

REFORMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON PROTECTED AREAS

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Announcement: This article deals with the laws and decisions adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan on protected areas, the ongoing reforms, the planned work.

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Protected natural areas play an important role in maintaining the balance of nature, they are the hearth of the natural ecosystem, which is associated with environmental sustainability and maintaining the conditions necessary for human habitation. The state policy in the field of biodiversity conservation is aimed at their protection, rational use and reproduction and restoration. Resolution No. PQ-4247 of March 20, 2019 "On measures to improve the system of public administration in the field of protected natural areas" has a special significance in this regard.

On the basis of this Resolution, a number of government decisions have been adopted and developed in the field of further development of protected natural areas in the country.

In particular, the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of the program of development and expansion of the system of protected natural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021-2028", "On measures to establish protection zones of Zaamin, Nurata, Kyzylkum and Surkhandarya" and "Sudoche in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" Draft resolutions "On the establishment of a state reserve" Akpetki "were prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval.

The network of protected natural areas plays an important role in the conservation of Uzbekistan's biodiversity. The system of protected natural areas of Uzbekistan includes 6 state reserves with a total area of 182,397 km², 1 complex (landscape) reserve with an area of 628,300 ha, 12 national reserves with a total area of 572,404 ha, 1 national reserve with a total area of 32.4 km². garden, 2 biosphere reserves with a total area of 111,670, 11 natural monuments with a total area of 3,803.1, and the Republican Eco-Center for the reproduction of one rare animal species with a total area of 16,522 (Jayron Eco-Center). Speaking of Gissar and Chatkal biosphere reserves from these areas:

Gissar State Reserve is located in the northwestern part of the Gissar ridge, which is part of the Pamir-Alay mountain system. Its entire territory as a single massif stretches 37 km from east to west and 90 km from north to south. The height of the peaks ranges from 2,500 meters to 4,421 meters. Including Hazratsultan mountain 4266 meters, Khojakirshovor 4303 meters, Turtkuylik 4366 meters, Bibi-Olmas 4349 meters. The highest point in Uzbekistan is also the nameless peak of the reserve, located at an altitude of 4421 meters above sea level on Mount Turtkoylik.

Another historical and geographical point of the reserve is the Amur Temur Cave, the longest in Central Asia, located at an altitude of 2750 m above sea level on the left bank of the Kalai-Sheron River in the Kyzyl-Suu section. Stone Age weapons and animal bone remains were found inside the cave. More than 250 species of plants growing in the reserve are medicinal and nutritious. The reserve area is rich in Compositae, Leguminosae, Gramineae, Umbelliferae and Lamiaceae.

Among legumes, a large number of astragalus (*Astragalus*) is appropriate. Of these, 70 species have been found, of which 6 are found in Western Gissar and 3 in Gissar.

The Chatkal State Biosphere Reserve is located in the western Tien Shan, in the western part of the Chatkal Mountain Range, south of the Ugam-Chatkal National Park. The total area of the reserve is 47 thousand hectares and is divided into two parts - Boshqizilsay (11103 ha) and Maidontol (24150). The first part is located on the southwestern slopes of Chatkal at an altitude of 1080 - 3265 m above sea level, and the second - on the northern slopes and glaciers at an altitude of 1200 - 3875 m. Typically, the reserve area is divided into three vegetation belts: mountain-steppe (1000-1600 m above sea level), trees and shrubs (1600-2400 m above sea level) and subalpine (above 2400 m above sea level).

The flora and fauna of the Chatkal Nature Reserve is rich and diverse, including many plant and animal species. Currently, 242 species of vertebrates, 2 species of amphibians, 184 species of birds, 4 species of fish, 33 species of mammals are registered in the reserve. There are more than 1,148 species of plants, 152 species of complex flowers, 33 of which are included in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan. The vegetation is extremely colorful. More than 57% of the Chatkal Nature Reserve is covered with trees and shrubs. Forests are scarce and in some places bare areas are plentiful. Archaea occupy 24 percent of the area.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of February 18, 2020 No 94: The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Gissar State Reserve of Kashkadarya region It was decided to transfer 0 hectares of Hazrati Sultan plateau (123.37 hectares), part of the Suvtushar River (107.96 hectares), dinosaur footprints and Amir Temur Cave sites (1,768.67 hectares) from the reserve to its protection zone.

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