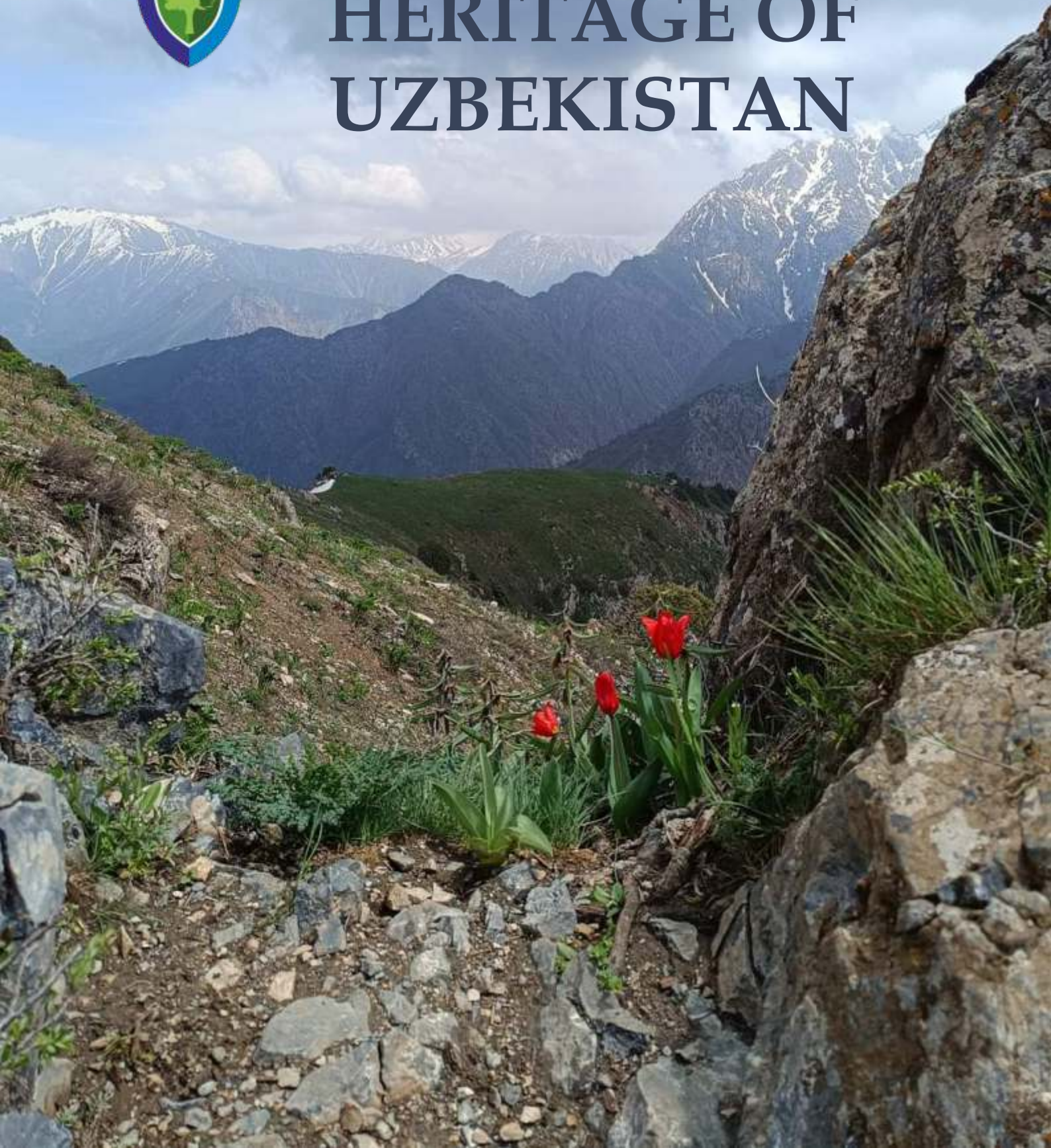




NATURAL HERITAGE OF UZBEKISTAN





O'ZBEKISTON TABIIY MEROSI



NATURAL
HERITAGE OF
UZBEKISTAN

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Tabiiy meros obyektlari davlatning o'ziga xos bir "tashrif qog'ozi" sifatida xizmat qiladi desak yanglismaymiz. Zero ular mamlakatni jahon ommasiga tanitishda, qolaversa milliy turizm salohiyatini mustahkamlashda ulkan rol o'ynaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati tomonidan mamlakat hududida joylashgan milliy tabiiy meros obyektlariga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Xususan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023 yil 31 maydagi PF-81-son Farmoni asosida Ekologiya, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o'zgarishi vazirligi tomonidan yurtimizning milliy ahamiyatga ega tabiat obyektlari, shu jumladan noyob va takrorlanmas ekotizimlar, bioxilma-xillik turlari, suv havzalari va tabiiy landshaftlar xatlovdan o'tkazilib, Milliy tabiiy meros obyektlari ro'yxati shakllantirildi va tasdiqlandi.

Olib borilgan o'rganishlar ko'lami ko'p yillik qimmatbaho va noyob daraxt va archazorlarni, to'qayzorlarni, daryolar, tabiiy ko'llar va buloqlarni, soylar va sharsharalarni, shuningdek, tabiiy geologik tuzilmalarni ya'ni, daralar va qoyalarni, tog'-toshlar, muzliklar, botqoqliklarni, cho'llar va barxanlarni, o'simlik va hayvonlarning muhim o'sish hamda yashash areallarini, tabiiy landshaft va muhim ornitologik hududlarni, shuningdek, davlat muhofazasida bo'lgan qo'riqxonalarini, tabiiy bog'larni o'z ichiga qamrab oldi.

Milliy tabiiy meros obyektlarining yangi ro'yxati shakllantirilgani yurtimiz hududidagi bunday tabiat durdonalarini jahon hamjamiyatiga keng targ'ib qilish yo'lidagi amaliy sayi-harakatlarning mantiqiy davomidir. Bu boradagi natijalar yurtimiz tabiiy yodgorliklarini jahon jamoatchiligiga keng targ'ib etishda va milliy turizm salohiyatimizni yanada yuksaltirishda ulkan ahamiyat kasb etadi.

It would be no exaggeration, if we say that natural heritage properties serve as a unique "visiting card" of the state. Consequently, they perform a huge role in introducing the country to the world community, as well as in strengthening the national tourism potential.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan paid special attention to the national natural heritage properties, located on the territory of the country. In particular, accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-81 of May 31, 2023, the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change has inventoried nationally important natural properties of our country, including unique and unrepeatabe ecosystems, types of biodiversity, water bodies and natural landscapes, and the list of National natural heritage properties was formed and approved.

The scope of the carried-out studies embraced perennial valuable and rare trees and juniper groves, groves, rivers, natural lakes and springs, streams and waterfalls, as well as natural geological formations, i.e. gorges and rocks, mountains. - rocks, glaciers, swamps, deserts and deserts, important growth and living areas of plants and animals, natural landscape and important ornithological areas, as well as reserves and natural parks under state protection.

Establishment of a new list of national natural properties is a logical continuation of practical efforts to widely promote such natural masterpieces in our country to the world community. The results in this regard are of great importance in widely promoting the natural monuments of our country to the world community and further increasing our national tourism potential.





Tabiiy meros obyektlari har bir davlatning muhim ramzlaridan sanaladi. Bu bejiz emas. Binobarin ular mamlakat tabiatining qiyofasini va juda muhim xususiyatlarini ifoda etadi. Sir emaski, davlatning timsoli uning tabiati siymosi va landshaftidagi o'ziga xosliklar orqali shakllanadi. Yer kurrasi aholisining dunyo mamlakatlari to'g'risidagi tasavvuri eng avvalo ularning tashqi ko'rinishiga oid ma'lumotlar asosida yuzaga keladi.

Mazkur ahamiyatli jihatlardan kelib chiqilgan holda, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Hukumati tomonidan mamlakat hududida joylashgan milliy tabiiy meros obyektlariga alohida e'tibor qaratildi. Hususan, olib borilgan o'rganishlar ko'lami ko'p yillik qimmatbaho va noyob daraxt va archazorlarni, to'qayzorlarni, daryolar, tabiiy ko'llar va buloqlarni, soylar va sharsharalarni, shuningdek, tabiiy geologik tuzilmalarni ya'ni, daralar va qoyalarni, tog'-toshlar, muzliklar, botqoqliklarni, cho'llar va barxanlarni, o'simlik va hayvonlarning muhim o'sish hamda yashash areallarini, tabiiy landshaft va muhim ornitologik hududlarni, shuningdek, davlat muhofazasida bo'lgan qo'riqxonalarini, tabiiy bog'larni o'z ichiga qamrab oldi.

Xususan, olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasi o'laroq vazirlik mutaxassisleri tomonidan jami 177 ta obyekt (qo'riqxonalar va milliy tabiat bog'lari bilan birgalikda) Milliy tabiiy meros obyektlari sifatida tanlandi. Mazkur ro'yxatda 16 ta biologik obyekt (daraxtzor, archazor, to'qayzor va tabiiy maskanlar), 82 ta gidrolok obyekt (buloqlar, ko'llar, daryolar, sharsharalar, soylar va Orol dengizi) va 31 ta geologik obyekt (g'orlar, daralar, tog'lar, qoyalar, toshlar, cho'llar, qumliklar va barxanlar), shuningdek, paleontologik obyekt sifatida "Dinozavr izi" tabiiy maskani o'z ifodasini topdi.

Shu bilan birga respublika hududidagi 7 ta davlat qo'riqxonasi, 1 ta majmua (landshaft) buyurtma qo'riqxonasi va 13 ta buyurtma qo'riqxonasi hamda 13 ta milliy tabiat bog'i va 11 ta tabiat yodgorligi Milliy tabiiy meros obyektlari safiga kirdi.

Shu o'rinda ta'kidlash lozimki, YUNESKOning Umumjahon merosi ro'yxatiga transchegaraviy tabiiy obyektlar - G'arbiy Tyan-Shan tog'i (2016-yil) va Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turan sahrolari (Ustyurt platosi/2023-yil) hamda YUNESKOning Butunjahon biosfera rezervatlari tarmog'iga Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi (1978-yil) va Quy Amudaryo biosfera qo'riqxonasi (2021-yil) kiritilgan va bu yurtimiz milliy tabiiy meros boyliklarini xalqaro ko'lamda tanitish borasida erishilgan muhim yutuqlardan bo'ldi.

Shu bilan bir qatorda xalqaro ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan suvda suzuvchi qushlarning yashash joylari bo'lgan suvli-botqoq joylar to'g'risidagi Ramsar konvensiyasi ro'yxatidan yurtimizdagi bir qator gidrologik obyektlar - Dengizko'l (2002-yil), Aydar-Arnasoy ko'llar tizimi (2008-yil), To'dako'l tabiiy suv havzasi va Quyimozor suv ombori (2008-yil) hamda Sudochye ko'li (2023-yil) o'rin olgani milliy tabiiy merosimiz xalqaro maydonda munosib marralarni zabt etib borayotganining dalolatidir.



Natural heritage properties are important symbols of every country. It's not in vain. Therefore, they represent the image of the country's nature and very important features. It's no secret that the image of the state is formed by the features of its nature and landscape.

Based on these significant aspects, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan paid special attention to the national natural heritage properties, located on the territory of the country. In particular, the scope of the carried out studies embraced perennial valuable and rare trees and juniper groves, orchards, rivers, natural lakes and springs, streams and waterfalls, as well as natural geological formations, i.e. gorges and rocks, mountains, glaciers, swamps, deserts and deserts, important growth and living areas of plants and animals, natural landscape and important ornithological areas, as well as reserves and natural parks under state protection.

In particular, as a result of the carried-out research, a total of 177 properties (together with nature reserves and national nature parks) were selected as national natural heritage properties by the experts of the ministry. This list includes 16 biological properties (groves, groves, groves and natural habitats), 82 hydrological properties (springs, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, streams and the Aral Sea) and 31 geological properties (caves, gorges, mountains, rocks, rocks), deserts, sand dunes and deserts), as well as the "Dinosaur Footprint" natural site as a paleontological property.

At the same time, 7 state reserves, 1 complex (landscape) sanctuary and 13 sanctuaries and 13 national nature parks and 11 natural monuments on the territory of the country were included in the ranks of the National natural heritage properties.

At that, it should be noted that transboundary natural properties - Western Tien Shan Mountain (2016) and Cold Winter Deserts of Turan (Ustyurt Plateau/2023) were inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and Chotkal Biosphere Reserve (1978) and the Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve (2021) were inscribed the UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve Network. This was one of the important achievements in promoting the national natural heritage of our country on an international scale. In addition, a number of hydrological properties in our country - Dengizko'l lake (2002), Aydar-Arnasoy lake system (2008), Todakol natural reservoir, Quyimozor Reservoir (2008) and Sudochye Lake (2023) were inscribed in the list of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance as habitats for waterfowl. This proof that our national natural heritage is achieving worthy goals in the international arena.





***YUNESKONING UMUMJAHON MEROSI RO'YXATIGA
TRANSCHEGARAVIY TABIIY OBYEKT SIFATIDA
KIRITILGAN OBYEKTLAR***





G'arbiy Tyan-Shan
Western Tien Shan

**YUNESKONING UMUMJAHON MEROSI RO'YXATIGA TRANSCHEGARVIY
TABIIY OBYEKT SIFATIDA KIRITILGAN OBYEKTLAR**



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*

G'arbiy Tyan-Shan landshaft mozaikasining ajoyib xilma-xilligi va go'zalligini, turli xil ekotizim turlarining o'ziga xos kombinatsiyasini, endemik turlari va umumiylikini, shuningdek, juda kam sonli va xavf ostida bo'lgan turlarning katta qismini o'z ichiga olgan fauna va floraning ajoyib namayondasidir.

O'simliklar xilma-xilligiga boy joylarning ko'pi Tyan-Shanning Pomir tog'li tizmalarida joylashgan va ushbu xilma-xillikning yarimi O'rta Osiyoga xosdir.

G'arbiy Tyan-Shan madaniy o'simliklarning kelib chiqishi markazi sifatida alohida ahamiyatga ega. Bu yerda olma, o'rik, pista, tok, olxo'ri, nok, yong'oq va do'lana kabi uy sharoitida yetishtiriladigan mevali o'simliklarga tegishli bo'lgan bir qancha yovvoyi turlar mavjud.



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*

The Western Tien-Shan landscape mosaic has a remarkable diversity and beauty, a unique combination of different ecosystem types, endemic species and commons, as well as a large number of rare and endangered species. It is a wonderful example of fauna and flora.

Most of the areas rich in plant diversity are located in the Pamir mountain ranges of the Tien Shan, and half of this diversity is unique to Central Asia.

Western Tien-Shan is of special importance as the center of origin of cultivated plants. There are several wild species of domesticated fruit trees such as apples, apricots, pistachios, vines, plums, pears, walnuts and hawthorns.



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*

G'arbiy Tyan-Shan noyobligi yuqori darajadagi global muhofaza qilish ahamiyatiga ega bo'lgan o'simlik va hayvonot turlarining xilma-xilligini o'zida jamlagan.

G'arbiy Tyan-Shan mintaqasidagi umurtqali hayvonlar bioxilma-xilligi sutemizuvchilarning 61 turini, qushlarning 316 turini, sudralib yuruvchilarning 17 turini, amfibiyalarning 3 turini va 20 dan ortiq baliq turlarini o'z ichiga oladi, ularning deyarli barcha turlari obyekt maydonida uchraydi.



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*

Western Tien-Shan is unique in its diversity of plant and animal species of high global conservation value.

The vertebrate biodiversity of the Western Tien Shan region includes 61 species of mammals, 316 species of birds, 17 species of reptiles, 3 species of amphibians, and more than 20 species of fish, almost all of which are found in the site area.



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*





G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.

Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.

G'arbiy Tyan-Shan IUCN (XTMI) tomonidan dunyo miqyosida xavf ostidagi floraning 14 turi va faunaning 18 turini o'zida jamlagan. Ular orasida bugungi tijoratga oid mevali daraxtlarning bir nechta yovvoyi qarindoshlarini, masalan, yovvoyi o'rik – Armeniaca vulgaris (EN), Sievers olmasi – Malus sieversii (VU) va Juglans regia yong'og'i (NT), shuningdek Crataegus knorringiana (CR); Lonicera karataviensis (CR), Betula talassica (EN), Spiraeanthus schrenkianus (EN) va boshqa noyob turlarini uchratish mumkin. Fauna misolida esa: lochin Falco cherrug (EN), Misr kalxati – Neophron percnopterus (EN), kulrang kalxat – Aegyptius monachus (NT), xarizmatik qor qoplari – Uncia uncia (EN), yovvoyi qo'ylar – Ovis ammoni, ikki xil turga ega (Karataudagi nigrimontana – dunyodagi asosiy jamlanmaning 80%ini tashkil etadi va karelini), Menzbier sug'uri – Marmota menzbieri, Yevropaning marmar sassiqkuzani – Vormela peregusna (VU) kabilarni ko'rish mumkin. Umurtqali hayvonlarda yuqori darajadagi endemizm mavjud.



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*

*The Western Tien Shan contains 14 species of flora and 18 species of fauna that are globally threatened by the IUCN. These include several wild relatives of today's commercial fruit trees, such as wild apricot *Armeniaca vulgaris* (EN), Sievers apple *Malus sieversii* (VU) and walnut *Juglans regia* (NT), as well as *Crataegus knorringiana* (CR); *Lonicera karataviensis* (CR), *Betula talassica* (EN), *Spiraeanthus schrenkianus* (EN) and other rare species can be found. Fauna example: falcon *Falco cherrug* (EN), Egyptian vulture - *Neophron percnopterus* (EN), gray vulture - *Aegypius monachus* (NT), charismatic snow leopard - *Uncia uncia* (EN), wild sheep - *Ovis ammoni*, two different species (*Nigrimontana* in Karatau is 80% of the main population in the world and *Karelian*), Menzbier's marmot - *Marmota menzbieri*, European marble sassicus - *Wormela peregusna* (VU) can be seen. Vertebrates have a high degree of endemism.*



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*



*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*



YUNESKONING UMUMJAHON MEROSI RO'YXATIGA TRANSCHEGARVIY
TABIIY OBYEKT SIFATIDA KIRITILGAN OBYEKTLAR

*G'arbiy Tyan Shyan. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Western Tien Shyan. Bostanlyk district.*



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari

Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

“Mo’tadil mintaqadagi Turon cho’llari” Umumjahon tabiiy merosi obyektlari ro‘yxatiga kiritiluvchi O‘zbekiston qatnashgan ikkinchi obyekt hisoblanadi. 2016-yilda O‘zbekiston, Qozog‘iston va Qirg‘iziston ishtirokidagi “G‘arbiy Tyan-Shan” obyekt ham ushbu ro‘yxatdan o‘rin olgan. Biroq yangi obyekt ro‘yxatdagi mo‘tadil cho‘llar toifasiga kiradigan birinchi obyekt hisoblanadi.



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari
Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

"Turonian Deserts in the Temperate Region" is the second object of Uzbekistan to be included in the list of World Natural Heritage Sites. In 2016, the "Western Tien-Shan" object with the participation of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan was included in this list. However, the new object is the first object on the list to be included in the category of temperate deserts.



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari

Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

Hududning O'zbekistonga doir qismi Orolbo'yi mintaqasi va Ustyurt platosi hududlarida joylashgan 2 mln gektardan ortiq hududni egallagan. U bir-biriga chegaradosh beshta tarkibiy qism — Saygachi, Saygachi-Beleuli, Saygachi-Duana, Saygachi-Jideyli (barchasi Shimoliy Ustyurt klasteriga kiradi) hamda Janubiy Ustyurtdan iborat



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari
Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

The part of the territory belonging to Uzbekistan occupies an area of more than 2 million hectares located in the Aral Bay region and the Ustyurt plateau. It consists of five neighboring components - Saigachi, Saigachi-Beleuli, Saigachi-Duana, Saigachi-Jideyli (all of which belong to the North Ustyurt cluster) and South Ustyurt.





*Mo'tadil mintaqadagi
Turon sahrolari*

*Cold Winter
Deserts of Turan*

YUNESKONING UMUMJAHON MEROSI RO'YXATIGA TRANSCHEGARVIY
TABIIY OBYEKT SIFATIDA KIRITILGAN OBYEKTLAR



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari
Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

Ustyurt – O‘zbekistonning shimoli-g‘arbi (Qoraqalpog‘iston) va Qozog‘iston hududlaridagi plato[1]. Sharqda Orol dengizi va Amudaryo deltasi, g‘arbda Mang‘ishloq yarim orol va Qorabo‘g‘ozgo‘l qo‘ltig‘i, shimolida Kaspiybo‘yi pasttekisligi oralig‘ida joylashgan. Maydoni 200 ming km²[2] . O‘rtacha balandligi 150–250 m, eng baland joyi (370 m) janubi-g‘arbida. Ustyurtning atrofi 60–150 m li tik jarlik (chink)lardan iborat. Chinklar har xil chuqurlikdagi jar va soylar bilan kesilgan. Ustyurtning shimoliy chinklari shimoliy g‘arbda O‘likqo‘ltiq sho‘rligidan boshlanib, shimolida Katta Bo‘rsiq qumligiga borib taqaladi. Platoning baland sharqiy chegarasi Orol dengizining avvalgi qirg‘og‘i va Amudaryo deltasidan, janubiy chinklari Qoraqum cho‘li va O‘zboy o‘zani, g‘arbiy chinklari esa Qorabo‘g‘oz-go‘l qo‘ltig‘ining g‘arbiy sohili, Qorniyoriq botig‘i, Qaydak sho‘rligi orqali o‘tadi.



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari
Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

Ustyurt is a plateau in the north-west of Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan) and Kazakhstan [1]. It is located between the Aral Sea and the Amudarya Delta in the east, the Mangishlak Peninsula and the Karabozgol Gulf in the west, and the Caspian Lowland in the north. The area is 200 thousand km²[2]. The average height is 150–250 m, the highest point (370 m) is in the southwest. The surroundings of Ustyurt consist of 60-150 m steep cliffs. Chinks are cut by ravines and streams of various depths. The northern part of Ustyurt starts from the Olikkoltyk salt marsh in the north-west and reaches the Katta Borsik sandbar in the north. The high eastern border of the plateau passes through the former coast of the Aral Sea and the Amudarya delta, its southern border passes through the Karakum desert and the Uzboy basin, and its western border passes through the western coast of the Karaboz-gol gulf, the Karnyarik swamp, and the Kaidak salt marsh.



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari

Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

Plato hududi geologik tuzilishi jihatidan epipaleozoy plitasining bir qismi hisoblanib, paleozoy, mezozoy va kaynozoy tog jinslaridan tashkil topgan. Yer yuzasiga yaqin kismi gorizontali yotgan sarmat ohaktoshlari, gillardan tuzilgan bo'lib, oralarida tuz va gips qatlamlari uchraydi. Ustyurtda kenglik bo'ylab yo'nalgan bir necha tektonik strukturalar mavjud. Ustyurtning shimoliy qismida Shimoliy Ustyurt ko'tarilmasi, janubida Ustyurt bukilmasi (unda Qo'shbuloq, Osmontaymatay, Sam va boshqa sho'rxoklar) joylashgan. Bu bukilma shimoliy Ustyurt ko'tarilmasini Qassarma ko'tarilmasidan ajratib turadi. Qassarma ko'tarilmasi janda Borsakelmas botig'i bor. Undan janubida Markaziy Ustyurt ko'tarilmasi, yana janubroqda Asakaovdon cho'kmasi joylashgan.



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari

Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

In terms of geological structure, the plateau region is considered a part of the epipaleozoic plate and consists of Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic rocks. The part near the surface of the earth is composed of horizontal Sarmatian limestones and clays, with layers of salt and gypsum between them. There are several latitudinal tectonic structures in Ustyurt. In the northern part of Ustyurt is the North Ustyurt uplift, and in the south is the Ustyurt fold (in which Koshbulok, Osmontaymatay, Sam and other salt marshes are located). This fold separates the northern Ustyurt uplift from the Qassarma uplift. There is Borsakelmas basin in the Kassarma rise. To the south of it is the Central Ustyurt uplift, and further south is the Asakaovdon depression.



Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari

Cold Winter Deserts of Turan

XX asrning o'rtalarigacha Ustyurtning faunasida quyidagi sutemizuvchilarning turlari yashagan: oq qorinli o'q quloq, asalxo'r; olako'zan, jayron, qoraquloq, manul, Ustyurt mufloni, qum mushugi, gepard, leopard. Oxirgi uchta tur XX asrning o'rtalarida bu yerda qirib tashlangan deb hisoblanadi. Biroq, XX asrda bu yerda yana muflon va leopard aniqlangan. 2018-yilning kuzida oldin yo'q bo'lib ketgan deb hisoblangan Ustyurt mufloni platoning Qozog'iston hududida dron tomonidan topilgan[6][7][8]. Ustyurt davlat qo'riqxonasi 1984-yildan buyon noyob turlarni o'rganish va muhofaza qilish bo'yicha ish olib bormoqda. 2020-yilda O'zbekiston hududida Janubiy Ustyurt milliy bog'i tashkil etildi.



*Mo'tadil mintaqadagi Turon sahrolari
Cold Winter Deserts of Turan*

Until the middle of the 20th century, the following species of mammals lived in the fauna of Ustyurt: white-bellied bull-ear, honey-eater, oleander, gazelle, blackbird, manul, Ustyurt mouflon, sand cat, cheetah, leopard. The last three species are believed to have been exterminated here in the middle of the 20th century. However, in the 20th century, mouflon and leopard were found here again. In the fall of 2018, the Ustyurt mouflon, which was previously considered extinct, was found by a drone in the Kazakh territory of the plateau[6][7][8]. Since 1984, the Ustyurt State Reserve has been working on the study and protection of rare species. In 2020, the South Ustyurt National Park was established on the territory of Uzbekistan.



A scenic mountain landscape featuring a rocky foreground with several vibrant red tulips. In the background, there are layers of mountains, some with patches of snow, under a cloudy sky. The overall scene is a mix of rugged terrain and natural beauty.

***YUNESKONING BUTUNJAHON BIOSFERA
REZERVATLARI TARMOG'IGA KIRITILGAN OBYEKTLAR***



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi

Chotkal Biosphere Reserve

Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi Ugam-Chotqol milliy bog'ining janubida joylashgan. Qo'riqxonaning umumiy maydoni 45 ming gektarni tashkil etadi va ikki qismga bo'linadi - Boshqizilsoy va Maydontol. Birinchi qismi Chotqolning janubiy yonbag'irlarida 1000 - 3247 m balandlikda, ikkinchisi esa - shimoliy yon bag'irlari va muzliklarda 1200 - 3800 m balandlikda joylashgan. Qo'riqxonaning go'zal landshafti tog' tizmalarining archa o'rmonlari, haybatli alp tog'lari va yam-yashil yaylovlar va shamolli dasht zonalari bilan bezatilgandir.



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi

Chotkal Biosphere Reserve

Chotkal Biosphere Reserve is located in the south of Ugam-Chotkal National Park. The total area of the reserve is 45,000 hectares and is divided into two parts - Bashkizilsoy and Maydontol. The first part is located on the southern slopes of Chotkal at an altitude of 1000 - 3247 m, and the second - on the northern slopes and glaciers at an altitude of 1200 - 3800 m. The beautiful landscape of the reserve is spruce forests of mountain ranges, majestic alpine mountains. and is decorated with green pastures and windy steppe zones.



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve





Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve



Chotqol biosfëra qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve

Chotqol qo'riqxonasi tog' naqshlari, g'orlar va shovqinli sharsharalar bilan tabiatning mohir qo'llari bilan bezalgan. Maydontolning janubiy qismida esa Teraksoy qirg'og'idagi Qorasuv tepaligi qoyalarida siz qadimgi g'or rasmlarini - Teraksoy qadimgi yozuvlarini ko'rishingiz mumkin. Yana Chotqol qo'riqxonasida juda qiziqarli ornitologik sayohatlar o'tkaziladi.



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve

Chotkal Nature Reserve is decorated by the skillful hands of nature with mountain patterns, caves and roaring waterfalls. In the southern part of the square, on the rocks of the Karasuv hill on the bank of Teraksoi, you can see ancient cave paintings - Teraksoi ancient inscriptions. Also, very interesting ornithological tours are held in the Chotkal reserve.



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve



Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve







Chotqol biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Chotkal Biosphere Reserve

YUNESKONING BUTUNJAHON BIOSFERA REZERVATLARI TARMOG'IGA KIRITILGAN OBYEKTLAR





*Quyí-Amudaryo davlat
biosfera qo'riqxonasi*

*Lower Amudarya state
biosphere reserve*



Quy-Amudaryo davlat biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Lower Amudarya state biosphere reserve

O'zbekistonda, ko'plab biotsenoz va ekotizimlarni qamrab oluvchi ancha keng muhofaza ostidagi hududlar tarmog'i mavjud. Mamlakatimizda, Quy-Amudaryo rezervati bilan hisoblaganda 9 qo'riqxonasi, 2 Milliy tabiat bog'i, noyob hayvonlarni ko'paytirish bo'yicha Respublika markazi (Jayron ekomarkazi), 12 ta davlat buyurtma qo'riqxonasi mavjud. Muhofaza ostiga olingan hududlarning umumiy maydoni, 20520 km² ni (butun O'zbekiston hududining 5% foizi) tashkil qiladi.



Quyi-Amudaryo davlat biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Lower Amudarya state biosphere reserve

In Uzbekistan, there is a wide network of protected areas covering many biocenoses and ecosystems. In our country, including the Lower Amudarya Reserve, there are 9 nature reserves, 2 National Nature Parks, the Republican Center for Breeding Rare Animals (Jayron Eco-Center), and 12 state-ordered nature reserves. The total area of protected areas is 20,520 km² (5% of the entire territory of Uzbekistan).



Quyí-Amudaryo davlat biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Lower Amudarya state biosphere reserve

2011 yilda, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi Quyí-Amudaryo davlat biosfera rezervati faoliyatini tashkil etish to'g'risida qaror qabul qildi. U Qoraqalpog'iston hukumati, BMT Taraqqiyot dasturi va "To'qayzorlarni saqlash va Qoraqalpog'istondagi Amudaryo deltasida qo'riqlanadigan hududlar tizimini mustahkamlash" Global ekologik fondi qo'shma loyihasi doirasida yaratilgan. Rezervat, yovvoyi tabiatning qimmatli go'shalarini saqlab qolish bilan birga mintaqaning iqtisodining barqaror rivojlanishiga ham yordam beradi. Biosfera rezervatining umumiy maydoni – 68717,8 gektar; shundan 11 568.3 gektari qattiq tartibda qo'riqlanadigan qo'riqxonadir; 6731.4 gektari bufer va 50 418.1 gektari oraliq zonani tashkil qiladi.



Quyí-Amudaryo davlat biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Lower Amudarya state biosphere reserve

In 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decision on the establishment of the Lower Amu Darya State Biosphere Reserve. It was created within the framework of the joint project of the Government of Karakalpakstan, the United Nations Development Program and the Global Environmental Fund "Conservation of Forests and Strengthening the System of Protected Areas in the Amudarya Delta in Karakalpakstan". The reserve, while preserving the precious corners of wildlife, also helps the sustainable development of the region's economy. The total area of the biosphere reserve is 68,717.8 hectares, of which 11,568.3 hectares are strictly protected reserves; 6731.4 hectares are the buffer zone and 50 418.1 hectares are the intermediate zone.



Quyi-Amudaryo davlat biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Lower Amudarya state biosphere reserve



Quyil-Amudaryo davlat biosfera qo'riqxonasi
Lower Amudarya state biosphere reserve

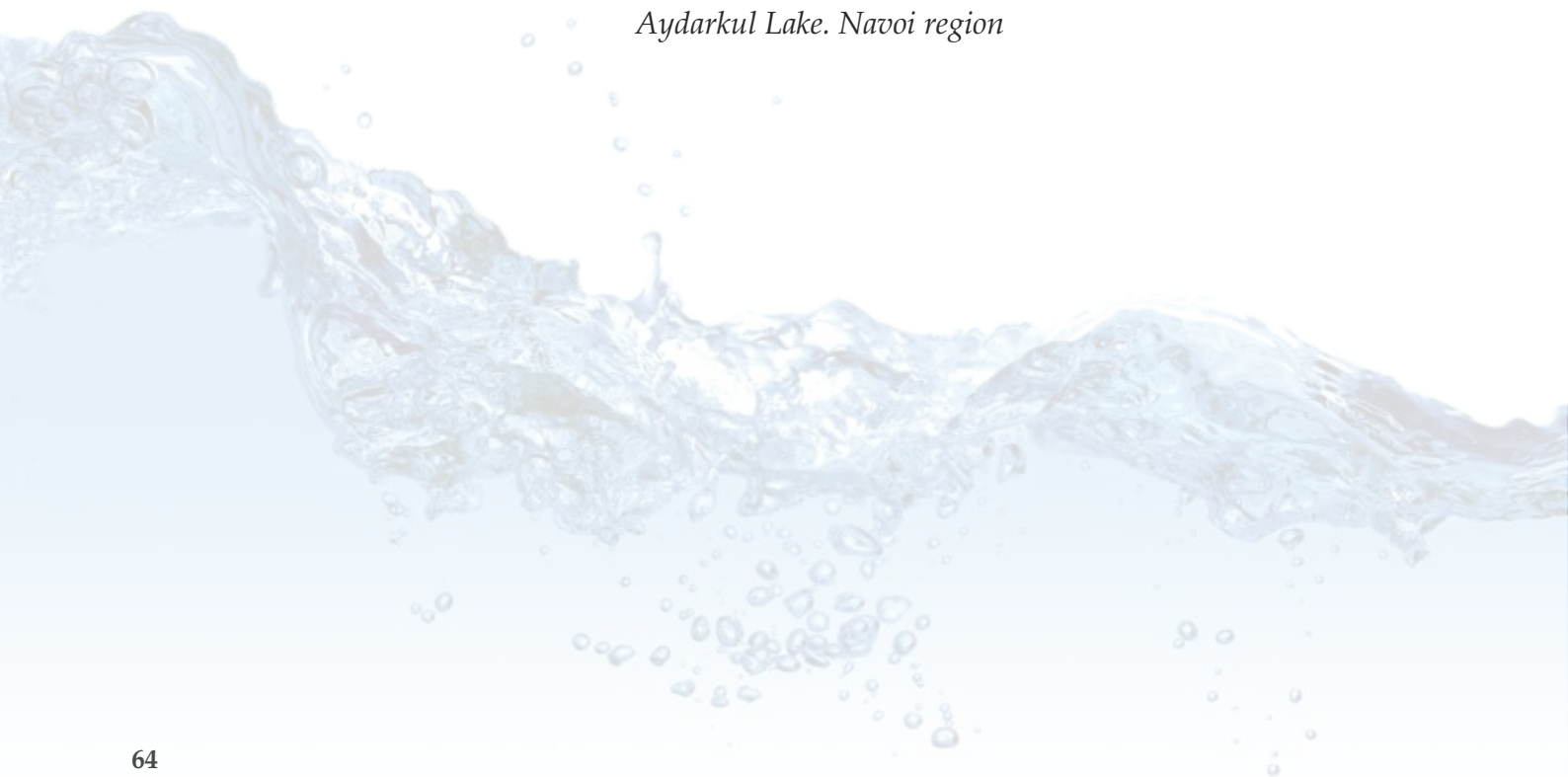




***RAMSAR KONVENSIYASI RO'YXATIGA
KIRITILGAN OBYEKTLAR***



Aydarko'l. Navoi viloyati
Aydarkul Lake. Navoi region





*Aydarko'l. Navoi viloyati
Aydarkul Lake. Navoi region*



Aydarko'l. Navoi viloyati
Aydarkul Lake. Navoi region





Aydarko'l. Navoi viloyati
Aydarkul Lake. Navoi region



Tudako'l. Navoi viloyati
Lake Tudakul. Navoi region

To'dako'l suv ombori — Navoiy viloyati Qiziltepa tumanida joylashgan suv ombori. 1952-yilda Zarafshon sel suvlarining To'dako'l pasttekisligiga oqib tushishi natijasida tabiiy ravishda hosil bo'lgan. Buxoro shahridan sharqiy yo'nalishda 26 km uzoqlikdagi tabiiy soylikda, Quyimozor suv omborining sharqiy qismida joylashgan. Ushbu suv havzasi 1968-yilda suv omboriga aylantirilgan.

Suvi qisman minerallasgan. Ta'mi achchiq-sho'rtob bo'lib, dengiz suvi ta'miga o'xshaydi.

1977-yilda rekonstruksiya qilingan. To'liq hajmi 1,2 km³ (boshqa ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, umumiy hajmi 0,8 km³). Suv yuzasining maydoni 210 km², o'rtacha chuqurligi 4,8 m. To'g'onining balandligi 4 m, maksimal quvvati 46,0 m³/sek. O'rtacho'l kanali orqali Zarafshon daryosining ortiqcha suvlarini o'zida to'playdi, Amu-Buxoro mashina kanali orqali Amudaryodan to'ldiriladi.

Suv omborida O'zbekiston Qizil kitobiga kiritilgan jonivorlar, o'rdaklar oilasiga mansub qushlar, oqqushlar, Amudaryo katta kurakburuni, jayron, tulkilarni ko'rish mumkin.

1960-yilda suv ombori negizida 30 ming gektar maydonga ega To'dako'l qo'riqxonasi tashkil etilgan.

2020-yilda suv ombori qirg'og'ida yangi kurort — „Silk Road family repost“ turistik plyaj zonasi ochildi. Bu voqeadan bir necha hafta o'tgach, To'dako'l Quyimozor suv ombori bilan birga Ramsar konvensiyasiga kiritildi.



Tudako'l. Navoi viloyati
Lake Tudakul. Navoi region

Todakol reservoir is a reservoir located in Kyziltepa district of Navoi region. In 1952, Zarafshan was formed naturally as a result of flood waters flowing into the Todakol lowland. It is located in a natural stream 26 km east of Bukhara, in the eastern part of Kuyimozor reservoir. This reservoir was converted into a reservoir in 1968. The water is partially mineralized. The taste is bitter-sour, similar to the taste of sea water. It was reconstructed in 1977. The total volume is 1.2 km³ (according to other information, the total volume is 0.8 km³). The water surface area is 210 km², the average depth is 4.8 m. The height of the dam is 4 m, the maximum capacity is 46.0 m³/sec. It collects the surplus waters of the Zarafshan River through the Ortakhol Canal, and is filled from the Amudarya through the Amu-Bukhara Machine Canal. Animals included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan, birds belonging to the duck family, swans, Amudarya great shovelnose, gazelles, and foxes can be seen in the reservoir. In 1960, the Todakol reserve with an area of 30,000 hectares was established on the basis of the reservoir. In 2020, a new resort - "Silk Road family repost" tourist beach zone - was opened on the shore of the reservoir. A few weeks after this event, Todakul, along with Kuyimozor reservoir, was included in the Ramsar Convention.



Quimozor suv ombori. Buxoro viloyati
Quimozor reservoir. Bukhara region



Quyimozor suv ombori O'zbekistonda kattaligi jihatidan beshinchi o'rinda bo'lgan Buxoro shahri va unga yaqin Kogon shahri uchun asosiy ichimlik suvi manbaidir. Uning suvi qo'shni To'dako'l suv ombori suviga qaraganda chuchukroq. Undan asosan dehqonchilik va qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlarini sug'orishda foydalaniladi.

Quyimozor reservoir is the main source of drinking water for the fifth largest city of Bukhara and the nearby city of Kogon in Uzbekistan. Its water is fresher than the neighboring Todakol reservoir. It is mainly used in farming and irrigation of agricultural crops.



*Dengizko'l. Buxoro viloyati
Dengizkul. Bukhara region*

Dengizko'l ko'li Buxoroning Yuge mintaqasida, Olot tumanida, granit va Turkmanistondan uncha uzoq bo'lmagan joyda joylashgan. Dengiz sathidan 181,5 metr balandlikda tektonik chuqurlikda joylashgan. Doimiy ta'minot liniyasining suv ta'minoti liniyasi qanday? Ko'l 1987 yilda qurilgan va quyidagi o'lchamlarga ega: uzunligi - 43,3 kilometr; eng katta ko'li - 9 kilometr (ko'l va eng yaqin ko'l - 22 metr), maydoni - 267 km², hajmi - 2,7 km³. Dengizkul popolnyaetsya za schyot sbrosovykh vod neskolsovkikh. , Bir takje vod kotorye prosachivayutsya s poley. V davr pavodka ko'li dostigaet protoka Zeravshana Taykyr. Suv yetarli darajada yuqori sho'rlangan va shifobaxsh xususiyatlarga ega.



Dengizko'l. Buxoro viloyati
Dengizkul. Bukhara region

Lake Dengizkul is located in the Yuge region of Bukhara, in the Alat district, not far from the granite and Turkmenistan. It is located in a tectonic depression at a height of 181.5 meters above sea level. What is the water supply line of a permanent supply line? The lake was built in 1987 and has the following dimensions: length - 43.3 kilometers, largest lake - 9 kilometers (lake and nearest lake - 22 meters), area - 267 km², volume - 2.7 km³. Dengizkul popolnyaetsya za schyot sbrosovykh vod neskolkikh kollektorov, a takje vod kotorye prosachivayutsya s poley. V period pavadka lake dostigaet protoka Zeravshana Taykyr. Water has a sufficiently high salinity and has healing properties. Na dne ozero zalegayut otlozheniya povarennoy soli moshchnostyu okolo polumetra



*Dengizko'l. Buxoro viloyati
Dengizkul. Bukhara region*

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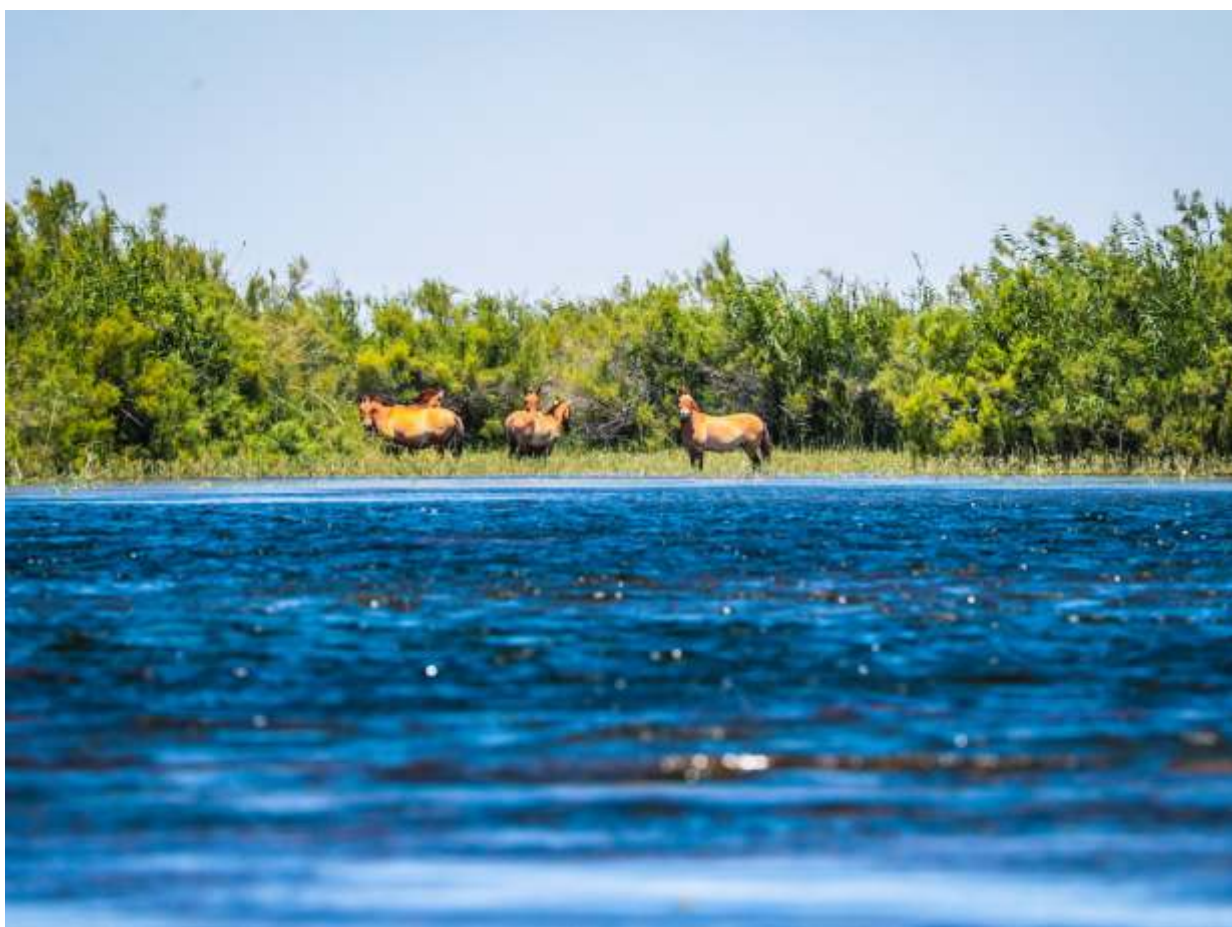
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Dengizkul. Bukhara region*

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Dengizko'l. Buxoro viloyati
Dengizkul. Bukhara region

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Sudoche ko'li. Qoraqalpog'iston
Lake Sudoche. Karakalpakstan

Sudoche ko'li – Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi Mo'ynoq tumanidagi ko'l. Orol dengizining janubi-g'arbida. G'arbiy qirg'og'i Ustyurtning Sharqiy chinkiga tutash, qolgan tomonlari Amudaryo deltasi bilan chegaradosh. Ko'lning maydoni va tarkibidagi tuz miqdori tez-tez o'zgarib turadi. Chunki, Amudaryo va kanallardan ortgan suvlar ko'lga kelib quyiladi. 1972-yil ko'lning maydoni 96 km² bo'lgan. Ko'lning o'rtacha chuq. 11,5 m. Ko'lning nomlanishi mahalliy qoraqalpoq xalqining „suv dushshi“ nomidan kelib chiqan degan ma'lumotlar bor.

Sudoche Lake is a lake in the Moynaq district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In the southwest of the Aral Sea. The western coast is adjacent to the Eastern chink of Ustyurt, and the other sides border the Amudarya delta. The area of the lake and the amount of salt in it often change. Because the increased water from Amudarya and canals flows into the lake. In 1972, the area of the lake was 96 km². The average height of the lake. 11.5 m. There is information that the name of the lake comes from the local Karakalpak people's name "suv dushshi".



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Lake Sudoche. Karakalpakstan*

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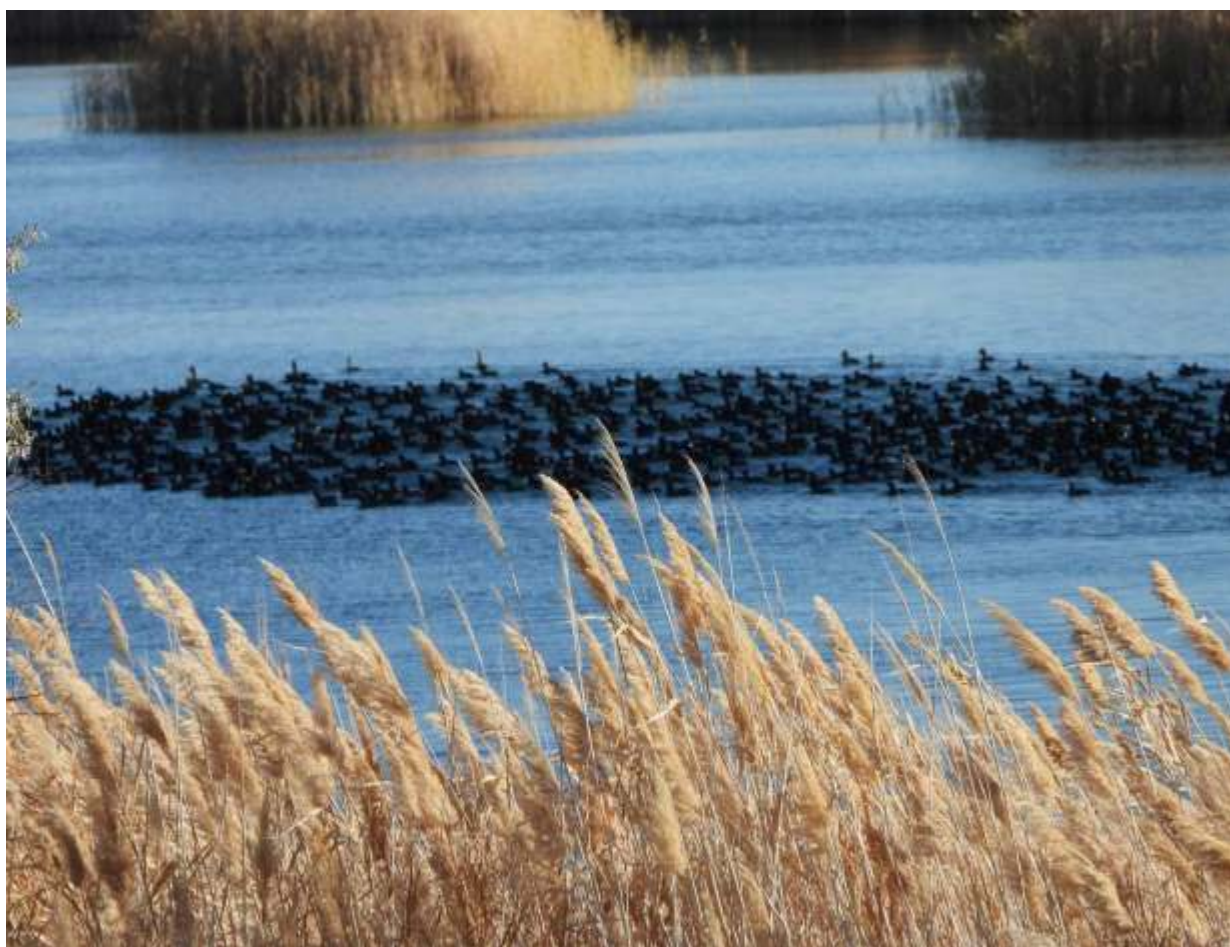
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Lake Sudoche. Karakalpakstan

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BIOLOGIK TABIIY MEROS OBYEKT LARI



Zomin. Jizzah viloyati
Zomin. Jizzah region



Zomin. Jizzah viloyati
Zomin. Jizzah region



*Qulon
Kulan*



Itolg'i
Falco Cherrug





Prjevalskiy oti
Przewalski's horse



Bodoqsoy yo'li. Toshkent viloyati
Bodogsoy road. Tashkent region



Zomin. Jizzah viloyati
Zomin. Jizzah region





*Nurota davlat
qo'riqxonasi*

*Nurota state
reserve*







Zomin. Jizzah viloyati
Zomin. Jizzah region



*Tipratikan
Hedgehog*





*Badaksoydagi
Chabankul ko'li,
Toshkent viloyati*

*Lake Chabankul on
Badaksay,
Tashkent region*



Morxo'r. Surxondaryo viloyati
Markhor. Surxondaryo region



*Qor qoploni. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Snow leopard. Kashkadarya region*





Ajuga turkistanica
Ajuga turkistanica



Anemone bucharica Regel ex Finet & Gagnep
Anemone bucharica Regel ex Finet & Gagnep



Anemone baissunensis
Anemone baissunensis



Astragalus taschkenticus Bunge
Astragalus taschkenticus Bunge



Astragalus bucharicus Regel
Astragalus bucharicus Regel



Eremurus baissunensis
Eremurus baissunensis



Cousinia dshisakensis
Cousinia dshisakensis





Viola schachimardanica Khalk
Viola schachimardanica Khalk



Ulugbekia tschimganica
Ulugbekia tschimganica



Tulipa ferganica
Tulipa ferganica



Amygdalus bucharica
Amygdalus bucharica



Rosa kokanika
Rosa kokanika





Salvia bucharica

Salvia bucharica



Ferula kokanica
Ferula kokanica



Dionysia hissarica
Dionysia hissarica



*Kaklik
Partridge*





Oq boshli burgut
Bald eagle.



Gibrid
Gibrid





Zomin. Jizzah viloyati
Zomin. Jizzah region



Kamenka plyasunya
Wheatear dancer



Galka
Galka



*Oloy tizmasi Xurjintog'. Shoximardon
Aloy ridge Khurjintog. Shakhimardan*





Ayiq
Bear



Bo'ri
Wolf





Flamingo. Sudoche ko'li.
Flamingo. Lake Sudoche.





GIDROLOGIK TABIIY MEROS OBYEKT LARI



Paltau sharsharasi. Toshkent viloyati
Paltau waterfall. Tashkent region



Svtushar sharsharasi. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Svtushar waterfall. Kashkadarya region

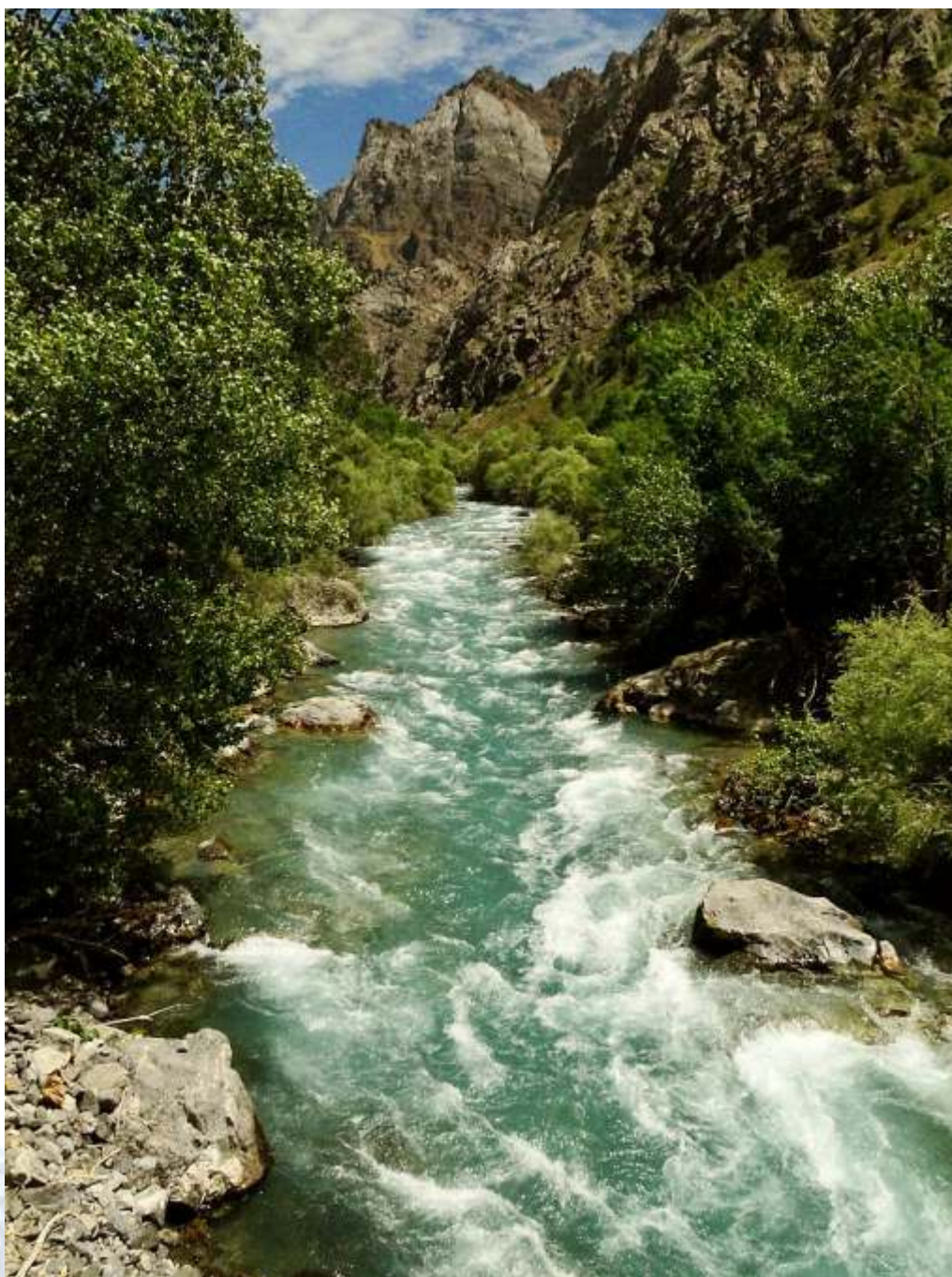


Arashan ko'li. Toshkent viloyati
Arashan Lake. Tashkent region



GIDROLÖKİK TABİHY MEROS OBYEKTЛАRІ





Ko'ksuv. Toshkent viloyati
Koksu. Tashkent region

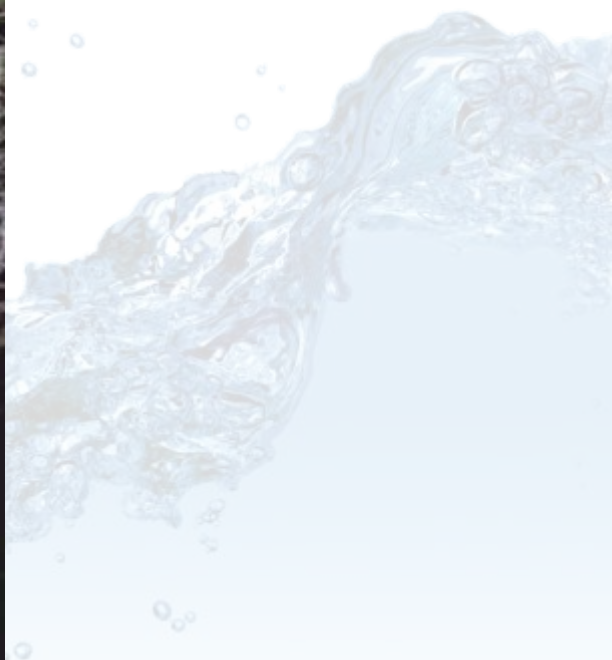


Chortangi sharsharasi. Jizzax viloyati
Chortangi waterfall. Jizzakh region



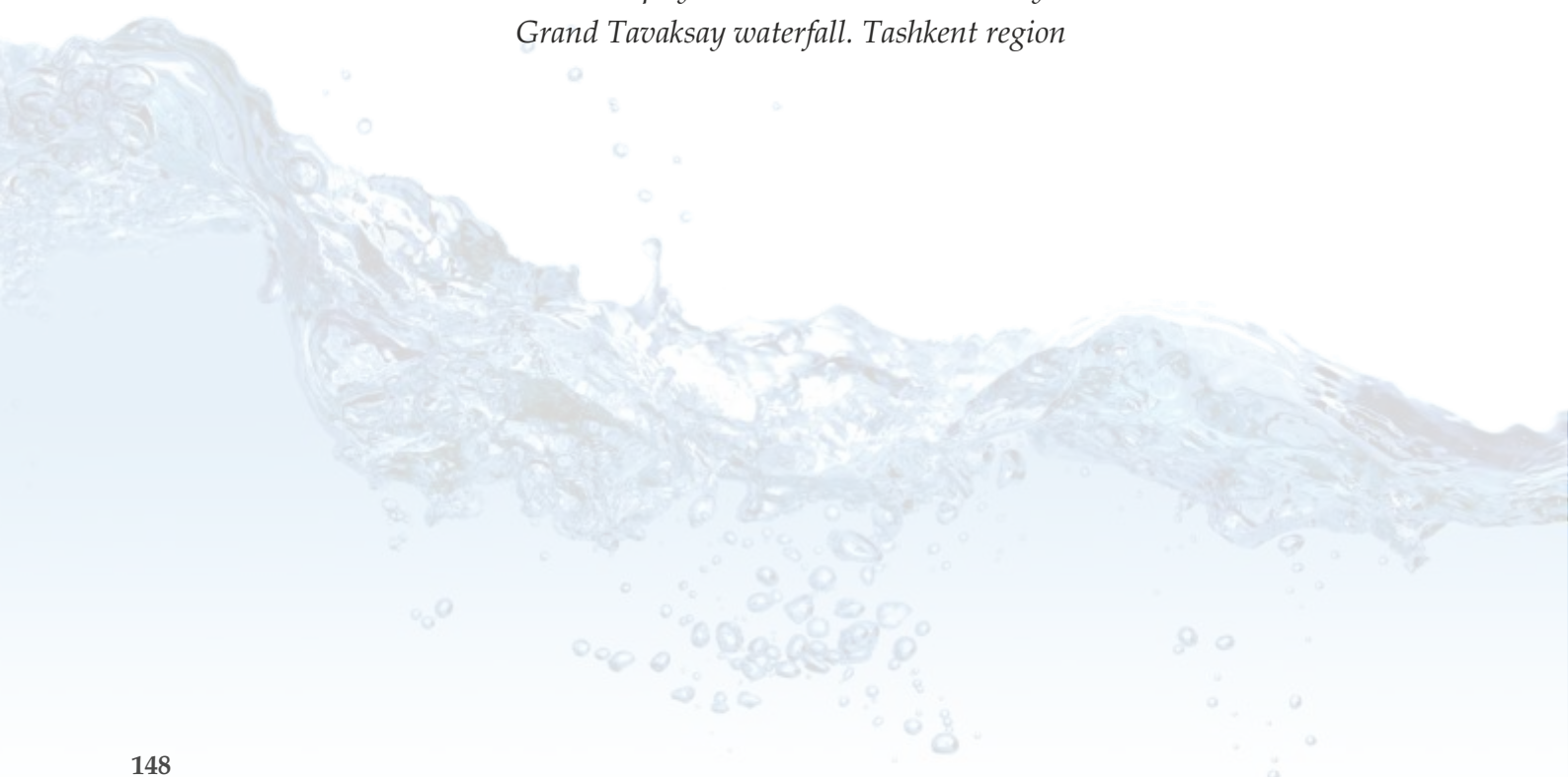


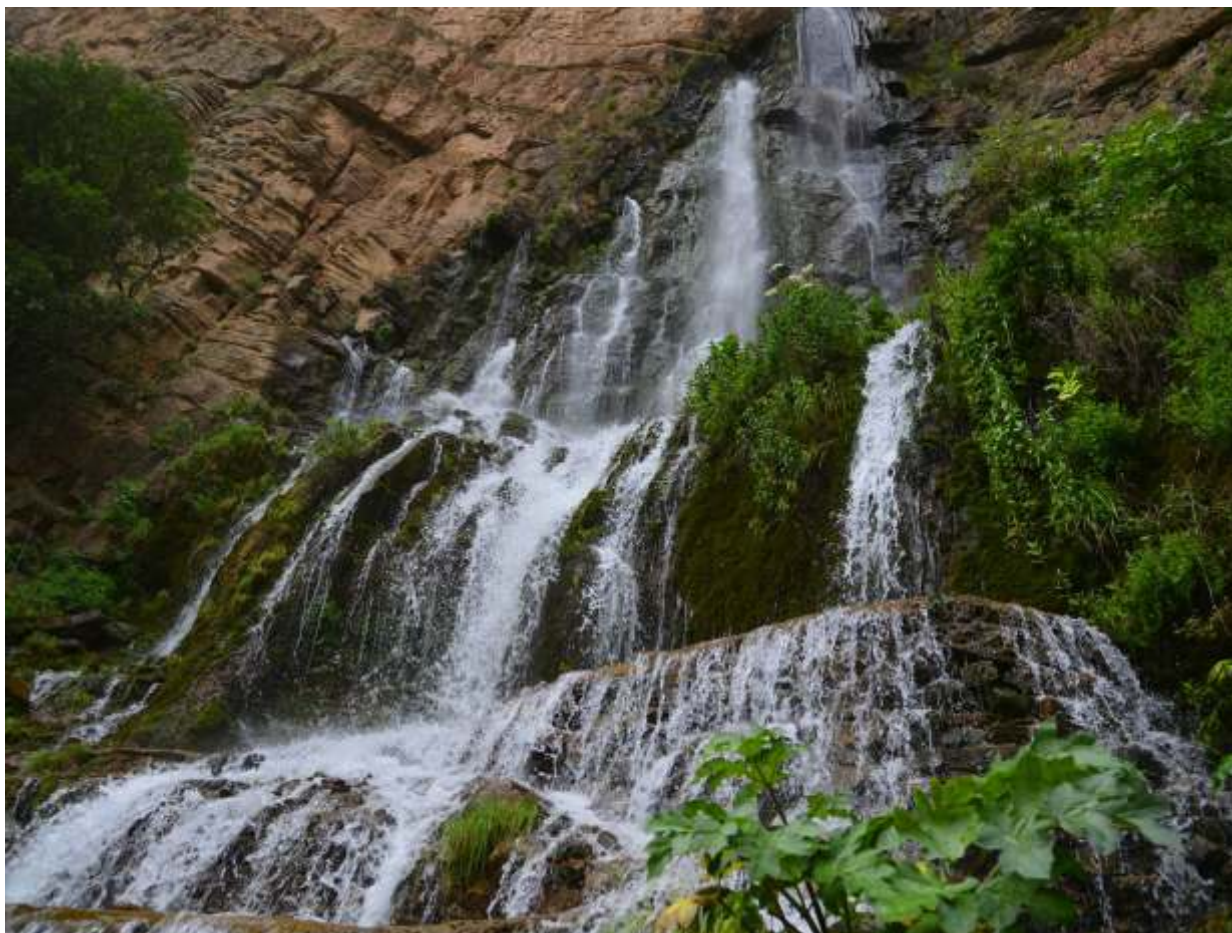
Zomin. Jizzah viloyati
Zomin. Jizzah region





*Katta Tovoqsoy sharsharasi. Toshkent viloyati
Grand Tavaksay waterfall. Tashkent region*





*Sangardak sharsharasi. Surxondaryo viloyati
Sangardak waterfall. Surkhandarya region*



Archazor sharsharasi. Farg'ona viloyati
Archazor waterfall. Ferghana region



*Devsharshara. Samarqand viloyati
Devsharshara waterfall. Samarkand region*



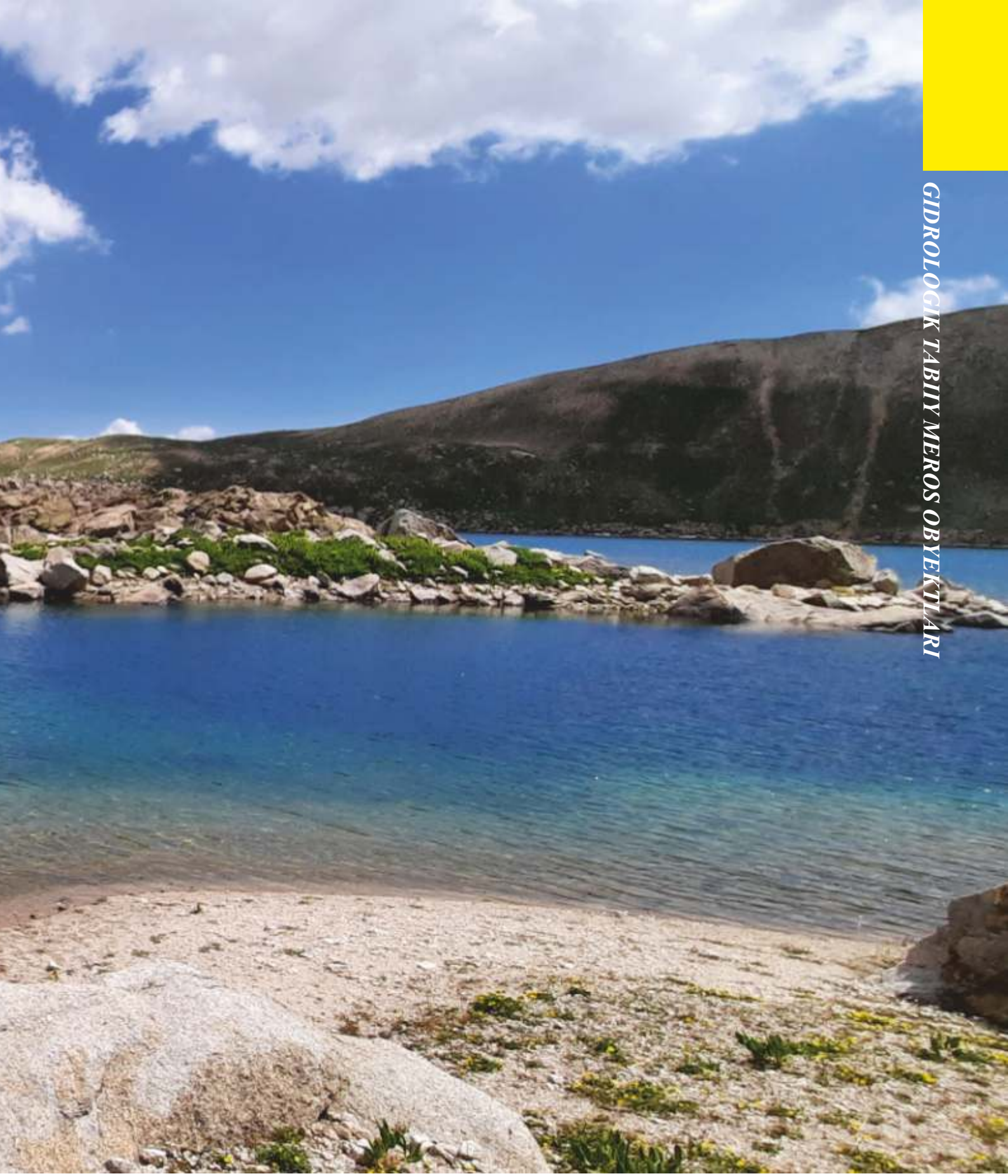
*Sangardak sharsharasi. Surxondaryo viloyati
Sangardak waterfall. Surkhandarya region*



Zomin, Jizzah viloyati
Zomin, Jizzah region



*Badak ko'l. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Lake Badak. Bostanlyk district.*



GIDROLOGİK TABİİY MƏROS OBYEKTĻARI



*Surxon davlat qo'riqxonasidagi dara. Ko'hitang tog'i
Gorge in the Surkhan State Reserve. Kohitang mountain*



Surxon davlat qo'riqonasidagi dara. Ko'hitang tog'i
Gorge in the Surkhan State Reserve. Kohitang mountain



Gulkam tor darasi. Toshkent viloyati
Gulkam narrow gorge. Tashkent region



Gulkam tor darasi. Toshkent viloyati
Gulkam narrow gorge. Tashkent region



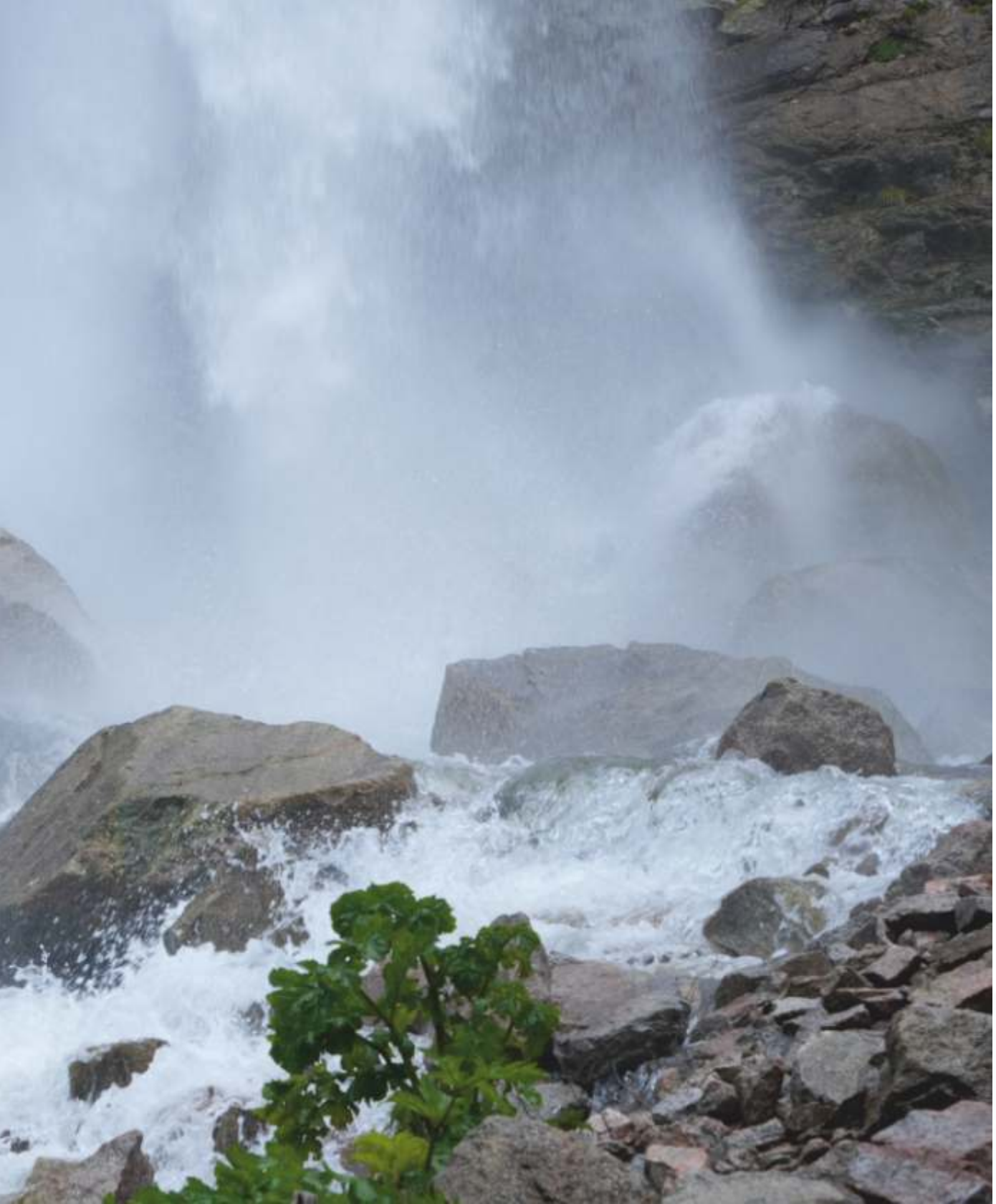
Sudoche ko'li. Qoraqalpog'iston.
Lake Sudoche. Karakalpakstan



*Sudoche ko'li. Qoraqalpog'iston.
Lake Sudoche. Karakalpakstan*



*Badak ko'l. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Lake Badak. Bostanlyk district.*



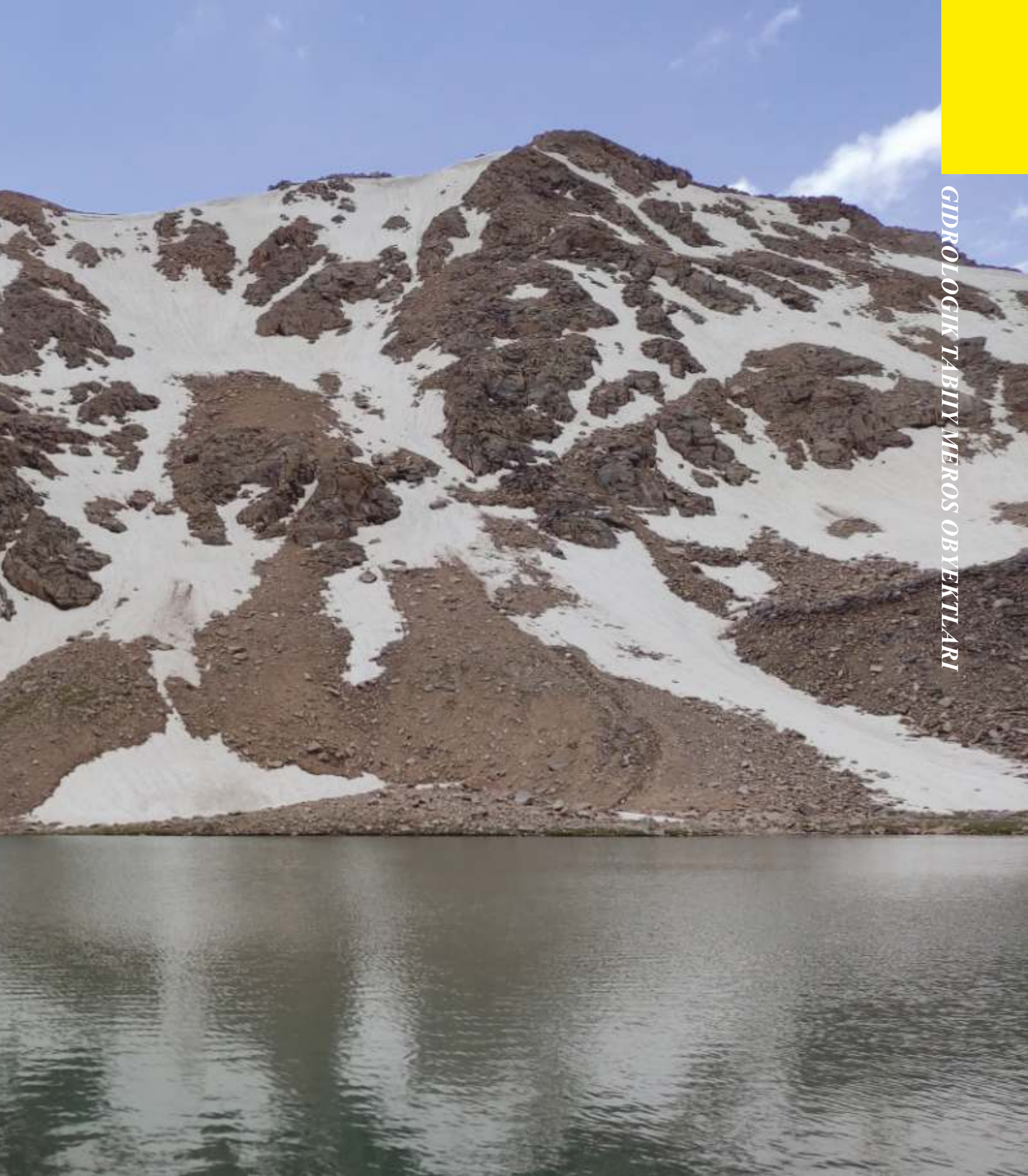


Navolisoy. Toshkent viloyati
Navolisay. Tashkent region



*Badak ko'l. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Lake Badak. Bostanlyk district.*







Teraklisoy sharsharasi. Toshkent viloyati
Teraklisoy Waterfall. Tashkent region



Chirchiq daryosi. Toshkent viloyati
Chirchiq river. Tashkent region



Badak ko'l. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Lake Badak. Bostanlyk district.





Chortangi soyi. Jizzax viloyati
Chortangi stream. Jizzakh region



GIDROLOGIK TABIIY MEROS OBYEKTЛАRI





*Badak ko'l. Bo'stonliq tumani.
Lake Badak. Bostanlyk district.*



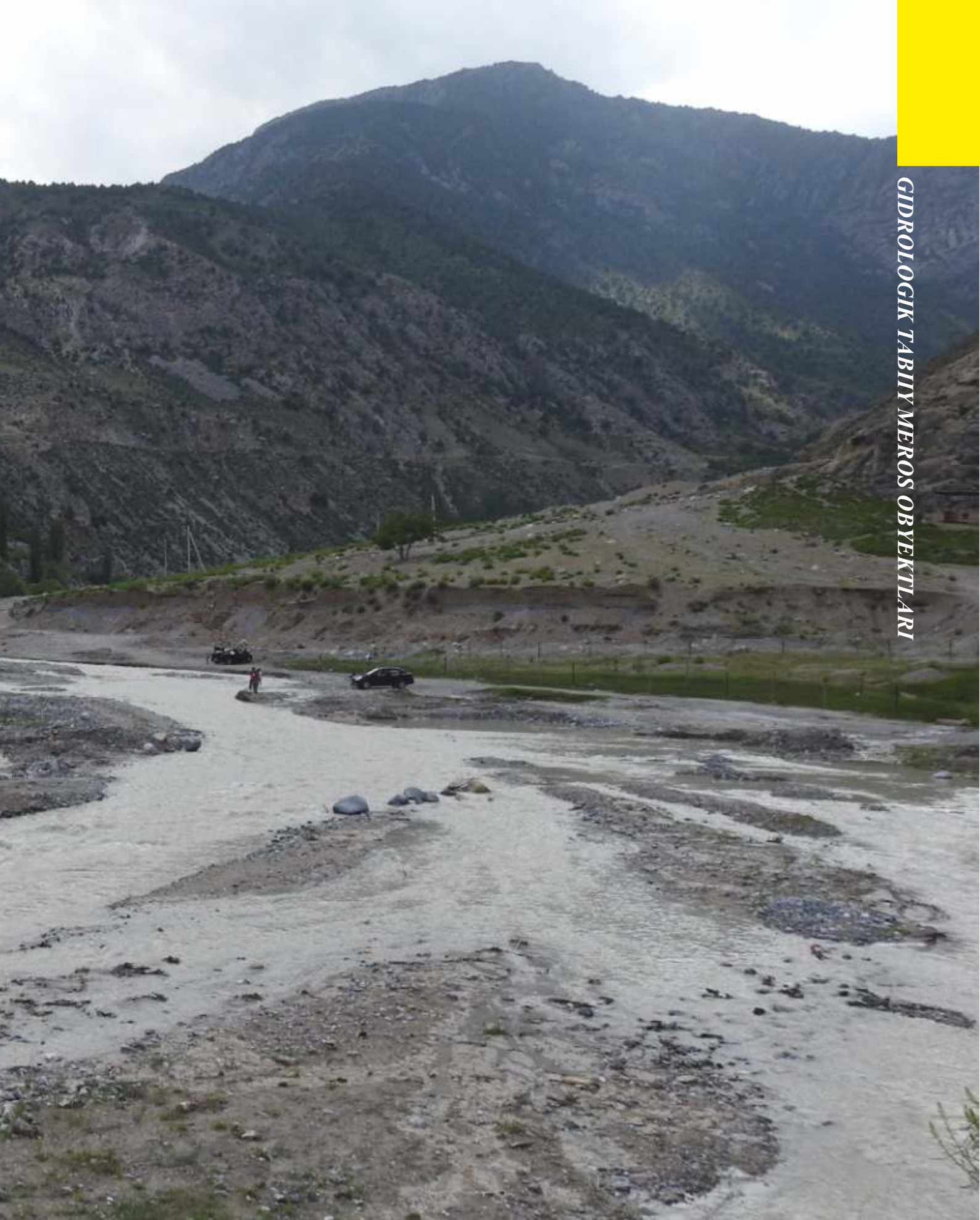


Sentab. Navoiy viloyati
Sentab. Navoi region





Shohimardon. Farg'ona viloyati. Shahimardan. Fergana region





*Shohimardon. Farg'ona viloyati.
Shahimardan. Fergana region*



*Badak ko'li, Toshkent viloyati.
Lake Badak, Tashkent region.*

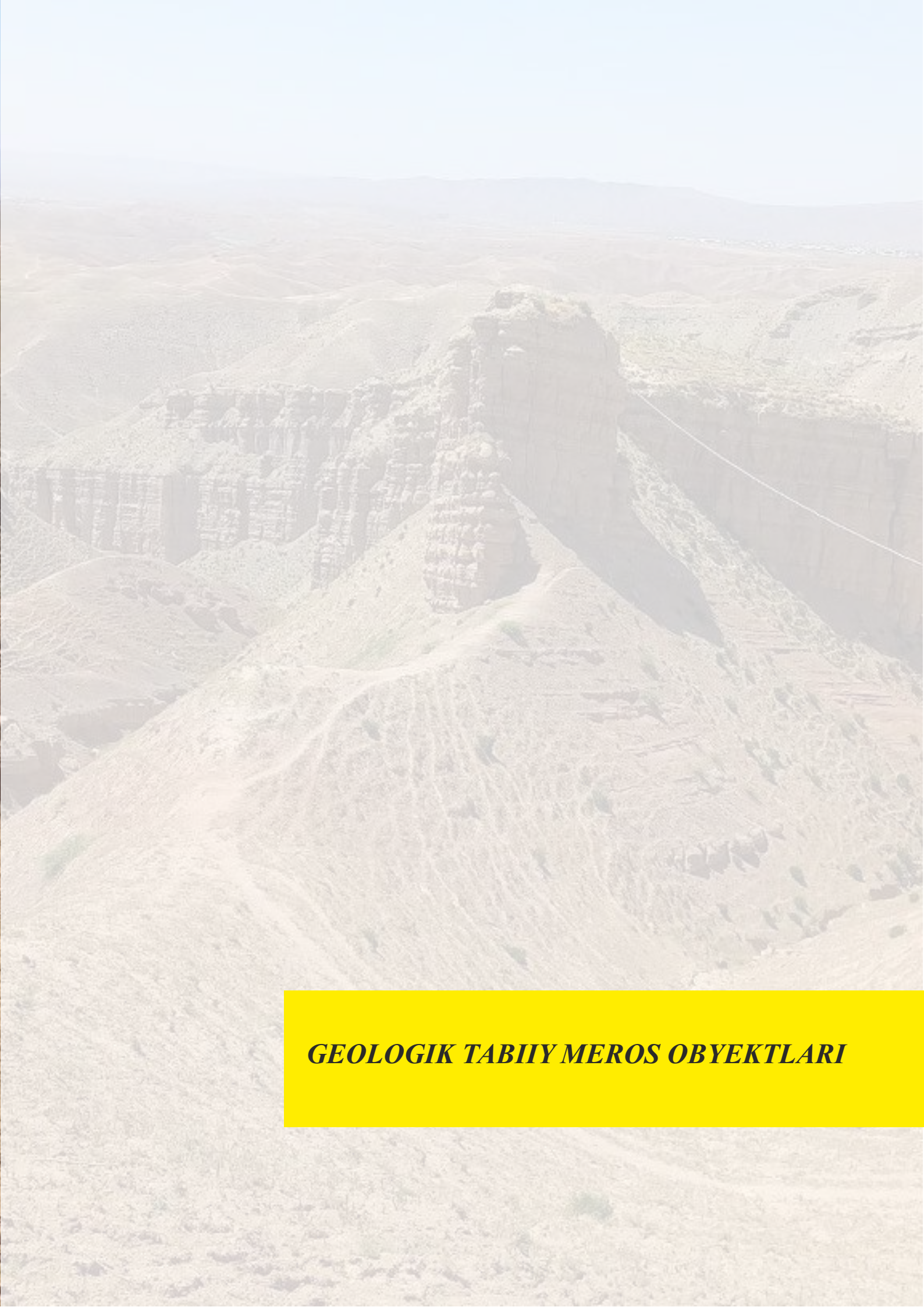




*Badak ko'li, Toshkent viloyati.
Lake Badak, Tashkent region.*







GEOLOGIK TABIIY MEROS OBYEKT LARI





Nurota.
Navoi viloyati
Nurata.
Navoi region



Nurota. Navoi viloyati
Nurata. Navoi region



Nurota. Navoi viloyati
Nurata. Navoi region



Nurota tog'i. Navoi viloyati
Lake Tudakul. Navoi region



Nurota tog'i. Navoi viloyati
Lake Tudakul. Navoi region



Seversov muzligi – O‘zbekistondagi eng yirik muzlik. Qashqadaryoning irmog‘i — Oqsuv Daryosining yuqori oqimida. Hisor tizmasi g‘arbiy qismining shimoliy yon bag‘rida. Maydoni 1,38 kilometr kvadrat. N.A. Severnoye nomi b-ilan atalgan. Seversov Muzligida gidrometeorologik stansiya ishlab turibdi.



Seversov muzligi – O‘zbekistondagi eng yirik muzlik. Qashqadaryoning irmog‘i — Oqsuv Daryosining yuqori oqimida. Hisor tizmasi g‘arbiy qismining shimoliy yon bag‘rida. Maydoni 1,38 kilometr kvadrat. N.A. Severnoye nomi b-ilan atalgan. Seversov Muzligida gidrometeorologik stansiya ishlab turibdi.



*Severtsov muzligi. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Severtsov Glacier. Kashkadarya region*



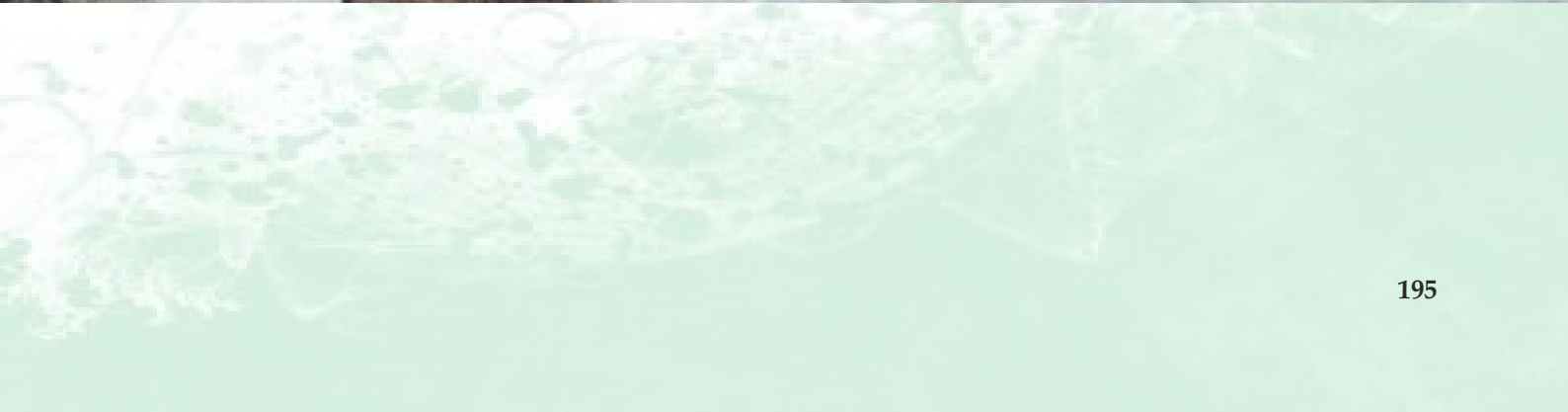
*Severtsov muzligi. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Severtsov Glacier. Kashkadarya region*



Darband darasi. Surxondaryo viloyati
Darband gorge. Surkhandarya region



Severtsov muzligi. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Severtsov Glacier. Kashkadarya region







*Nurota.
Navoi viloyati
Nurata.
Navoi region*



*Xo'ja G'ur-G'ur ota tog' massivi. Surxondaryo viloyati
Khoja Gur-Gur ota mountain massif. Surkhandarya region*



*Omonquton g'ori. Samarqand viloyati
Amonkuton cave. Samarkand region*



Orolqum. Qoraqalpog'iston
Aralkum. Karakalpakstan





Qorong'u yulduz g'ori. Surxodaryo viloyati
Dark Star Cave. Surkhodarya region



Festivalnaya g'ori. Surxondaryo viloyati
Festivalnaya cave. Surkhandarya region



Zomin
Zamin





Qizilqum. Navoi viloyati
Kizilkum. Navoi region



Qizilqum. Navoi viloyati
Kizilkum. Navoi region





Hisor qo'riqxonasi

Khysar Nature Reserve

Hisor davlat qo'riqxonasi O'zbekistonning janubiy-sharqiy qismida, Qashqadaryo viloyatining Shaxrisabz, Yakkabog' va Qamashi tumanlari hududida, Hisor tog' tizmasining g'arbiy yonbag'irlarida, dengiz satxidan 1750 m dan 4366 m gacha balandlikda joylashgan.

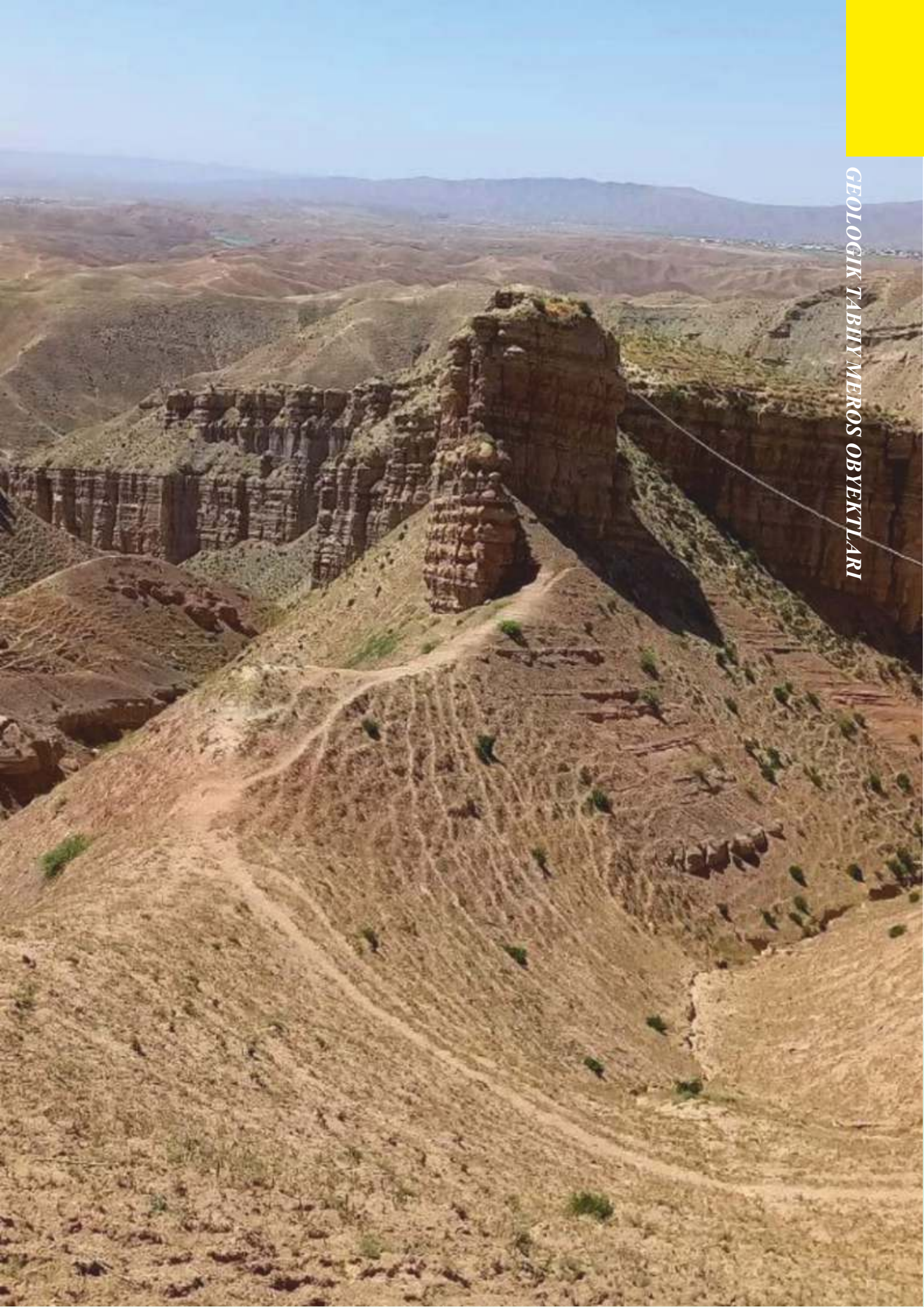
Qo'riqxonaga janubiy-sharqda Surxondaryo viloyati, sharqda Tojikiston Respublikasi bilan chegaradosh.

Hisor state reserve is located in the southeastern part of Uzbekistan, in the territory of Shakhrisabz, Yakkabog and Qamashi districts of Kashkadarya region, on the western slopes of the Hisor mountain range, at an altitude of 1750 to 4366 m above sea level.

The reserve borders the Surkhandarya region in the southeast and the Republic of Tajikistan in the east.

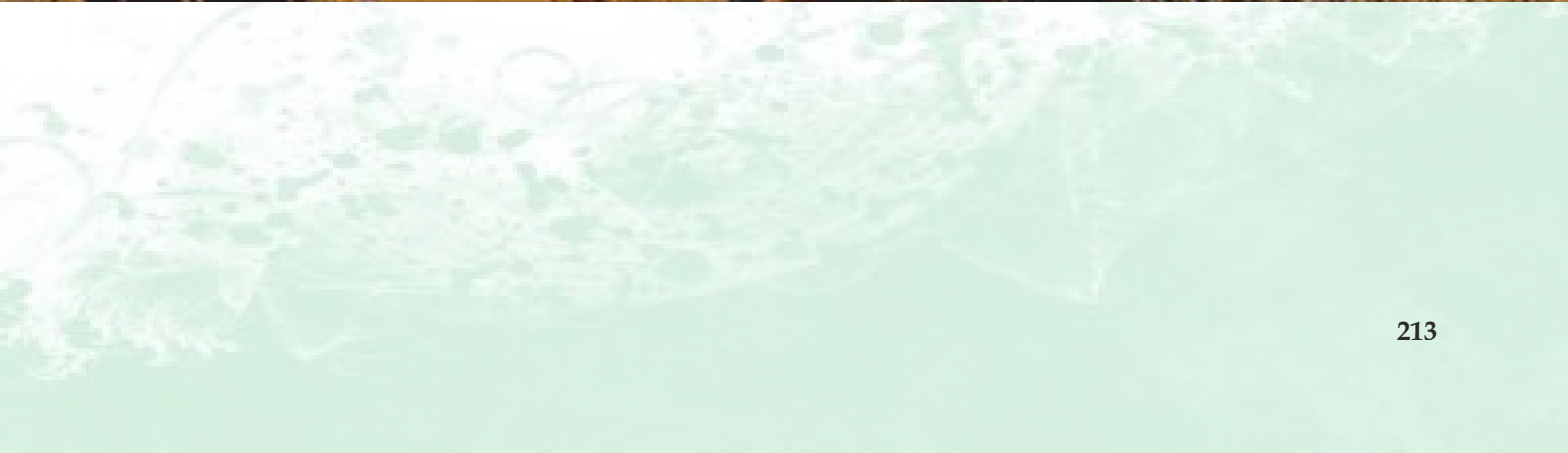


Darband. Boysun. Surxondaryo viloyati
Darband. Boysun. Surkhandarya region





Tosh o'rmon. Jaraquduq. Navoi viloyati
Stone forest. Jarakuduk. Navoi region







Jaraquduq. Navoi viloyati
Djarakuduk. Navoi region

Darband. Boysun. Surxondaryo viloyati

Darband. Boysun. Surkhandarya region



Jaraquduq. Navoi viloyati
Djarakuduk. Navoi region





Kaltakesak. Jaraquduq
A lizard. Jarakuduk



Qizilqum. Navoi viloyati
Kizilkum. Navoi region



Amir Temur g'ori. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Amir Temur cave. Kashkadarya region



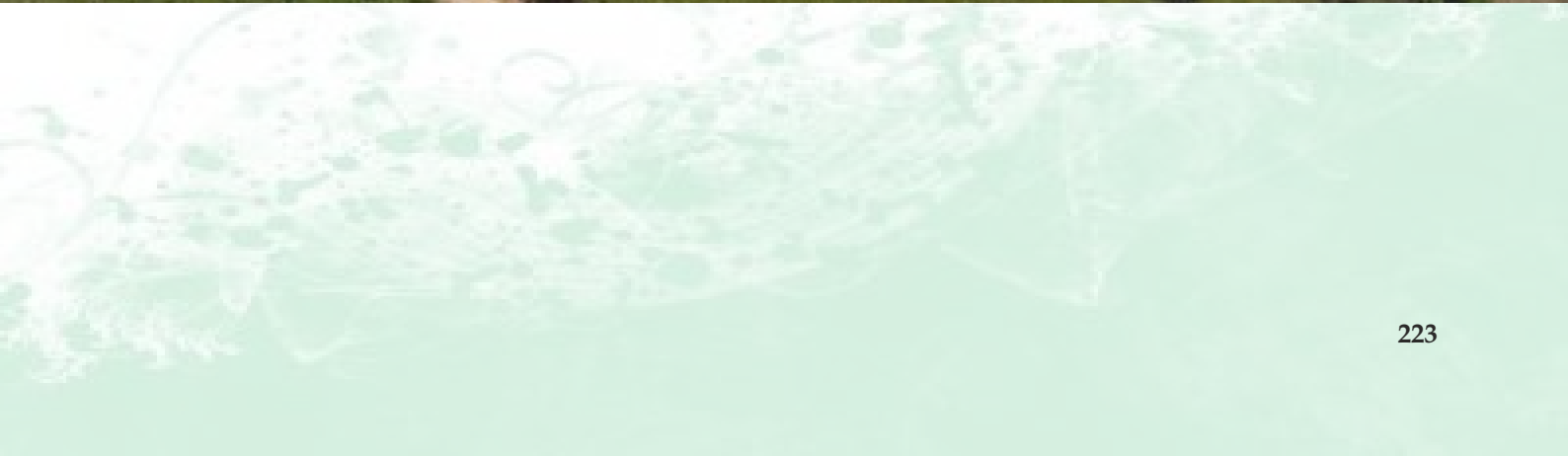
*Amir Temur g'ori. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Amir Temur cave. Kashkadarya region*



Ko'hitang tog'i. Surxondaryo viloyati
Kohitang mountain. Surkhandarya region



GEOLIGIK TABIIY MEROS OBYEKTLLARI





Jizzax viloyati
Djizzakh region



Jizzax viloyati
Djizzakh region



Boysun. Surxondaryo viloyati
Baysun. Surxandarya region





Surxondaryo viloyati
Surkhandarya region





Jizzax viloyati
Djizzakh region





*Dara. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Gorge. Kashkadarya region*



*Teshiktosh g'ori. Surxondaryo viloyati
Teshiktosh cave. Surkhandarya region*



Dinozavr izi. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Dinosaur footprint. Kashkadarya region



*Dinozavr izi. Qashqadaryo viloyati
Dinosaur footprint. Kashkadarya region*



Shohimardon. Farg'ona viloyati
Shahimardan. Fergana region





Shohimardon. Farg'ona viloyati
Shahimardan. Fergana region



Shohimardon. Farg'ona viloyati
Shahimardan. Fergana region





PALEONTOLOGIK TABIIY MEROS OBYEKT LARI



Sarmishsoy. Navoi viloyati
Sarmishsay. Navoi region

Sarmishsoy — O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Navoiy viloyatidagi dara, madaniy meros obyekti. Arxeologiya yodgorligi. Tabiat va arxeologik yodgorlik petroglif tasvirlari va o‘simlik va faunaning noyob turlari bilan mashhur. Obyekt davri: Mil.avv. III-II, mil. VIII—I asrlar. Navoiy viloyatining Navbahor tumanida joylashgan. Obyekt manzili: Sarmishsoy darasi, „Uch tut“ MFY. Ko‘chmas mulkka bo‘lgan huquq: Davlat mulki. Navoiy viloyat tarixi va madaniy merosi davlat muzeyi operativ boshqaruv huquqi asosida. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining qarori bilan 2019-yil 4-oktabrda Moddiy madaniy merosning ko‘chmas mulk obyektlari milliy ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan — davlat muhofazasiga olingan



*Sarmishsoy. Navoi viloyati
Sarmishsay. Navoi region*

Sarmishsay is a gorge in the Navoi region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a cultural heritage object. Archaeological monument. The natural and archaeological monument is famous for its petroglyphs and unique species of flora and fauna. Period of the object: BC. III-II, mill. VIII-I centuries. It is located in Navbahor district of Navoi region. Facility address: Sarmishsay gorge, "Uch tut" MFY. Right to real estate: State property. The State Museum of History and Cultural Heritage of Navoi Region is under the right of operational management. On October 4, 2019, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was included in the national list of immovable property objects of tangible cultural heritage - under state protection





Sarmishsoy. Navoi viloyati
Sarmishsay. Navoi region



Sarmishsoy. Navoi viloyati
Sarmishsay. Navoi region



Sarmishsoy. Navoi viloyati
Sarmishsay. Navoi region



Sarmishsoy. Navoi viloyati
Sarmishsay. Navoi region



Sarmishsoy. Navoi viloyati
Sarmishsay. Navoi region



Ilonsoy. Samarqand viloyati
Ilansay. Samarkand region



Ilonsoy. Samarqand viloyati
Ilansay. Samarkand region



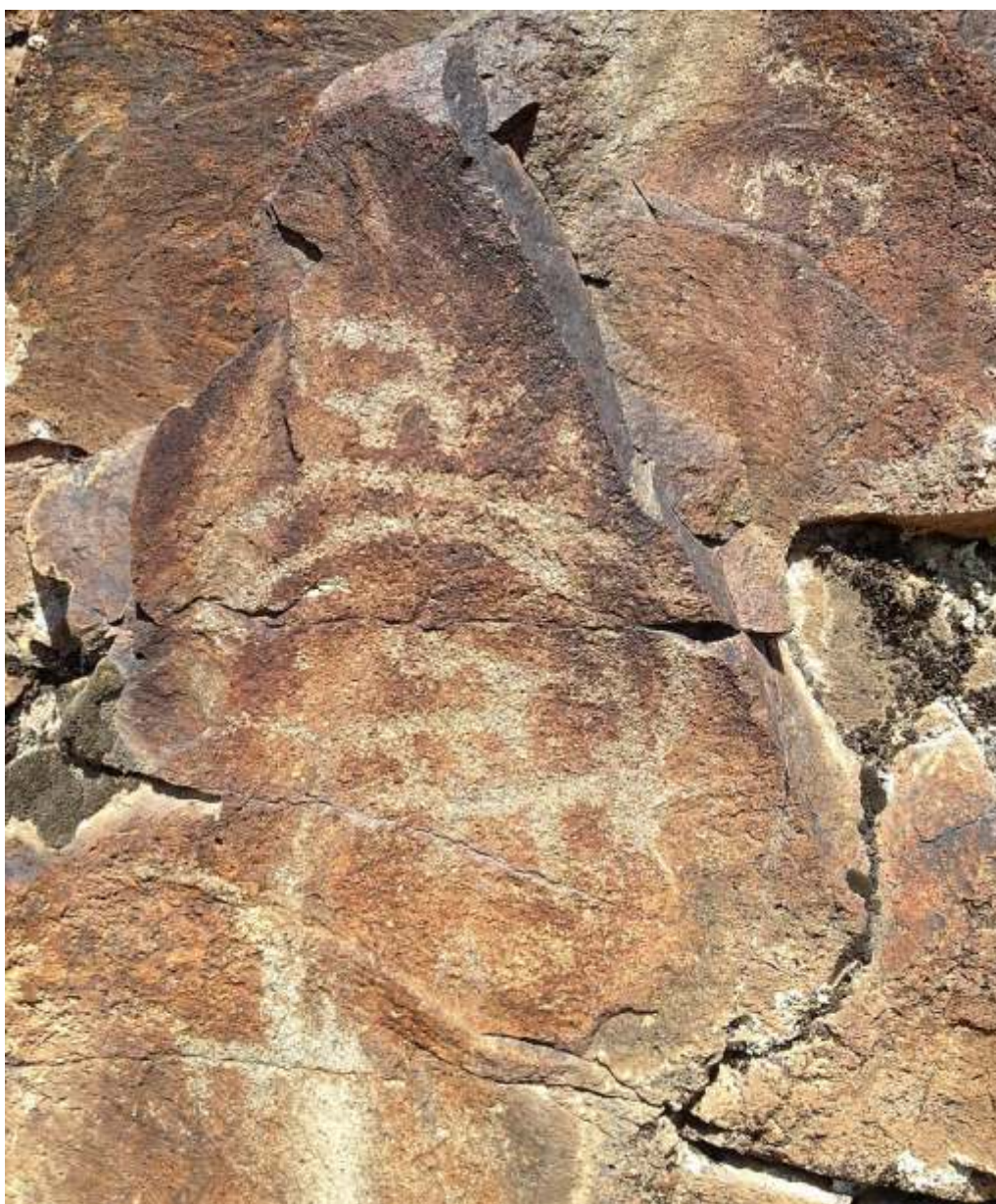
Bildirsoy. Toshkent viloyati
Beldersay. Tashkent region



Bildirsoy. Toshkent viloyati
Beldersay. Tashkent region



Boshqizilsoy. Toshkent viloyati
Bashkizilsay. Tashkent region



*Boshqizilsoy. Toshkent viloyati
Bashkizilsay. Tashkent region*



Qizildara. Surxondaryo viloyati
Kizildara. Surxandarya region



Qizildara. Surxondaryo viloyati
Kizildara. Surxandarya region



Xo'jakent. Toshkent viloyati
Khojakent. Tashkent region



Xo'jakent. Toshkent viloyati
Khojakent. Tashkent region



O'ZBEKISTON TABIIY MEROSI

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