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Current Issues of Landscape Carding

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Annotation: This article covers modern problems of landscape carding, which is one of the pressing issues of today, and reveals theoretical issues of the selection of important indicators in the separation of geographical complexes and, on this basis, the carding of landscapes.

Keywords: landscape, carding, card legend, type of tract, place type, landscape class, anthropogenic factor.

In the subsequent years, notable advancements were achieved in landscape carding, leading to increased recognition of structured landscape cards. Nevertheless, there are also certain drawbacks in this significant field of geography. These limitations can be addressed by the proper execution of intricate research efforts, the sustainable advancement of scientific fields, and their enhancement. Based on the aforementioned factors, it is feasible to identify crucial phases of a comprehensive examination of the primary issues related to landscape photogrammetry. By scrutinising contemporary landscape cards, one might observe a multitude of mistakes in the composition of cards and their accompanying narratives. The primary cause of this phenomenon, in our view, can be attributed to a divergent interpretation of the principles governing the categorisation of landscape complexes and their morphological components, which are the subjects of organization.

For carding landscapes in any taxonomic unit, it is recommended to adhere to the following guidelines:

1. Selecting a landscape carding object and deciding of the appropriate scale for its implementation. Firstly, in order to address this problem, it is necessary to determine the classification of the geographical complex, which will be documented on the card. Furthermore, it is necessary to consider the dimensions of the card to be created and the intended applications for which it aims. Furthermore, it is imperative to consider the particular characteristics of the landscapes within the chosen geographical area and the degree to which they are being examined. Adhering to these parameters, the first version of the landscape typological card is created.
2. The process of identifying, separating, and transferring the limits of the geographical complexity described on the card through practical field research investigation. When separating and defining geographical complexes, it is recommended to consider variations in soil cover, relief forms, lithological composition of the parent genera, and other relevant indications.
3. This paper aims to provide a thorough and accurate approach for categorising geographical complexes shown on a landscape card based on the level of morphological similarity. The process of creating landscape cards requires the first systematic and subsequent complex categorisation of fascia, urochisha, place type, and landscapes, which are then separated in a field or laboratory environment. Annotated and categorised landscapes form the foundation for the creation of The Legend of the card.
4. It is vital to create a legend that effectively conveys the substance and fundamental nature of landscape cards and the geographical structures portrayed on them. The legend must both represent and express the essence and content of the card. Under such circumstances, the scientific and practical significance of the card is further amplified. Constructing a legend of landscape cards is a complex and simultaneously challenging task. The legend necessitates the articulation of the nomenclature, characteristics, resemblances and disparities in the architectural framework of a

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certain terrain, categorisation into explicit categories, relief components, soil composition, zonal and azonal plant species, and other relevant factors. The landscape cards of various sizes and their accompanying legends must be easily comprehensible and legible. Not only by landscape geographers but also by experts in some other disciplines. Landscape cards and their stories establish the foundation for creating cards related to landscape ecology, anthropogenic landscape change, desertification, landscape cadastre, landscape forecasting, and the development of diverse activities.

According to T.M. Mirzaliev (1984), it is recommended to utilise specific cartographic techniques, such as linear symbols, equal lines, qualitative colour, and areals, when creating cards representing geographical objects, phenomena, and occurrences. A range of cartographic approaches can be employed to depict geocomplexes on landscape cards, such as techniques to characterise location kinds and tract types using a coloured background and barcodes [4].

In the process of delineating morphological units, which are constituent elements of landscapes within a given area, and subsequently arranging them on a landscape card, the methodologies proposed by F.N. Milkov (1973), A.Saidov (1972), A.A. Abdulkosimov (1983, 2015), A.G. Isachenko (1991), A.R. Rakhmatullaev (2018), and Q.S. Yasharev (2018) were employed. These methodologies were developed at various scales.

Therefore, one of the primary challenges in landscape organization is to systematically arrange the taxonomic units, establish universal principles for their classification, enhance the content of landscape cards at various scales and their capacity for generalisation, systematise and categorise landscape units, create a legend for landscape cards, and address other related issues. We contend that to address these issues, it is imperative to have a dedicated committee including experienced scientists to be responsible for creating landscape cards.

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