

## ORGANIZATION OF THE RESERVE AND PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

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**Annotation:** It is known that according to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, state reserves are highly rigid and strictly protected natural areas, where wildlife is monitored throughout the year. The reserve areas are of great importance, especially now, as the scale of anthropogenic impact on nature and its resources is expanding.

The strict regime of protection of natural objects and complexes of a particular area is designed to preserve and study the genetic fund of typical ecological systems, plants and animals. One of the most protected natural areas of national importance is the state reserve of Nurota district.

**Keywords:** Seversev sheep, livestock, reserve, Nurota reserve, Hydrology

### **Introduction:**

The Republic of Uzbekistan pays great attention to nature conservation and the importance of conserving biodiversity resources for sustainable development "About biodiversity", "Wildlife at risk of extinction on international trade in fauna and flora"gi, "Wildlife, It should be noted that "Basically, waterfowl are included in international conventions" on wetlands of international importance as habitats, as well as a number of interstate agreements in this area.

Nurota District State Reserve was established on December 4, 1975 by the decision of № 530 "Uzbekistan on the establishment of state reserves and state-owned reserves in the USSR" gimat.

The main purpose of this protected natural area is – international and Uzbekistan «Red Book» Seversev sheep – baran Severseva (*Ovis amman severtzovi*), which is endemic as a small species of wild sheep distributed in Central Asia. and was established to preserve the gene pool of the Greek nut.

At the beginning of the process, the area of the reserve was 22,537. This amount has changed several times, ie as a result of the forestry policy of 1976 and 1987 and the change of inter-provincial borders to 22,138 ha. In addition, in 1990, 4386 hectares of land in the reserve were transferred to forestry and its area is currently 7.

It should be noted that in 1986, the area of the reserve's heavily guarded zone was set at 15,322.

Previously, the reserve was under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and today it is transferred to the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The reserve protects mountain « sheep with archaen included in the Red Book », as well as wild boar, dwarf shunqor and other animals intended to be included in the 'Red Book «. According to scientists, 2,500 heads have survived.

Seversov wild sheep can be an important object for growing new sheep breeds adapted to local conditions. The main task of the Nurota Nature Reserve is to study the mountain ' -steppe landscape areas, especially the ecology of Seversov sheep.

It is natural that the reserve lands have been intensively cultivated by man for thousands of years. The ancient peoples cultivated the lands in these streams, hills and valleys, engaged in animal husbandry,



Seversev sheep.

gardens and vineyards were established, and as a result they created unique and stable landscapes in these areas.

In the centuries-old maboyn, its lands, which had to be watered, were taken over by the peoples of Samarkand and the Khorazis to form gardens.

Naturally growing woodpeckers and shrubs were destroyed as pistachios and firewood, and mountain ' and valley animals were hunted to reduce in quantity and quality.

The Nurota District State Reserve is located in the west of Jizzakh Province, and this protected natural area is bordered by Navoi and Samarkand provinces.

The reserve stretches from the southeast to the northwest and is located on the northern slopes of the Nurota mountain ' ridge (530-2169 m above sea level) of the administratively complete Forish district.

The central part and office of the reserve are located in the area near the district center-New Village.

According to the state schedule, the reserve has 49 employees: in the administrative department - 4, in the scientific and technical department - 7, security guards – 29 and support staff – 9.

**Climate.** The climate of the reserve area is continental, dry and warm. It should be noted that the impact of Kyzylkum on the climate of the reserve is very significant.

The average annual air temperature in the low mountainous part of the reserve is 15,20S, while the average temperature in January is 1,80S. Here winter is relatively cold, snowy, scabies are snowy and rainy and windy. The minimum air temperature is up to -320S. precipitation is mainly observed in winter and spring. The amount of precipitation varies from 250 mm to 550 mm, depending on the height, and the average annual amount is – 400 mm. and air humidity is observed from 24 to 72 percent. In the areas where Tog ' is received, the snow cover will not be thick and will not melt for many months, ie.

Spring is short, warm and rainy here, and in some years there is also freezing and snowfall.

Summers are long, dry and hot, with average temperatures reaching +430S in July. The total radiation level of the sun is 130-140 kcal/sm<sup>2</sup>. In summer, there are strong winds (30-36 m / sec.) in the northwest and northeast directions.

Cool and rainy autumn begins in October. There is a lot of rain in the fall, and foggy days are common, and this aunt can last until January.

**Relief.** The Nurota Nature Reserve is located on the northern flank of the Nurota Mountain ' ridge, and its territory extends from the lowlands ' to the water-drawn line of the ridge. In the north of this side of the Nurota is Mount KokhtagTA, and in the south is a number of mountains (Habduntog'.

The northern part of the system is occupied by rocky, steep and high-relief landscapes, and the slopes are covered with rocky rocks, fragmented rocks ' rocks. The lower sections of the slopes have a low mountain relief.

From the west, the territory of Nurota Mountain ' is connected with the lowlands of the Kyzylkum Desert. There are two sediments in the peripheral regions of the Nurota Mountain ' ridge, which are Karacha and Oyokagitma, whose height relative to sea level is 134 m. is formed.

It should be noted that the reserve area: 15% - mountain ' front chala desert, 30% - mountain ' desert, 12% - mountain ' shrubs, 1% - mountain ' wide forest , 16% - rocks and cliffs and 25% - rocky slopes.

**Geology.** From a geological point of view, the territory of the district was perfectly studied by the Geological Organization of Kyzylkum in 1971-1974. The length of the Nurota mountain ' ridge is 120 km. It is a ridge belonging to the geomorphological pro-provincial of Turkestan.

The reserve includes all the mountainous parts of the Nurota ridge, i.e. the area has a mountain ' , with low mountain and medium mountainous areas.

35% of the state reserve area is occupied by steep cliffs, 50% by slopes, 13% by slopes and 2% by mountain ' valleys of rivers and streams.

**Soils.** The soils of the reserve are varied, and dark gray soils are common in the lower parts of the rocks, which are humus-rich soils. Liver-colored soils are distributed in places above 1000 m, which contain small rocks ' . In the slopes, mainly brown soils, their humus layer is 1.5 m. Here are the nuts.

**Hydrology.** Ten large and small rivers flow through the territory of the Nurota Nature Reserve, the clear and clear mountain ' flows towards Haidarkol. Here are a number of constantly flowing sources: Majrum, Andigen, Life, Tikcha, Qari, Osraf, Bolo, Forish, Gordoro and Ukum streams. Their waters are below the reserve area. The Nurota mountain ' ridge differs sharply in its location, i.e. it is located between the Pamir-Olay, Tian-Shan mountain ' systems and the Turan low plane, more precisely in the range.

### Conclusion

In summary, the population of Kyzylkum was restored to the optimal amount as a result of the establishment of the Nurota Mountain ' -Walnut State Reserve and a fierce fight against broconry.

We believe that Kyzylkum will soon be inherited by our future generations as one of the most beautiful animals in our country.

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