

**Flora and faunas of Uzbekistan. Mountain, lakes, rivers, deserts and steppes. The "Redbook" of Uzbekistan**

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**Annotation.** Uzbekistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia that is known for its diverse geographic regions. One of the prominent geographic features of Uzbekistan is its deserts and steppes. The Kyzylkum Desert, which translates to "Red Sand" in English, covers a significant portion of the country's territory. This desert is characterized by its vast stretches of sandy plains and sparse vegetation, making it a harsh and arid environment. In addition to deserts, Uzbekistan is also home to vast steppes that dominate the landscape of the country. The steppes of Uzbekistan are characterized by their grassy plains and semi-arid climate. These regions are important for agriculture and grazing, as they provide fertile land for growing crops and raising livestock. The steppes also play a crucial role in the biodiversity of Uzbekistan, as they support a variety of plant and animal species.

**Key words:** Central Asia, geographic regions, deserts, steppes, Kyzylkum desert, territory, semi-arid climate, agriculture, grazing, fertile land, livestock, biodiversity, "RedBook" of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan is a country located in Central Asia and is known for its diverse geographic regions. One of the most prominent geographic features of Uzbekistan

is its mountainous regions. The country is home to several mountain ranges, including the Tian Shan and Pamir-Alay mountain ranges. These mountainous regions play a significant role in shaping the climate, landscape, and culture of Uzbekistan.

The Tian Shan mountain range is one of the most famous mountain ranges in Uzbekistan and stretches across several Central Asian countries. The range is known for its towering peaks, including the famous Peak Khan Tengri, which stands at over 7,000 meters tall. The Pamir-Alay mountain range, on the other hand, is located in the southern part of Uzbekistan and is characterized by its rugged terrain and deep valleys. These mountain ranges provide a habitat for a diverse range of flora and fauna, making them a popular destination for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers.

The mountainous regions of Uzbekistan are not only important for their natural beauty but also for their cultural significance. Many of the mountain ranges in Uzbekistan are home to small villages and communities that have preserved traditional ways of life for centuries. These communities rely on the mountains for resources such as water, timber, and grazing land for livestock. The mountainous regions also play a role in shaping the unique cultural identity of Uzbekistan, with traditional crafts and customs being passed down through generations. Overall, the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan are a vital part of the country's geography and culture.

Uzbekistan is a landlocked country located in Central Asia, bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Tajikistan to the southeast, and Turkmenistan to the southwest. The country is divided into different geographic regions, each with its own unique characteristics. One of the notable features of Uzbekistan's geography is its numerous lakes and rivers which play a significant role in the country's ecosystem and water supply.

The rivers in Uzbekistan are mainly fed by the melting snow from the surrounding mountains, making them crucial sources of water for irrigation and agriculture in

the region. The two major rivers in Uzbekistan are the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, both of which flow into the Aral Sea. These rivers have been essential for the development of civilizations in the region, providing water for crops and facilitating trade and transportation. However, due to excessive water usage and diversion for irrigation purposes, the Aral Sea has been shrinking over the years, leading to environmental degradation.

In addition to rivers, Uzbekistan is also home to several natural and man-made lakes. One of the most famous lakes in Uzbekistan is Lake Aydarkul, which is located in the Kyzylkum Desert. The lake serves as a popular tourist destination, offering opportunities for fishing, boating, and bird watching. Another notable lake in Uzbekistan is Lake Charvak, located in the Tien Shan mountains. This artificial reservoir was created by damming the Chirchiq River and has become a popular recreational spot for locals and tourists alike. Overall, the lakes and rivers in Uzbekistan play a vital role in the country's ecosystem and provide valuable resources for its inhabitants. The diverse geographic regions of Uzbekistan also play a significant role in the country's economy. The fertile valleys and plains are ideal for agriculture, with crops such as cotton, wheat, and fruits being grown in abundance. The mountainous regions provide opportunities for mining and forestry, while the deserts are home to valuable natural resources such as oil, gas, and minerals. These geographic regions have helped Uzbekistan establish itself as a major player in the region's economy and have contributed to the country's overall development. Uzbekistan, located in Central Asia, is known for its diverse and unique flora and fauna. The country is characterized by a varied landscape that includes mountains, deserts, and plains. This geographical diversity plays a significant role in shaping the biodiversity of Uzbekistan. The country is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Turkmenistan to the southwest, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Tajikistan to the southeast, and Afghanistan to the south.

The mountains of Uzbekistan, such as the Tian Shan and Pamir-Alay ranges, are home to a variety of plant and animal species. These mountains provide a habitat

for rare and endangered species, such as the snow leopard and Marco Polo sheep. In contrast, the deserts of Uzbekistan, such as the Kyzylkum and Karakum deserts, are home to species adapted to arid conditions, such as the Uzbek Kulan, a subspecies of the Asian wild ass. The plains of Uzbekistan, particularly the fertile Fergana Valley, support a variety of plant species, including fruit trees like apricots and pomegranates. Uzbekistan is home to a diverse array of plant species, with over 3,700 species of vascular plants recorded in the country. This rich flora is due to Uzbekistan's varied geography, which includes deserts, mountains, and forests. One of the most iconic plant species of Uzbekistan is the pistachio tree, which is native to the region and produces the world-renowned pistachio nuts. Another important plant species in Uzbekistan is the cotton plant, which has been cultivated in the region for thousands of years and is a major cash crop for the country.

In addition to the pistachio and cotton plants, Uzbekistan is also home to a variety of fruit trees, including apricots, pomegranates, and grapes. These fruits are not only important for local consumption but also play a significant role in Uzbekistan's agricultural economy. The country is also known for its abundance of medicinal plants, with over 300 species used in traditional medicine. These plants are often collected from the wild or cultivated in home gardens and are used to treat a wide range of ailments. Another fascinating animal species found in Uzbekistan is the Saiga antelope. This critically endangered species is known for its distinctive large, flexible nose that helps filter out dust and warm the air in cold winters. The Saiga antelope has faced significant threats to its population due to habitat loss and poaching, making conservation efforts crucial to their survival in Uzbekistan. These unique antelopes are an iconic species of the Central Asian steppes. Uzbekistan, a country located in Central Asia, boasts a rich and diverse biodiversity that is often overlooked. From the snow-capped mountains of the Tien Shan range to the vast deserts of the Kyzylkum, Uzbekistan's diverse geography provides a wide range of habitats for a variety of plant and animal species to thrive. The country is home to over 6,000 species of plants, 500 species

of birds, and 120 species of mammals, making it a hotspot for biodiversity in the region.

The Redbook of Uzbekistan is a comprehensive publication that serves as a guide to the endangered species of flora and fauna in the country. It was first published in 1993 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme. The main purpose of The Redbook is to raise awareness about the decreasing population of certain species and to promote conservation efforts to protect these endangered plants and animals.

The Redbook of Uzbekistan includes detailed information about each endangered species, such as their habitat, distribution, population size, and threats they face. It also provides guidelines for conservationists, researchers, and policymakers on how to protect and rehabilitate these species in order to prevent their extinction. The Redbook serves as a valuable resource for environmentalists, biologists, and government officials who are working towards preserving the biodiversity of Uzbekistan.

The Redbook of Uzbekistan has played a crucial role in shaping conservation policies in the country and has helped to increase awareness about the importance of preserving the unique biodiversity of Uzbekistan. By documenting the endangered species and providing recommendations for their protection, The Redbook has become an essential tool for conservation efforts in the region. It continues to be updated regularly to reflect changes in the status of endangered species and to provide the most up-to-date information for conservationists and researchers.

The Redbook of Uzbekistan is a comprehensive list of endangered and rare species of flora and fauna found in the country. It serves as a crucial tool for conservation efforts and helps to raise awareness about the importance of protecting these species and their habitats. The history of The Redbook of Uzbekistan dates back to the early 20th century when the first edition was

published in 1910. Since then, there have been several updates and revisions to the Redbook to reflect changes in the status of various species and to incorporate new scientific knowledge.

The Redbook of Uzbekistan is a comprehensive document that lists and categorizes endangered species in the country. It serves as a vital tool for conservation efforts and raising awareness about the importance of protecting these at-risk species. The Redbook categorizes species into different levels of endangerment, ranging from vulnerable to critically endangered, based on factors such as population size, habitat loss, and human impact. One of the main goals of the Redbook of Uzbekistan is to provide a framework for conservation efforts and to prioritize resources for the protection of endangered species. By identifying and categorizing these species, conservationists and policymakers can work towards developing targeted conservation strategies to prevent further decline in populations. The Redbook also serves as a valuable resource for researchers and scientists studying biodiversity in Uzbekistan, providing crucial data on the status of endangered species in the country.

Overall, the Redbook of Uzbekistan plays a crucial role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the country. By raising awareness about the plight of endangered species and providing a roadmap for conservation efforts, the Redbook helps to ensure the protection of Uzbekistan's unique flora and fauna for future generations. It is essential for stakeholders to collaborate and work together to implement effective conservation measures to safeguard the biodiversity of Uzbekistan for years to come.

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