



## **Development Of Ecotourism In The Zaaminsuv Basin Depending On The Altitude Regions**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The Zaaminsuv River is formed by the melting of snow and ice in the Shovkartag, Zamintog and Molguzar mountains of the Turkestan ridge, as well as the confluence of many springs. The Zaaminsuv Basin is located on the northern slope of the Turkestan ridge at an altitude of 550 m to 4300 m above sea level, differs sharply from the surrounding mountainous areas in its unique natural conditions and has a clear natural boundary. This area of the Turkestan ridge has its own characteristics and is covered with a variety of forests and meadows with a mild climate and sparkling vegetation. From low, medium and high mountains to snowy peaks (Shovqortog-4030 m) is characterized by a wide variety of exotic landscapes. That is why there is a huge potential for the development of all types of ecotourism. A large part of this area belongs to the Zaamin National Nature Park.

### **KEYWORDS**

Zaamin, Bakhmal, Jizzakh, Molguzar Mountains, Kulsoy, Zarafshan.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The southern boundary of the Zaaminsuv Basin runs along the watersheds of the Turkestan Range and the Boykonur River, while the northern boundary runs along the northern slopes of the Molguzar Mountains. The Zaamin basin is administratively located in the Zaamin and Bakhmal districts of Jizzakh region.

In order to protect the nature of the Zaamin basin in the early twentieth century, Sangzor, Bakhmal, Zaamin forestries were established. Later, on the basis of these forestries, in 1925-1926, the Guralash Nature Reserve was built on an area of about 8,500 hectares. This was the first nature reserve in the Republic of Uzbekistan. With the increase in population in the Zaaminsuv Basin, many forests have been

cut down around the reserve, and livestock grazing has caused serious damage to the environment. In order to preserve the nature of this place, the Zaamin Nature Reserve with an area of 15,600 hectares was established in 1959, then 31,500 hectares of land were added to the area, and in 1978, the Zaamin Nature Reserve was transformed into the Zaamin National Park.

### **THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

The climate of the Zaaminsuv basin is based on data from the Kulsoy meteorological station located at an altitude of 2,100 m in the area. The climate of the Zaamin Basin is characterized by cool and humid summers and moderately cold winters. In summer, the maximum temperature rises to 33 So. This is 12 So lower compared to Jizzakh. However, in winter the air temperature was observed to drop to -32 So. The vegetation period lasts up to 240 days and the sum of temperatures during the year is 2260 So. The relatively long growing season and cool weather conditions ensure plant diversity. The average annual rainfall is 405 mm, of which 63% falls in spring, 17% in summer, 14% in autumn and 16% in winter. The thickness of the snow layer reaches 50 cm and lasts for 120 days a year without melting. The thickness and long layering of the snow leads to good wetting of the soil layer, and therefore, both spruce and other trees - shrubs grow well.

In the Zaaminsuv basin, 3 plant elevation zones are separated from each other by 1) mountain steppe; 2) forest; 3) high mountain meadows. The mountain steppe zone occupies an altitude of 1300-2300 m. The most common plant species are wheatgrass, ryegrass, ryegrass, Turkestan ryegrass, barley and others.

The forest zone is distributed at altitudes of 2100-2700 m and consists mainly of spruces. Spruces belong to 3 types: Zarafshan, Turkestan and hemispherical (daur) spruces.

Spruce, ash, hawthorn, hawthorn, namatak(variety dogrose), wild almond and others are spread with spruce. The grass cover in the open area from the forests is very rich and varied. In this case, along with wheat and chalog, mountain basil, mountain mint, wormwood, mountain onion, cloves and others form a thick coating.

The mountain meadow zone is located above 2700 m, and mountain xerophytes have a cushion-shaped shape and thrive in a rocky environment with a lack of moisture. The most common species are acacia, carnation and wormwood.

In the elevation zone of the Zaaminsuv basin, soils and animals corresponding to this zone are also distributed. Deep ravines and sharp-edged high systems in the Zaaminsuv basin, relatively sparsely populated slopes, various karst forms in limestone areas, cushioned rocks in granite rocks areas and other miscellaneous forms are great opportunities for the development of various areas of tourism in the region. It has all the conditions for the development of hiking, horse tourism, various sports tourism and mountaineering tourism. In winter, it is possible to organize ski tourism at the height of "Supa" at an altitude of 2300-2500 m.

One of the most beautiful landscapes in the basin is the flat mountain Supa in the upper reaches of the Zaamin River. The Supa Plateau is located at an altitude of 2300-2500 meters above sea level in two tiers, carved by caves and formed caves. At the bottom of the platform, the lake flows and makes the nature of the gorge more beautiful. In the lower part of the valley, the steep rock walls reach 300-400 meters. If you look at the Kolsay gorge from above, you can hardly see it, and this fascinating gorge is one of the most fascinating places in the Zaamin water basin.

The Urikli, Kashkasuv, Ettikechuv, Obikol tributaries of the Zaamin River and the

Guralash and Kyzylsay rivers of the Sangzor River flow through the territory of the Zaamin National Nature Park. These streams begin on the high slopes of the Turkestan ridge and overflow until the end of March-June. In summer, the water decreases. There are more than a hundred springs in the territory of Zaamin National Nature Park. The salinity level of spring waters is 250-350 mg / l and belongs to the group of ultra-pure waters. Many spring waters have healing properties.

### **CONCLUSION**

The following suggestions and comments are made for the development of ecotourism in the Zaaminsuv basin, depending on the altitude regions:

- Creation of a large-scale landscape map of the territory of the Zaaminsuv basin and demonstration of unique natural monuments in the basin;
- Identification of routes to unique natural monuments in the Zaaminsuv basin, description in the drawing and preparation of a text that provides a detailed understanding;
- Development of pedestrian and equestrian routes in the Zaaminsuv basin, depending on the altitude regions;
- Preparation of separate map-schemes for climbers, mountaineers, depending on the altitude in the Zaaminsuv basin, showing sports ecotourism facilities;
- Preparation of color photo booklets describing and advertising all tourist routes in the Zaaminsuv basin.

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