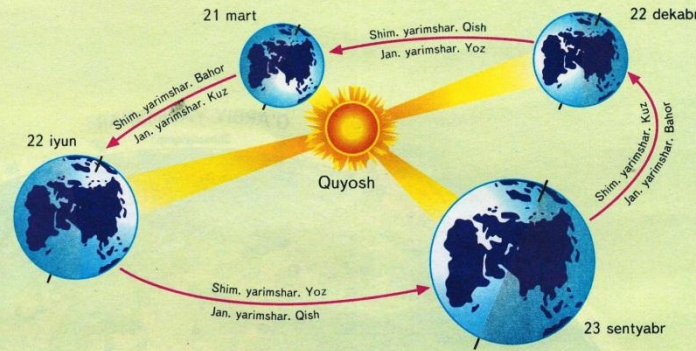
TROPOSFERADA TURLI BALANDLIKDAGI BULUTLARNING TURLARI



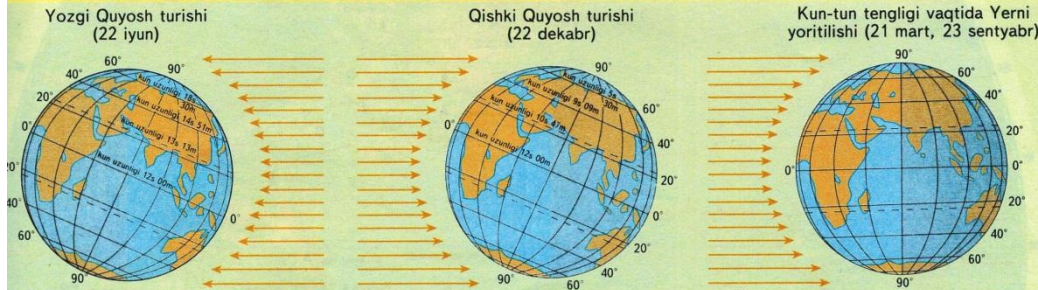
BULUTLARNING ASOSIY TURLARINING HOSIL BO'LISHI



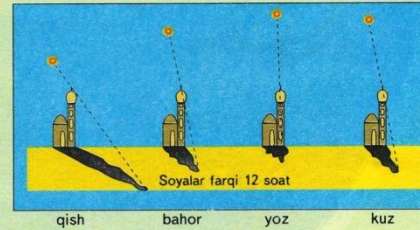
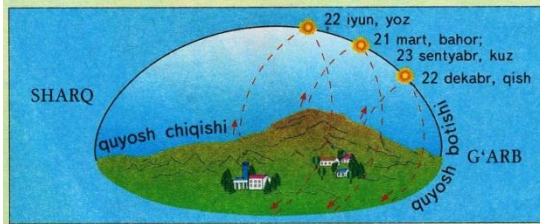
YERNING QUYOSH NURI BILAN YORITILISHI



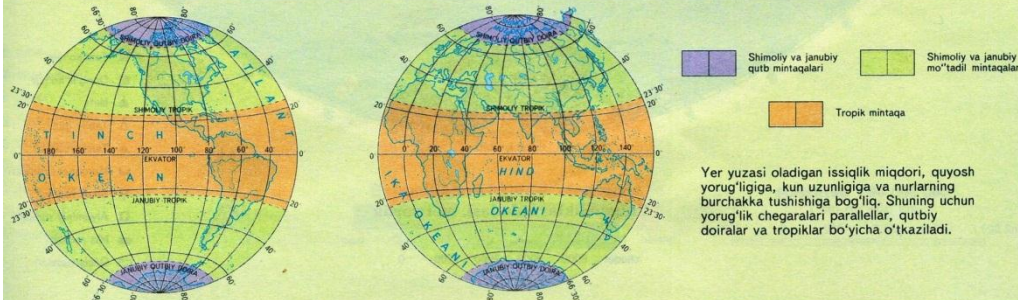
YERNI QUYOSH NURI BILAN YORITILISHI



MO'TADIL MINTAQADA UFQ TEPASIDAN QUYOSHNING SUTKALIK HARAKATI



YERNING QUYOSH NURI BILAN YORITILISH MINTAQALARI



Yer yuzasi oladigan issiqlik miqdori, quyosh yorug'ligiga, kun uzunligiga va nurlarning burchakka tushishiga bog'liq. Shuning uchun yorug'lik chegaralari parallelar, qutb doiralari va tropiklar bo'yicha o'tkaziladi.

YARIMSHARLARNING TABIIY KARTASI

SHARTLI BELGILAR

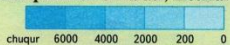
- Daryolar va sharsharalar
- Qurib qolayotgan daryolar
- Ko'llar
- Qurib qolayotgan ko'llar
- Kanallar
- Botqoqlar
- Qumlar
- Dengiz sathidan balandlik belgilari

- Chuqurlik belgilari
- Vulqonlar
- Marjon riflari
- Kontinental muzliklar
- Shelf muzliklari
- Bir daraja paralleling yoy uzunligi, kilometrarda
- Iliq oqimlar
- Sovuq oqimlar

G'ARBIY YARIMSHAR



Chuqurliklar shkalasi, metrda

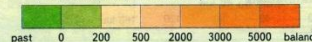


- Toshko'mir
- Qong'ir ko'mir
- Neft
- Tabiiy gaz
- Temir rudalari
- Marganets rudalari
- Nikel rudalari
- Alyuminiy rudalari
- Mis rudalari
- Qalay rudalari

SHARQIY YARIMSHAR

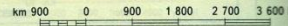


Balandliklar shkalasi, metrda



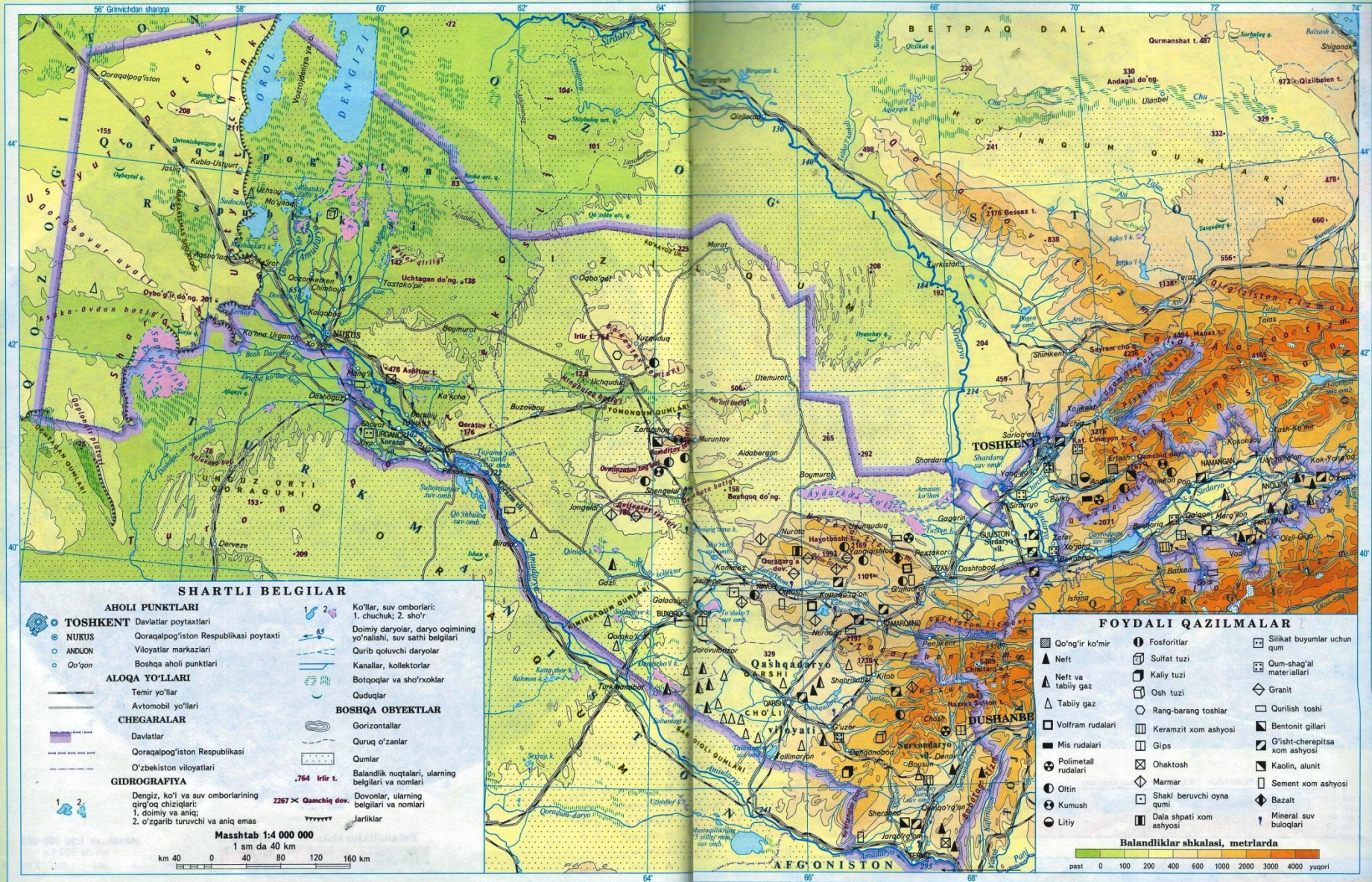
Mashtab 1:90 000 000

1 sm da 900 km



- Oltin
- Uran rudalari
- Grafit
- Fosforitlar
- Oltinugurt
- Selitra
- Kaliy tuzlari
- Osh tuzi
- Olmoslar

O'ZBEKISTON TABIIY KARTASI



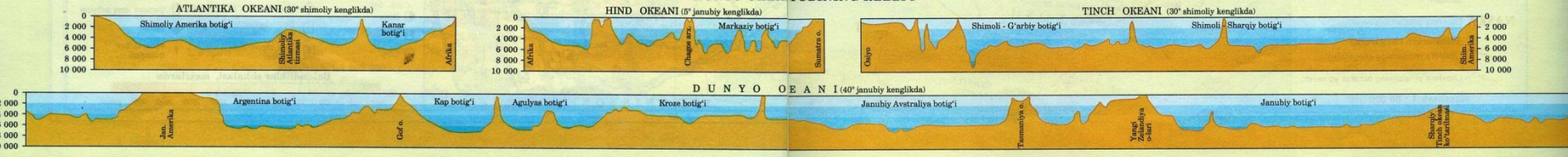
OKEANLAR KARTASI



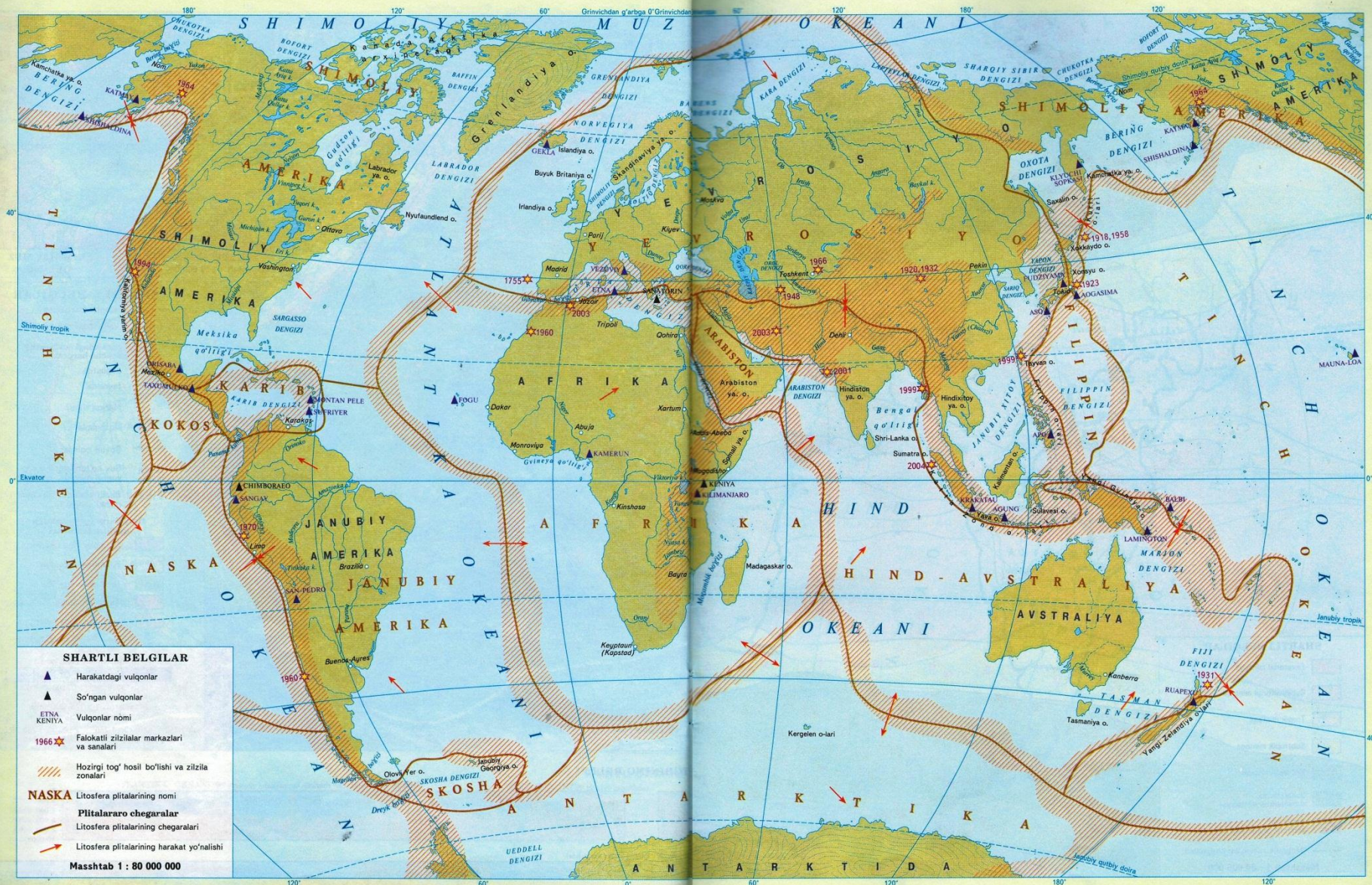
SHARTLI BELGILAR

- Okeanlar chegaralari
 - 11022 Chuquqliklar belgilari
 - Okean yuzasidagi suvlarning o'rtacha harorati**
 - +20° avgustda
 - +25° fevralda
 - ↻ Marjon riflari
 - Iliq oqimlar
 - Sovuq oqimlar
 - 110,0 Suv ko'tarilishining eng yuqori miqdori, metrlarda
 - ~ Suzib yuruvchi muzlarning qishki chegarasi
 - Daryolarning okeanlarga quyilish havzalari**
 - Shimoliy Muz okeaniga
 - Atlantika okeaniga
 - Hind okeaniga
 - Tinch okeaniga
 - Ichki oqmas o'likalarga
 - Suv yig'ish havzalaringin chegaralari
- Chuquqliklar, metrlarda**
- chuqur 8000 6000 4000 2000 200 0
- Masshtab 1 : 125 000 000**
1 sm da 1 250 km
- km 1 250 0 1 250 2 500 3 750 5 000 km

DUNYO OKEAN TUBINING RELEFI



DUNYONING TEKTONIK KARTASI

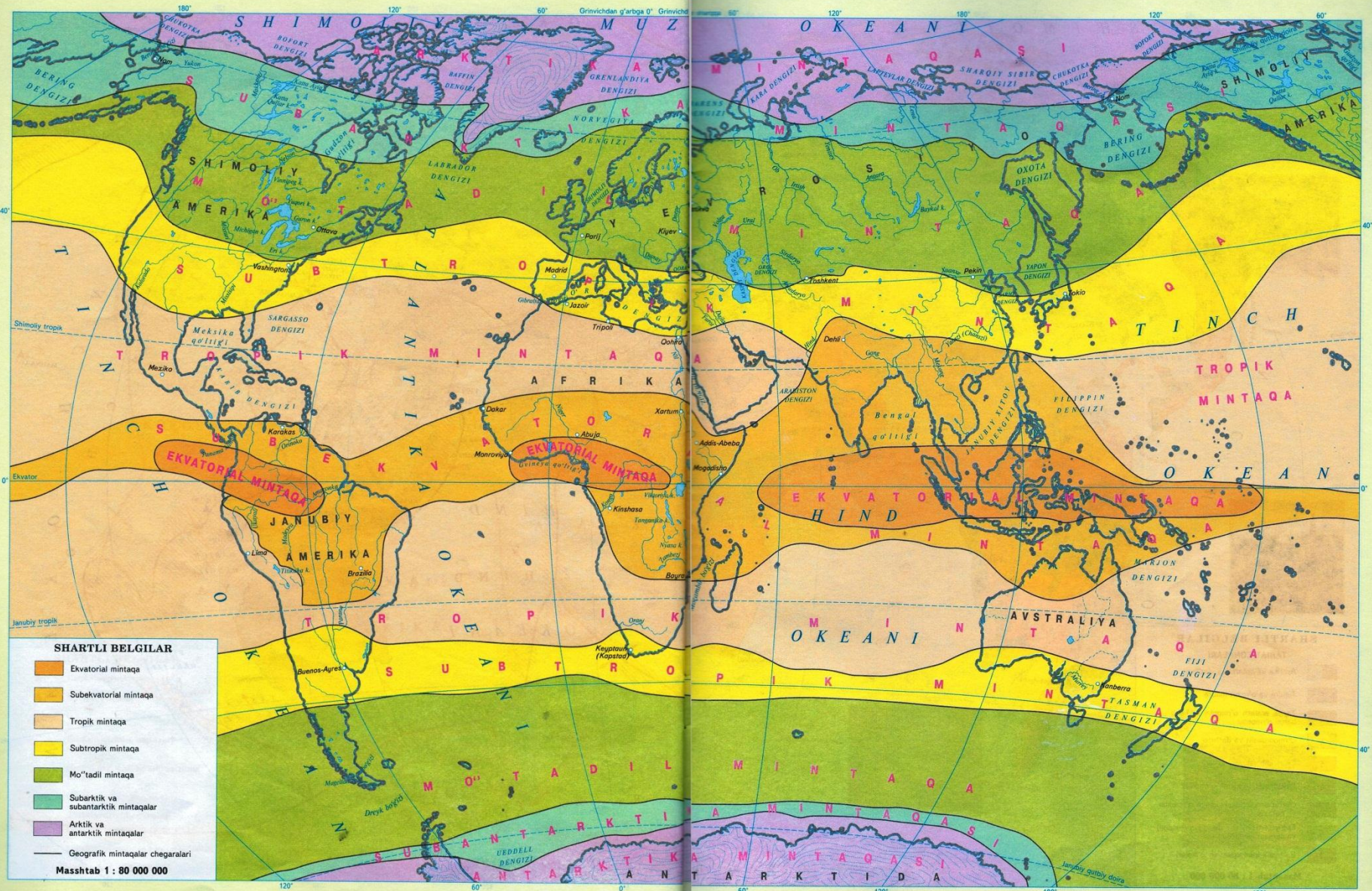


SHARTLI BELGILAR

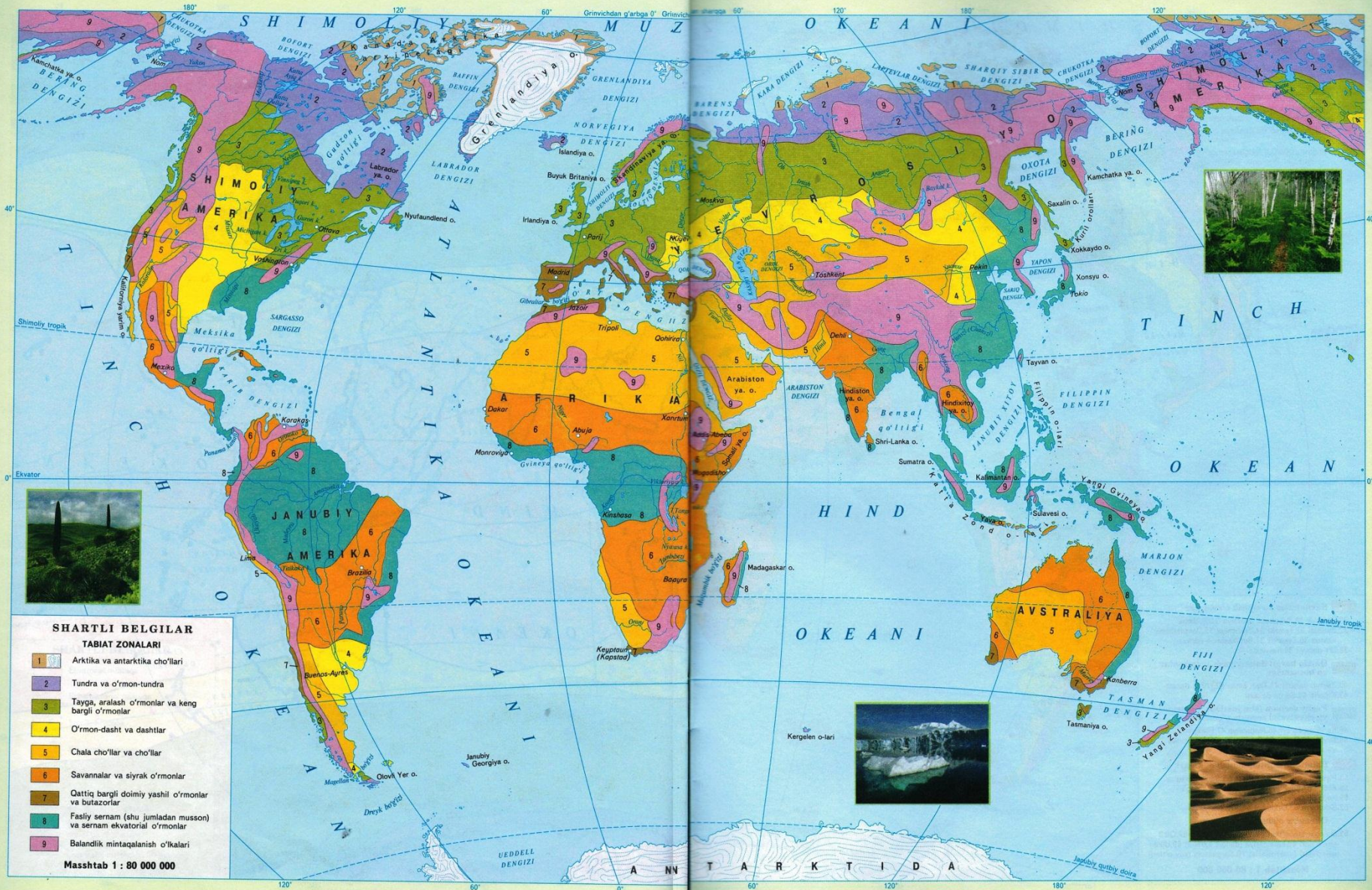
- ▲ Harakatdagi vulqonlar
- ▲ So'ngan vulqonlar
- ETNA
KENIYA
▲ Vulqonlar nomi
- 1966 ☆ Falokatli zilzilalar markazlari va sanalari
- //// Hozirgi hosil bo'lishi va zilzila zonalari
- NASKA** Litosfera plitalarining nomi
- Plitalararo chegaralar
- Litosfera plitalarining chegaralari
- Litosfera plitalarining harakat yo'nalishi

Masshtab 1 : 80 000 000

DUNYONING GEOGRAFIK MINTAQALARI



DUNYONING TABIAT ZONALARI



SHARTLI BELGILAR TABIAT ZONALARI

- 1 91 Arktika va antarktika cho'llari
- 2 Tundra o'rmon-tundra
- 3 Tayga, aralash o'rmonlar va keng bargli o'rmonlar
- 4 O'rmon-dasht va dashtlar
- 5 Chala cho'llar va cho'llar
- 6 Savannalar va siyrak o'rmonlar
- 7 Qattiq bargli doimiy yashil o'rmonlar va butazorlar
- 8 Fasliy sernam (shu jumladan musson) va sernam ekvatorial o'rmonlar
- 9 Balandlik mintaqalinish o'kalari

Mashtab 1 : 80 000 000

O'SIMLIKLIKAR KARTASI



- SHARTLI BELGILAR**
TABIAT ZONALARI VA ULARNING O'SIMLIK DUNYOISI
- Arktika va antarktika cho'llari**
 - 1. Lishayniklar
 - Tundra va o'rmon-tundra**
 - 2. Pakana qayin 3. Miti qarag'ay 4. Stagna moxi 5. Balzamiq oqarag'ay 6. Kanada qarag'ayi
 - Tayga, aralash va keng bargli o'rmonlar**
 - 7. Yevropa qoraqarag'ayi 8. Oddiy qarag'ay 9. Oq qayin 10. Sibir tilog'ochi 11. Eman 12. Yevropa buki 13. Qizil zarang 14. Marvaridgul 15. Yostiqtimon kedd
 - O'rmon-dashtlar va dashtlar**
 - 16. Bizonya o't 17. Oyoq 18. Patsimon chalov
 - Chala cho'llar va cho'llar**
 - 19. Kaktus 20. Yukka 21. Ulkan sereus 22. Saksuvul 23. Yantoq 24. Shuvoq 25. Oq akatsiya 26. Hurmo palmasi 27. Aloe 28. Spinifeks

- Savannalar va siyrak o'rmonlar**
 - 29. Bambuk 30. Soyabonli akatsiya 31. Sultama 32. Baobab 33. Tamaki 34. Velichiya 35. Daraxtsimon kaktus 36. Evkalipt 37. Butlikasimon daraxt 38. O't daraxti 39. Ravenala
 - Qattiq bargli doimiy yashil o'rmonlar va butazorlar**
 - 40. Zaytun daraxti 41. Tiqin eman 42. Ushla daraxt 43. Kiparis 44. Sitrus daraxti
 - Fasliy sernam (shu jumladan musson) va ekvatorial sernam o'rmonlar**
 - 45. Karib qarag'ayi 46. Magnoliya 47. Mangra 48. Seyba 49. Banan 50. Paporotnik 51. Amazonka viktoryyasi 52. Shokolad daraxti
 - Balandlik mintaqalanish o'lkalari**
 - 53. Pitsunda qarag'ayi 54. Pista 55. Sariq qarag'ay 56. Archa 57. Edeitveys 58. Aljo lolajizg'aldog'i 59. Kedr 60. Oq qarag'ay 61. Qora qarag'ay 62. Sekvoyya 63. Orxideya 64. Araukariya
 - Okeanlar o'simliklari**
 - 65. O'ng'ir suv o'tlari 66. Yashil suv o'tlari 67. Qizil suv o'tlari 68. Laminariya (dengiz karami) 69. Ulkan suv o'tlari (makrosistis) 70. Sargassum (suv o'tlari)
- Mashtab 1 : 80 000 000**

HAYVONOT DUNYOSI



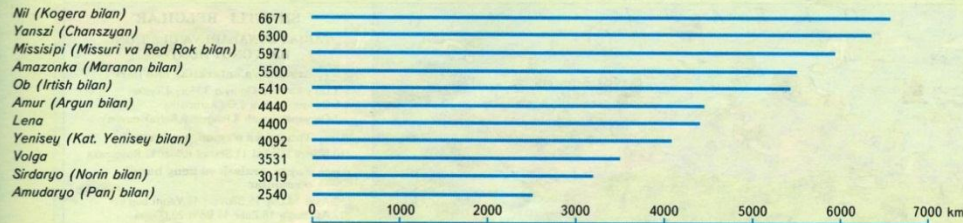
- SHARTLI BELGILAR**
TABIAT ZONALARI VA ULARNING HAYVONOT DUNYOSI
- Arktika va antarktika cho'llari
 - 1.Do'y-ho'kiz 2.Oq ayiq 3.Morj 4.Tyulen
 - 5.Dengiz qoploni 6.Oq kuropatka
 - 7.Oq yapaloqush 8.Pingvin 9.Belayk-qunon
 - Tundra va o'rmon-tundra
 - 10.Shimol bug'usi 11.Shimol tulki 12.Rosomaxa
 - 13.Ayiq 14.Los 15.Silovitsin 16.Vapiti bug'usi
 - 17.Asi bug'u 18.Zubr 19.Bo'ri 20.Oyjon
 - 21.Yenot 22.Bor (suv quduzi) 23.Bo'rsiq
 - 24.O'rmon mushugi 25.To'ng'iz 26.Olmaxon
 - 27.Sobol 28.O'r 29.Karqur
 - O'rmon-dashtlar va dashtlar
 - 30.Bizon 31.Dasht bo'risi 32.Sayg'oq 33.Tulki
 - 34.Baybak 35.Sassiq ko'zan 36.Oqboishi
 - 37.Ch'o'l burguti 38.Balkan 39.Tuvaloq
 - 40.Saqoqush 41.Yaguana
 - Chala cho'llar va cho'llar
 - 42.Bir o'rkacli tuya 43.Ikki o'rkacli tuya
 - 44.Jayron 45.Qulon 46.Ohu 47.Kalkat
 - 48.Misir qarqarasi 49.Illion 50.Toshbaqalar

- Savannalar va siyrak o'rmonlar**
 - 51.Zirxli 52.Chumolixo' 53.Fil 54.Karkidon
 - 55.Jirafa 56.Arslon (sher) 57.Buyvol
 - 58.Gepard 59.Zebra 60.Begemot 61.Makakalar
 - 62.Sirtlon 63.Kenguru 64.O'rdakburun
 - 65.Yexidna 66.Nandu tuyaqushi 67.Afrika tuyaqushi 68.Emu tuyaqushi
- Qattiq bargli doimiy yashil o'rmonlar va butazorlar**
- Fasliy sernam (shu jumladan musson) va sernam ekvatorial o'rmonlar**
 - 69.Pekarlar 70.Badbo'y 71.Yagur 72.Tapir 73.Muljon
 - 74.Gorilla 75.Shimpanze 76.Gibbon 77.Yo'lbars 78.Chipor bug'u 79.Panda 80.Pantera 81.Lemur 82.Orangutan
 - 83.Cheprach tapiri 84.Koala 85.Tukan 86.Turna 87.Tovus
 - 88.Kazuar 89.To'tiqush 90.Lirodum 91.Kivi 92.Uchar it
 - 93.Gatteriya 94.Anakonda 95.Timsoh 96.Piranya
- Balandlik mintaqalinish o'lkalari**
 - 97.Himoyal ayig'i 98.Tog' qo'yi (arxar) 99.Puma 100.Lama
 - 101.Qo'tos 102.Oor qoploni (livris) 103.Kondor 104.Burgut
- Okeanlarning hayvonot dunyosi**
 - 105.Ko'k kit 106.Kashalot 107.Grenlandiya kiti 108.Seyval
 - 109.Kasatka 110.Beluxa 111.Delfin 112.Dengiz ili
 - 113.Dengiz sheri 114.Dengiz mushugi 115.Seld 116.Sardina
 - 117.Tunets 118.Skumbriya 119.Dengiz okuni 120.Treshka
 - 121.Lasos 122.Oq akula 123.Ko'k akula 124.Bolg'a akula
 - 125.Seld akulasi 126.Uchar baliqlar 127.Marjon baliqlari
 - 128.Barrakuda 129.Yelkan baliq 130.Oybalig 131.Qilich baliq
 - 132.Manta 133.Kalmar 134.Nautilus 135.Sakkizoyoq
 - 136.Meduza 137.Dengiz yulduzi 138.Dengiz toshbaqasi
- Marjontar
- Qushlar bozori

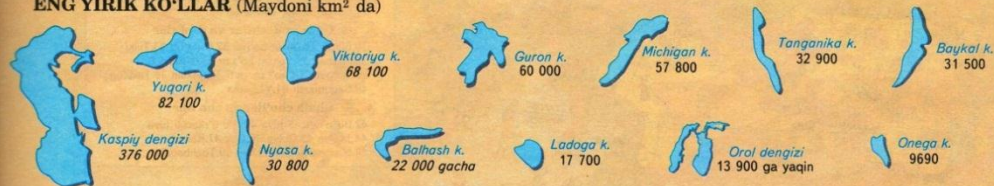
Mashtab 1 : 80 000 000

ENG, ENG, ENG ...

ENG MUHIM DARYOLAR (Uzunligi km da)



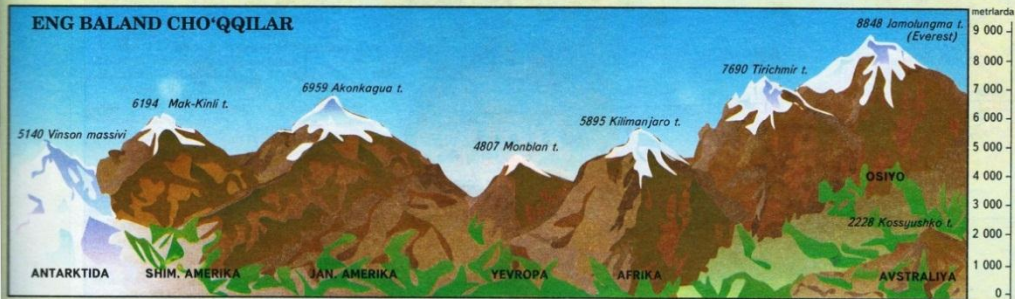
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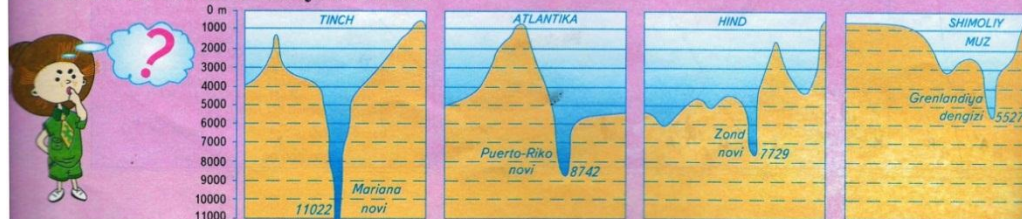
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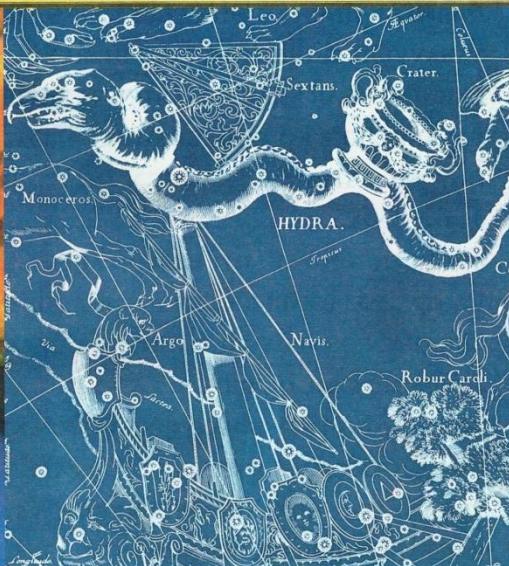
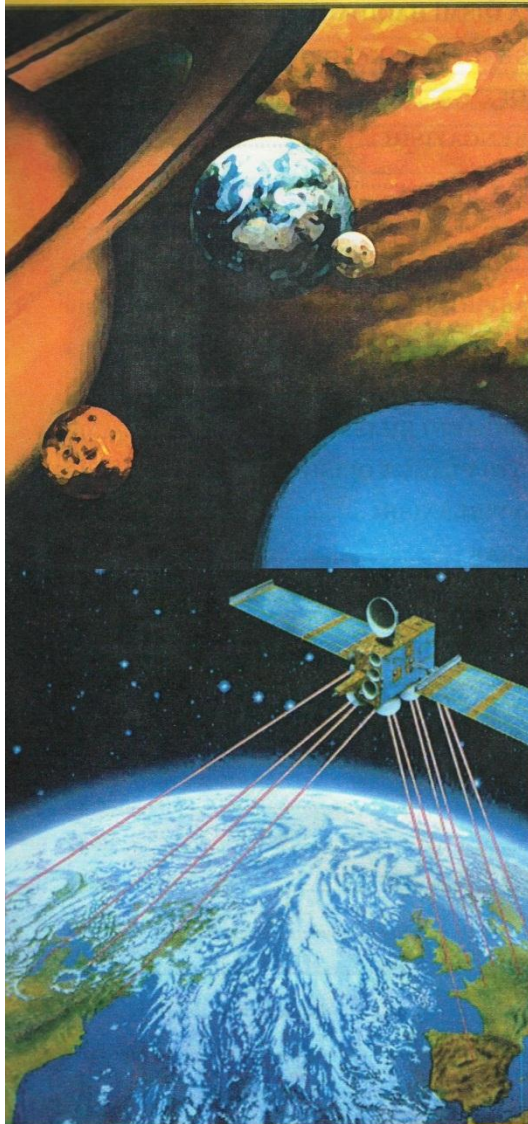
ENG BALAND CHO'QQILAR



OKEANLARNING ENG CHUQUR JOYLARI



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