

CRITERION OF CLIMATIC PARAMETERS OF LOESSES FORMATION

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Among continental quaternary sediments modern and paleoclimatic changes especially are precisely manifested in conditions of distribution, morphological structure, composition and properties of loesses. Loess's of Eurasia and Northern America are distributed in a moderate climatic belt in zones of attenuation of a dusty air flow with average-multiyear values of the wind speed less than 3m/s, factor of climatic humidity - γ from 0,13 up to 1,25, air temperature 5-18 °C. The most typical subsided loesses are distributed in zones with poor ($\gamma = 0,13-0,3$) and unsufficient ($\gamma = 0,31-0,60$) climatic humidity on foothills of Central Asia and China. In a zone of moderate humidity ($K_{\gamma} = 0,61-1,0$) loesses are widely distributed on plains of East Europe, Siberia and Northern America. In Central Asia to this zone are referred middle mountaneous areas, where loesses have the limited distribution because of relief conditions. With elevation increase to the mountains of Central Asia, γ with 0,13-0,30 up to 0,61-0,70, the average values of natural loesses humidity increased from 8-12 % up to 20-24 %, degree of evidence of paleosoils, are reduced the contents of easy soluble salts in water extrate up to 10 times, factor of microaggregation in 3-4 times and relative subsidence 2-3 times. In Paleomagnetic epoch Bruness are allocated up to 9 different age paleosoils. The results of paleosoils investigation testify that general aridization of a climate of Central Asia took place from late Pleistocen to Holocene with weak cyclic changes and similarity of paleoclimatic zonality with modern. Complex detailed study by modern methods, in cooperation with the interested experts, will promote restoration of paleoclimatic, establishment of stratigraphic schema of a distinguishing of quaternary sediments and their age correlation in various countries.