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| Research Article

TOURISM RESOURCES IN NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article provides information about tourism resources in the natural geographical regions of Uzbekistan, analyzes the geographical location, nature, climate of Uzbekistan, the division of the natural geographical regions of Uzbekistan into deserts, mountains, foothills, high mountains, groves, and the resources available in them.

Keywords: geography, nature, climate, landscape, tourism, region, hill, desert, grove, forest, resources.

Introduction

Geographical location**.** The Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the central part of Central Asia, mainly in the wide interfluve of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. The Republic of Uzbekistan borders five neighboring countries - Kyrgyzstan in the northeast, Kazakhstan in the north and northwest, Turkmenistan in the southwest, Tajikistan in the southeast, and Afghanistan at a short distance in the south. The territory of the state of Uzbekistan is 448.9 km2. The length from north to south is 930 km, from west to east is 1425 km. The total length of the border is 6221 km.

The most remote places of the country are the Ustyurt Plateau in the north, the western coast of the Aral Sea, in the south near the city of Termez, in the east the Fergana Valley, and the Ustyurt Plateau in the west.

The administrative division of the Republic of Uzbekistan is as follows:

1. Tashkent region

2. Fergana region

3. Andijan region

4. Namangan region

5. Syrdarya region

6. Jizzakh region

7. Samarkand region

8. Kashkadarya region

9. Surkhandarya region

10. Navoi region

11. Bukhara region

12. Khorezm region

13. Republic of Karakalpakstan

Methodology

Nature**.** The nature of Uzbekistan is incredibly diverse. In the territories of our country there are deserts, hills, foothills, mountains and high mountains - vertical natural geographical regions. The main part of its territory consists of desert landscapes. There are also permanently snow-capped mountains, saline oases and freshwater rivers. As a result of the rise of the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alai mountains, the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts were formed after the path of moist streams coming from the Indian Ocean was blocked. Natural landscapes can be conditionally divided into 3: mountains and foothills in the east and southeast; steppe and deserts in the west; plains in the southwest and northwest. Mountains and foothills occupy 1/5 of the republic. The highest peak in the mountains is 4643 m. In the east, there are more medium-altitude and high mountains: the slopes or continuations of some ranges of the Western Tien Shan (Ugom, Piskom, Chatkal, Kurama mountains) and the Pamir-Alai mountains (Zarafshan, Hisar, Kokhitangtog, Baysuntog) are located on the territory of the republic. The Nurota range of medium height stands out. There are extensive hilly areas in front of the mountains. There are also flat low mountains (Aktog, Karakchitag, the western edges of the Zarafshan range). Climate. Since Uzbekistan is located very far from the oceans and sea basins, its climate is dry, hot, sharply continental. The length of daylight hours in summer is about 15 hours, in winter it is about 9 hours. The lowest temperature can drop to -250C-300C, and in the north-west from -350C to -380C. The hottest month is July, the highest temperature in the foothills and plains is +420C +470C. In sandy deserts, the highest temperature is recorded on the surface of the sand up to +700C. The entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is divided into 5 natural vertical climatic zones, which are ecologically distinct from each other when measured above sea level. The climate, flora, and fauna of these regions are also diverse. The desert region of Uzbekistan covers areas at an altitude of 400-500 meters above sea level and occupies 70% of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with 498 plant species. Of these, 64 species are medicinal plants, 273 species are plant species with nutritional properties for livestock. The plants of these natural regions are adapted to the arid climate and develop well mainly on saline and sandy soils. The ecological types of these deserts with a dry climate are also diverse, and gypsum deserts, sandy deserts and shifting sand-dunes deserts can attract many ecotourists. Because desert areas of different ecological types contain plant cover and fauna adapted to these areas.

Results and discussion

In particular, the abundance of endemic species in our flora is of international interest in the increase

in tourist flows. Species of the fauna of the steppes (gay gazelle, saiga, Kyzylkum goat, lizards, the "Red Book" lynx, falcon, steppe eagle, falcon, hawk, karabovur, steppe pigeon, etc.) are interesting ecotourism objects not only for foreign but also for domestic ecotourism. The deserts of Uzbekistan are: Kyzylkum, Ustyurt desert, Orta desert, Karnobchul, Konimekhchul, Muborakchul, Karshi desert, Mirzachul, Central Fergana desert, Kattaqum and Sandiqli deserts. In addition, there are 1.0 million hectares of deserted mobile sand dunes. The region of forest forests of Uzbekistan. On the banks of the rivers of our republic, such as Syrdarya, Amudarya, Zarafshan, Chirchik, and Akhangaron, groves are found in separate regions. Groves are unique natural landscapes, consisting of sparse, deciduous forests and thickets. Groves have certain conditions for the habitation of various animals. Groves are the most interesting resources of ecotourism. Our groves, which have their own unique nature and rich biodiversity, were irreparably damaged during the former Soviet Union. The forests of the groves were cut down and turned into endless cotton fields. 300 thousand hectares of groves, which were our invaluable wealth, were destroyed during the "red empire" and cotton was planted on their areas, and now only 30 thousand hectares have been preserved. These areas are under state protection, and their flora and fauna are protected and multiplied. After our independence, programs have been developed to restore the destroyed forest areas, and over the years, the forest areas will certainly be restored. The Adir region includes altitudes from 1000-1200 meters above sea level to 2700-2800 meters. As the altitude increases, the air temperature decreases and the amount of precipitation increases. The natural hilly region of our homeland has opportunities for the development of not only ecotourism, but also rural tourism. Because the Adir region is mainly considered the foothill regions of our country, and since most of this region is irrigated land, villages are densely located and agriculture is strongly developed. The unique farming in the spring lands of the foothills (growing of grain, peas, flax, melons, watermelons) can be of interest not only to foreign tourists, but also to residents living in cities. Ecotourism operators should be well aware of such opportunities. Mountain region. Regions located at an altitude of 1800-2700 meters above sea level. Summer in the mountains is cooler and shorter than in the desert. 1048 species of plants grow in our mountains. A region rich in healing and medicinal plants. At an altitude of 1400 to 2500 meters above sea level, juniper trees grow. Juniper wood is a strong, valuable tree that lives a long time. Juniper groves are healing retreats. Juniper groves can be used to transform them into the most popular places for ecotourism. At the same time, the fauna of the adir region often coexists with the fauna of the groves, since these two regions border each other. These opportunities provide opportunities for use in both ecotourism and ecosafari routes. Our arhats are healing camps. They can be used to turn arhats into the most popular places for ecological tourism. At the same time, the fauna of the adir region often coexists with the fauna of the groves, since these two regions border each other. These opportunities provide opportunities for use in both ecotourism and ecosafari routes.

Junipers are located according to natural-climatic growth conditions and geographical vertical strata (layers) as follows;

- 1700-2300 meters above sea level - Zarafshan juniper;
- 2300-2500 meters above sea level - Hemispherical juniper;
- 2500-3300 meters above sea level - Turkestan juniper.

Biological resources in nature - flora and fauna are among the most popular resources and objects in ecotourism. The natural climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, which are part of the continental climatic conditions of Central Asia, have created a variety and diversity of fauna and flora.

Our mountains are home to 3 national parks of our country (Zomin National Park, Ugom-Chatqol

National Park, Sarmishsay National Park), 5 state nature reserves (Hissar, Zomin, Chatqol, Surkhon, Nurota).

Conclusion

The high mountain region is located at an altitude of 2700-2800 meters above sea level, and the area of this region is not very large. The cold and humid climate of the region forms light brown and meadow soils. The high mountain regions consist of subalpine and alpine meadows. On some, sun-facing slopes, snow and glaciers can be preserved all year round. In the high mountain region and on the borders of the beginning of this natural region, especially in the territories of the Zamin National Park, there are great opportunities for the development of eco-tourism and ski tourism. Ecotourism ecosafari (hunting and fishing) resources also have a unique biodiversity. 83 species of fish that are hunted alone are bred and protected in our rivers and reservoirs. Of these, 18 species are included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. During the hunting season, our reservoirs have great potential to attract domestic and foreign tourist hunters. Also, the fact that hunting birds have reached hunting levels in our country and the presence of hunting areas and hunting permits also provides great opportunities for developing ecosafari routes in ecotourism and introducing them to the international ecotourism and domestic ecotourism markets. Scientific data shows that 50-60 out of every 100 tourists visiting our country are interested in the nature of our country and its biodiversity. There is especially strong interest in specially protected nature reserves in our country and the flora and fauna in them. From this perspective, we need to develop legal, normative, scientific, and practical ways to use existing ecotourism resources, especially specially protected ecological areas, for ecotourism purposes.

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