

"LOWER AMUDARYA BIOSPHERE RESERVE"

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Abstract: *In the article, the ecological situation in the Beruni and Amudarya districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, specifically in the northern part of the lower reaches of the Amudarya, in the former southeast of the Aral Sea, the favorable environment, the vegetation in that area and the conditions created for the animal world are discussed.*

Keywords: *Lower Amudarya, Sudoch'e-Akpeti, Abuja (Nigeria), UNESCO, United Nations, Sutton "Ramat" Tajikistan, International Red Book, Blue Darya, Khiva pheasant, Beruni and Amudarya districts, Bukhara deer.*

INTRODUCTION

The Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve or the Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve is a biosphere reserve located in the Beruni and Amudarya districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, more precisely in the northern part of the lower reaches of the Amudarya, in the southeast of the former coast of the Aral Sea.

The Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve was originally established in 1971 as the Baday-Tokai Reserve with an area of 5,929 hectares in the Amudarya Plain. In 2011, the Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve was created on the basis of the reserve with additional areas, with an area of 68,717.8 hectares, of which the protected area is 11,568.3 hectares. The purpose of the nature reserve is to protect the forests of the Amudarya delta, to conduct scientific research, to protect cultural values, and to develop the socio-economic development of the region. 167 species of tall plants (turanga, Persian sarsabili), more than 20 fish (large and small Amudarya carp), 13 species of reptiles, 91 species of birds (Khiva pheasant), 58 species of small mammals (wild boar, rabbit, prairie cat)) lives.



LEVEL OF EDUCATION:

To date, more than 70 scientific articles and monographs "Wildlife protection in the territory of Uzbekistan: history and modernity" have been published on the topic of the Lower Amudarya biosphere.

VISHcherbakov, BMKulmedov in the article "Negative impact of Amudarya water depletion on the Amudarya delta and its flora" 60-70 years ago there was a wealth and diversity of plants, including huge coastal forests. As a result of the decrease of the river water, the reduction of reed beds in this area means that it has had a significant effect on the flora and fauna.²⁸

In the article "Animals protected in the Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve" by the research scientist Avezov AK, efforts were made to preserve the endangered species of fish, snakes and birds, which make up the largest group of vertebrates in the biosphere.²⁹

Another researcher Aimbetova Sh.J. In the article "Bird fauna of the Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve" it is stated that from the point of view of ornithology, the ornithofauna of forest ecosystems in the territory of this unique state biosphere reserve is the most valuable area for the preservation of biodiversity, where birds are strictly protected by law. located on the migratory path of birds.³⁰

Today Bekberganova ZO, Mametullayeva S, Matekova GA, Jumabayev Sh, and several other scientists and researchers continue to study.

Priorities have been defined for efforts to fully preserve the flora and fauna of the reserve, increase their number, and improve their conditions through the conducted research and research.

RESEARCH RESULTS:

With the constructive actions taken by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the international level and the initiatives announced at international conferences, the trans fund was established for the Aral Sea region on the basis of multilateral partnership for human security, ecological innovation of the Aral Sea region and In turn, the fact that it is declared as a technology area makes it possible to preserve biological diversity

²⁸ V. I. Shcherbakov, B. M. Kulmedov "NEGATIVNOE VLIYANIE SOKRASHCHENIYA DEBITA REKI NA RASTITEL'NYI MIRA NA BEREGAH I V DELTE AMUDARI" <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/fauna-nizhne-amudarinskogo-gosudarstvennogo-biosfernogo-rezervata>

²⁹ Avezov A.K. "FAUNA NIZHNE-AMUDARINSKOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO BIOSFERNOGO RESERVATA" <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/fauna-nizhne-amudarinskogo-gosudarstvennogo-biosfernogo-rezervata>

³⁰ Ayimbetova Sh.J. "ORNITOFAUNA NIJNE-AMUDARINSKOGO GOSUDARSTVENGO BIOSFERNOGO RESERVATA" ³⁰ Avezov A.K. "FAUNA NIZHNE-AMUDARINSKOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO BIOSFERNOGO RESERVATA" <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/fauna-nizhne-amudarinskogo-gosudarstvennogo-biosfernogo-rezervata>



not only in the country, but also in the region. In a word, noble actions aimed at preserving biological diversity in our country are of great importance in protecting the environment, strengthening ecological stability, establishing a healthy lifestyle in society, and ensuring food safety.

By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 11, 2019, the strategy for the preservation of biological diversity in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period of 2019-2028 was approved. Efforts have been made to preserve and reproduce the few endangered species in the animal and plant world.³¹

In particular, on the basis of the state reserve "Baday Tokay" located in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the "Lower Amudarya" state biosphere reserve and the "Sudoch'e-Akpeti" state order room were established. Currently, discussions are being held on the establishment of transboundary protected natural areas in cooperation with neighboring countries. The Lower Amudarya biosphere reserve, located in the territory of Karakalpakstan, was previously called Baday-tokai reserve. Adopted at the 33rd Session of the International Coordinating Council on Man and the Biosphere to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, from September 13 to 17, 2021. To date, the UNESCO global network includes two protected areas from the Republic of Uzbekistan: the Chotkal Biosphere Reserve (in 1978) and the Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve (in 2021).

Candidate documents for the inclusion of the Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve were prepared in cooperation with the experts of the State Agency for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan in coordination with the Secretariat of the National Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan on UNESCO. Made possible with the technical support of the German Development Agency and the Michael Sukkov Foundation.

The International Man and the Biosphere Program helps biosphere reserves in the UNESCO global network to identify and assess changes in the biosphere as a result of human and natural activities, as well as the consequences of these changes for people and the environment, in particular in context.

The program explores and validates the dynamic relationships between natural ecosystems and socio-economic processes, particularly the rapid loss of biological and cultural diversity with unintended consequences and threats to human life.

³¹Abduganiev Olimjon Isomiddinovich Komilova Tursinoy Dilmurodovna Article "BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AS A DETERMINING INDICATOR OF THE STABILITY OF GEOSYSTEMS TO ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT" November 4, 2022.



The Lower Amudarya State Biosphere Reserve was established in 2011 by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the "Joint Forest Protection Program" of the Government of Karakalpakstan, the United Nations Development Program and the Global Environmental Fund.

The Lower Amudarya biosphere reserve is included in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to some information, Bukhara deer is an endemic animal species. In the last century, the subspecies of red deer had a very wide range. In the 19th century, Bukhara reindeer lived in the groves of the Amudarya and Syrdarya basins, in the saxovul forests in the north of Kyzylkum. In 1976, three Bukhara deer were imported, and 9 deer were brought from Sutton Ramat (Tajikistan) and released into the wild in 1981. As a result of the reforms implemented, in 1978, there were 16 Bukhara deer in the reserve. If there were, by 2010 their number will be 500, in 2014 more than 700. According to scientists, this reserve is the world's largest habitat for the preservation of Bukhara deer.³² This biosphere reserve is located in the Beruni and Amudarya districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan: the reserve makes up 20% of the forest forests in Central Asia and 74% of all the forest forests in Uzbekistan. The total area of the biosphere reserve is 68,717.8 hectares. Here, 2 species of 419 plant species, 1 species of 36 animal species, 12 species of 43 fish species, 23 species of 246 bird species are included in the Red Book. 1124 types of insects have been identified. Currently, the plant world of the reserve includes more than 419 large plants, of which 320 species are fodder, 68 are medicinal, 73 are alkaloid, 47 are flavoring, 20 are for dyes, 56 are poisonous, 11 type of fiber, 25 types of essential oil-yielding plants.³³

The main purpose of the reserve is to protect, increase and ensure sustainable use of natural resources of forest forests in the Amudarya delta, conduct scientific research and monitoring, socio-economic development of the area, and protection of cultural values.

In Kokdarya, there are bald, ordinary thistle, Aral doll, black carp, black carp, silver carp, amur, silver carp and some other species. Large and small Amudarya kurkaburun snakes also live here. Both of these species are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2019) and the International Red Book with the status of "extremely dangerous". Among the amphibians that live in the reserve are the green frog and the lake frog. The steppe tortoise and

³² <https://karakalpakstan.travel/biosphere-reserve/?lang=en>

³³ Source: <http://uza.uz/posts/339801> E. Qanoatov, UzA



steppe agama are common. In the Kokdaryo canal, you can find a water snake and an arrow snake among willow thickets. The patterned snake lives among plants. Along with striped and bark snakes, they are also found in the territory of Zhanpikkala fortress. Birds are the largest group of vertebrates in the biosphere reserve. Orchards serve as a resting and feeding place for migratory birds. 15 species found here are included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan. In winter, birds from northern regions fly to the reserve, such as derby goshawk, common horned black and horned larks, field white-browed black-throated common waxwing, common buzzard, common grosbeak, etc. Pheasants of Khiva are the beauty of the biosphere reserve. The coot is a sedentary bird and can be found everywhere.³⁴

In addition to the animal and plant world, there are the following cultural and historical heritage objects in the territory of the Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve.

•Chilpik Castle is a religious construction of II-IV centuries, IX-XI centuries

- Janpik Castle Fortification IX-XI centuries, XIII-XIV centuries
- Gyaur castle settlement II-IV centuries BC
- Signal tower near Zhanpiq Castle (Kuyanchik-soy).
- Mausoleum of Sultan Wais Baba, XIV century
- Kyat settlement XII-XIV centuries³⁵

CONSLUTION:

The reforms in the development of protected natural areas in our country are being carried out in order to ensure ecological stability, create a healthy lifestyle and a comfortable ecological environment for the population. As a manifestation of this, deer have adapted to live in this area and it is recognized by the world's most powerful scientists that it is a favorable area for increasing their number. It is a proof of the work being done to preserve the unique nature of the area.

LIST OF USED SOURCES AND LITERATURE:

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³⁴ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/nizhne-amudarinskiy-gosudarstvennyy-biosfernyy-rezervat-zhemchuzhina-nizoviev-amudari>

³⁵ <https://uzbekistan.travel/uz/o/quyi-amudaryo-davlat-biosfera-rezervati>



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6. Source: <http://uza.uz/posts/339801> E. Qanoatov, UzA

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