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VISION

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THE NATURE OF THE NURATA RIDGE AND ITS PROTECTION

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ABSTRACT

A comprehensive study of the nature and natural resources of the Nurata ridge has developed scientific recommendations and considerations for the conservation of nature. They formed a valley on the mountain slope with a depth of 120-170 m, and up to three terraces were preserved at the bottom of the river. The shape of streams usually depends on the rocks they cross. As a result of the unprotected and unsustainable use of mountain spruce as a building material and firewood, spruce has declined sharply. The only surviving spruce from those ancient times is located in the middle of the village of Majerum, and it was this condition that was the basis for its preservation. In the scientific literature, this tree is called spruce, and it grows to an altitude of 1400-2500 meters. According to some estimates, spruce can live more than two thousand years. Different parts of the arch are also used in medicine.

KEYWORDS: *Nurata Ridge, Ukhum, Majurum, Hayotboshi Peak, Kyzylkum Desert, Remnant Mountains, Natural Monuments, Natural Objects, Rivers.*

INTRODUCTION

The Nurata Range is the western branch of the Turkestan Range, with a length of 264 km. It stretches from the Gorge of the Snake Pass in the east to the city of Nurata in the west. The Nurata ridge is divided into northern and southern branches.

The slope of the northern Nurata ridge rises sharply from the foothills, and the highest point is the Peak of Life (2169 m), where the Ukhum and Majurum rivers begin. Life Peak is located in the central part of the mountain. The central part of the mountain is higher than the eastern and western parts, with an average height of 1,750 m. In this section, in addition to the peak of Hayotboshi (2169 m), there are also peaks such as Big Fozilmon (2134 m), Qarchigay (2105 m). The western edge turns into hills with an absolute height of 400-450 meters on the meridian of the city of Nurata and gradually merges with the Kyzylkum Desert. The eastern wing enters the

territory of Jizzakh in the form of a low mountain (Yetimtog) at an altitude of 650-700 meters [1. Alibekov L].

The main part. Another type of erosion forms spread along the watershed line of the Nurata ridge. These are conical funnels in the catchment area of the rivers, from which the Osmonsay, Kulbasay, Uchmasay, Ukhumsay, Majrumsay and Sintobsoy rivers begin. They extend in a row along the watershed line, the size and depth of which depend on the size of the streams. These streams have different sizes and differ from each other in terms of morphometric parameters (see Table 1).

TABLE 1 MORPHOMETRIC INDICES OF RIVERS IN THE NURATA RIDGE

№	The name of the streams	Length, km	Basin, km ²	Average annual water consumption is m ³ / sec
1	Osmonsoy	13	30	0,200
2	Kulbasoy	10	33	0,140
3	Uchmasoy	10	40	0,200
4	Ukhumsoy	11	73	0,430
5	Majrumsoy	15	47	0,140
6	Sintobsoy	16	74	0,170
General indicators of streams		75	297	1,280

In addition to large streams, water-collecting funnels and ridges separating them on the mountain slopes, ravines, steep erosion forms, separate peaks, domed rocky hills are also common relief forms.

Located in the northern part of the Nurata ridge, Pistalitog, Baliklitog, Egarbellitog and Khanbanditog are composed of Paleozoic rocks and belong to the group of low mountains. These mountains are Remnant Mountains that extend northwest parallel to the Nurata ridge. The largest of them is Pistalitog, which is 33 km long, 3-5 km wide and 542 m in absolute height. Baliklitogi is 20 km long, 1.5-2.0 km wide, the highest point is the Bozaygir peak (551 m). Egarbellitogi is a continuation of Baliklitogi, 12 km long, 1.5 km wide and 618 m high. Mount Khanbandi is located in the south-west of Pistalitog, 15 km long, 1.5-2.0 km wide, and 420-450 m high. All of these mountains have steep and short northern slopes, and relatively sloping and long southern slopes. The plains near and between these mountains are covered with thick proluvial and alluvial deposits.

In the Nurata ridge, intrusive rocks protrude from the surface in several places of the Paleozoic limestone, crystallized shale, sandstone slopes. The mountain slope is strongly fragmented by streams, forming large streams, deep and relatively wide valleys with constant water flow. They have large villages. For example, from east to west Osmonsay, Ilonchisay, Majrumsay, Sintobsoy, Kattaichsay and others. They formed a valley on the mountain slope with a depth of 120-170 m, and up to three terraces were preserved at the bottom of the river. The shape of streams usually depends on the rocks they cross. Where rivers cross limestones, they have formed a narrow gorge shape, because limestones, dolomites have good solubility in water. When the river crosses the granites, the slopes form an uneven V-shaped valley, and on the slopes the granite rocks lie in a cushion. If the stream crosses shale deposits, in most cases the slopes will be covered with flattened, radiant fine-grained deluvial material. This is because

shales erode evenly relative to granites during erosion. The shape of the ridges between the streams is also similar to the shape of the streams, depending on the rocks. The area around the streams is covered with walnut and fruit forests. In Uzbekistan, walnut and fruit forests are found only in 3 mountainous areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

On the central and southern slopes of the Nurata ridge is the Nurata Mountain Nut Fruit Reserve. The reserve was established in 1975 and covers an area of 40,000 hectares. The Nurata Nature Reserve protects argali and mountain sheep listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan, as well as wild boar, marten, dwarf falcons and other animals to be included in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan. The activity of birds living in and around the reserve is associated with Aydar-Arnasay lakes [2. Gudalov M]. These birds get the nutrients they need from the lake's surroundings. According to scientists, the Severtsov wild sheep, which has saved 2,500 heads, could be an important object for the breeding of new breeds of sheep adapted to local conditions. The main task of the Nurata Nature Reserve is to study and develop methods for the protection of mountain-steppe landscape areas, the ecology of the Severtsov sheep. This area is unique not only for its natural landscapes, but also for its flora and fauna. For example, this region is the only place in the world where the endemic species of argali Severtsev sheep live, which is included in the International Red Book. There are more than 100 historical and archeological monuments here [3. Sharipov Sh].

Most of the animals in the Nurata Mountains and foothills are currently in need of protection, some of which are listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan. These include the hongul, the gazelle, the Kyzylkum wild twin, a cauldron of birds, white and black storks, desert eagles, tuvalak, sand sparrows, reptiles such as the goat, the snake.

In the village of Majerum, a very rare tree in the Central Asian region - the Eastern biota - has also been preserved. This biota, which is more than two thousand years old, is called "green savr" by the local people. Its circumference is almost 10 meters. These perennial fruit and ornamental trees are one of the objects taken under the protected area of Nurata Nature Reserve as a natural monument.

According to experts, in the distant past, such spruces were abundant in the Nurata Mountains region, especially in the mountains around the village of Majerum, which is located at its highest point. As a result of the unprotected and unsustainable use of mountain spruce as a building material and firewood, spruce has declined sharply. The only surviving spruce from those ancient times is located in the middle of the village of Majerum, and it was this condition that was the basis for its preservation. It is said that when Alexander the Great came from the west and started marching to Ustrushan, he rested with his soldiers under this tree [4. Sharipov Sh].

In the scientific literature, this tree is called spruce, and it grows to an altitude of 1400-2500 meters. According to some estimates, spruce can live more than two thousand years. Different parts of the arch are also used in medicine. For example, various substances, essential oil, resin, sugar, wax and organic acids have been extracted from spruce domes. Tincture of the dome is used in medicine as a diuretic, expectorant and digestive aid. The essential oil of spruce is used in the treatment of wounds.

In the villages of Ukhum, Sintobsoy and Ustun, as well as places associated with Alexander the Great, 1000-year-old trees are included in the list of state protection. Ancient rock paintings have been preserved in Osrafsoy of the reserve.

Summary part. As a result of long-term observation and study of the nature of the Nurata ridge, some suggestions and comments have been made on nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources. Including,

-Establish cooperation with the local population in the identification, registration and protection of existing natural monuments in the Nurata ridge;

-Preparation of schematic maps of specially protected areas and natural monuments in the Nurata ridge and development of ecotourism development projects;

-It is necessary to study the hydrological and morphometric properties of streams larger and smaller than 10, reading from the Nurata ridge. As a result, the water regime of these streams is also developed in proportion to the volume of water consumption. Water consumption should be 80% of the volume of river water;

-it is natural for floods to occur on the Nurata ridge in the spring. For this reason, it is necessary to build floodplains in flood-prone areas;

we must rely on national values in the use of spring water. It is necessary to change the attitude towards springs by inculcating in the minds of young people the notion that “spring water is sacred” spoken by our ancestors.

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