UPDATE MAPS BASED ON REMOTE SENSING MATERIALS

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Abstract:*W Currently, geographical branches are constantly updating information about non-specific geodetic, cartographic methods that provide all their cartalarin numbers and teaching materials. Bu borada, zhumladan numli kartalarni yangilash methodiclaring of contemporaries of technology ishlaba dolzarb, in fact, is a senior accountant. In this regard, during the meeting, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China.*

Keywords:*aerospace photography, orthogonal, photochem, photoplane, photocard, photoblock diagram, reference bank, cargo earlary, orthophotosurat.*

According to the press service of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, during the meeting the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China, as well as the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China. Geographical maps and cosmodrome metrics (nodal) distinctive features. In this article, we will look at the main reasons related to compliance with laws and regulations. Ainixa photographer and TV channel bu differential cesilarlidir, because fotosurat is the central leichalia of the legalariga Buzilgan, the esa map is the orthogonal yohl Bilan Tuzilgan. Shunning Chun, the cosmic transmission of hatoliklarning the nature characteristic of kartadagidan differs from kiladhi.

Kosmosurat and the horasidaga map distinguish the details known in time, and makonda describes the characteristic feature of the bir-birigi onshamasliga thanks to kelib chekkan. Karta Legendasi and Chartley Belgilari were maternity assistants, because Nia osnovalangan had maternity assistants. The esa cosmophotosurat is known for joining bir, the weather forecaster kurinishga Karab described the objects and details of bir-birig bishshashligya Karaba Abadi.

Known as the geographical territorial cosmophotosuratly of the nodal mountain topographic maps of eslatadi. The theme of mapping is distinctive.

At the distance of Turib olingan, foidalanishning bir roof yylishlari buzlib, ular kuidagilardan is formed:

1.Making new topographic and themed cards;

2.Update and fix existing topographic and themed cards;

3.Creation of photochema, photoplane, photocart, photo-block diagrams and other combined photographic models;

4.To draw up operational (operational) cards and carry out monitoring work.

Topographic cartalarni tuzish. Space photos are based on topographic cartalar, space illumination, steroscopic frame of Keith Ishlash Mumkinliga and Joydaji Narsa (object) and its details.

Russia state institution" Resource-f " artificial yuldashlar tizimidan olingan OK-kar space photographing uzlarnish has the ability to organize 2-5 million somoni, spectrospectralosonal space photoning in 10-12 billion.

The USA space photography system" themed cartographer", installed on the Landsat Earth satellite, has 15-meter, and the pictures taken on the apparatus installed on the French spot satellite have 10-12-meter readability.

Bundai dodlar yirik topographic zoom kartalarni, i.e. 1:25 000 – 1:50 000 gacha bulgan kartalarni crash as a weapon and hullatlanarly deb billanadi. Bundai cosmic photolar bilan ishlaganda sometimes requires space photos of Dalad, Joe bilan mukkoslab (decryption) and current plans.

As in the case of the Birmuncha reservoir-a topographic cartalarni, he has the opportunity to take pictures both in the lobby and in the hilly terrain. For example: 1: 1000 000 zoom kartalarni zoom as "Landsat" in Yildashid olingan KRP spectrum, winkilish opportunity 80 m Gasha bulgan suslardan keng foidalaniladi.

The cosmodrome mainly consists of a small volume and precipitation, and in high togliklar, botkliklar, wood, Arctic and Antarctic are topographic studies. Currently, the topographic cartalar is patterned.

The creation of thematic cards based on aerospace data is developing and improving year by year. Cards that were previously impossible to create are being created using space photos and images. Small and large-scale themed cards are being created using direct space photos.

For example, according to A.M. Berlyant's data, small-scale geological, geobotanical, tectonic, landscape and other maps (1:2,500,000, 1:5,000,000, 1:1,000,000) were compiled in the Russian state using space photographs, but the state not all areas have been fully covered by large-scale maps.

Using space data in the Republic of Uzbekistan (in 1980-1990), the organizational committee of the "Nature" State Center compiled maps of the natural resources of the Republic on a scale of 1:500,000. 24 types of thematic cards representing the quality and quantity indicators of geological, forest, agricultural and other wealth of Uzbekistan were made. Repetitive execution of aerial surveys, i.e. acquisition of new space data, provides opportunities for continuous updating of topographic and thematic maps of all scales from 1:10,000 scale. When updating the maps, their service life, changes in the Earth's surface

and their speed, fast-changing objects and areas with scattered details are separated, and the maps of these areas are updated first. For example, lands appropriated for agricultural purposes. The maps of the lands that are intensively used for mineral deposits, urban, road and hydrotechnical constructions are updated every year or two years, while the maps of sparsely populated, undeveloped areas are updated every five or ten years.

The use of space imagery to update topographic and thematic maps simplifies the process of map creation and editing. The time required to create a map, and to select and sort sources for updating the map, as well as to familiarize yourself with the specific geographical features of the area whose map is being updated, has been reduced. Cartographic generalization has become easier and simplified. Along with this, the level of accuracy of the card increases, the details are given and the meaning of the card is logically structured.

In recent times, photographic images are widely used in scientific and practical work. To create photo maps, aerial photographs are processed and adapted to cartographic projection.

Geometrical errors of aerial photographs are photogrammetrically processed and removed, they are transformed, brought to the required scales and assembled according to large, medium and small scale topographic sheets (1: 10 000 - 1: 1 000 000). Then the grid of coordinates, horizontals, hydrography and names of settlements, location details, records are drawn and written. Elements are equipped from the card frame. Nowadays, the need for photocards based on aerial and space photos is huge. If the creation of such maps is simplified without representing the terrain with horizontal lines, the creation of photo maps for the less explored and inaccessible areas will be much easier and faster.

Together with the creation of topographic photo maps, small-scale (1:2,000,000 and smaller) thematic photo maps and photo portraits of large areas are also being created. In such themed photocards, the color image of the place is expressed closer to the real natural colors. The content of the map is filled with the elements of the subject being depicted, that is, there may be contours of geological formations, contours of soil and vegetation cover, landscapes, human influence on nature, and similar contours.

The role of aerospace data in the creation of rapid maps is very important. When creating such maps, the data obtained from a distance (space photo) are quickly automatically processed and brought to cartographic dimensions. One of the most popular instant space photo cards is meteorological cards. Rapid (operational) photocards of forest fires, floods, agricultural crop area, diseases, etc. can be made in a short period of time.

Observing, studying and controlling the current state of the environment and its individual components on the basis of remotely received data and maps is called aerospace monitoring or cartographic-aerospace monitoring.

In conclusion, space monitoring not only monitors processes, events, and phenomena, but also assesses their development, spread in certain areas, their condition,

i.e., quality and quantity indicators, and helps to produce scientifically based measures that prevent dangerous consequences.

A basis is created for evaluating and predicting the dynamics of events, phenomena and processes in a certain geographical area. Therefore, rapid (operational) mapping and creation of operational photo maps serve as a means of monitoring the development of natural and anthropogenic processes, events and phenomena, as well as the main source for making correct decisions in their management.

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