



Eco-Trail Routes In Zaamin National Park

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ABSTRACT

Eco-trail routes will be developed in the territory of Zaamin National Park with the study of unique corners of nature.

KEYWORDS

Turkestan ridge, Zaamin National Nature Park, nature reserve, eco-trail, route, nature, spruce, climate.

INTRODUCTION

In the western part of the Turkestan ridge is the Zaamin National Nature Park, the southern boundary of which runs along the ridge watershed and the Boykonyr River, and the northern boundary runs along the northern slope of Mount Molguzar. The National Nature Park consists of altitudes ranging from 1700-3570 m. Administratively, it is located in Zaamin and Bakhmal districts of Jizzakh region.

If we look at the history of the Zaamin National Park, Sangzor, Bakhmal, Zaamin forests were first established in the early twentieth century. On the basis of these forestries in 1925-1926, the Guralash Nature Reserve was established on an area of about

8,500 hectares. It should be noted that the Guralash Nature Reserve is the first nature reserve in Uzbekistan.

Later, as the population around the reserve increased, more forests began to be cut down, and the environment was severely damaged as a result of overgrazing by the local population. In order to preserve the nature of this area, in 1959 the Zaamin Nature Reserve was established with an area of 15,600 hectares. An area of 31,500 hectares was added around the Zaamin Nature Reserve and in 1978 Zaamin was turned into a national park.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Today, the Zaamin National Nature Park is distinguished by the colorful and beautiful nature. There are 3 species of spruce (Turkistan, Zarafshan and Apricot) in the national park. The spruce tree kills germs in the air by releasing phytocidal substances from itself. That is why the mountain air is clean. In this treatment center, whooping cough (asthma), bronchitis are treated naturally.

The climate of the national park was studied on the basis of data from the Kolsoy meteorological station (2100). The climate of the region is characterized by cool and humid summers and moderately cold winters. In summer, the maximum temperature rises to 33oS. This is 12oS lower than in 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 primer layer. For this reason, spruce and other trees and shrubs grow well.

Zaamin National Nature Park is very conveniently located by geographical location. The reason is that the territory of Zaamin National Park is located 24 km from Zaamin, 80 km from Jizzakh, 150 km from Samarkand and 264 km from Tashkent.

When entering the territory of Zaamin National Park, first of all, there are rivers with charming nature, such as Archamozor, Ayiklisay, Yongaksay and Olmasoy. Even first-time visitors to the area can easily determine

their natural geographical location, with the unique characteristics of the valleys.

At the beginning of the Archamozor gorge we can see a single tall spruce growing on the side of the road, at the beginning of Ayiklisay there is a statue of a bear, and at the beginning of Yongaklisoy we can see Boboyongoq, which is about 700 years old. These 3 ravines are located on the right side of the road, and if the trail runs along the road, it leads to the Sherbulak spring. The Almasay gorge, rich in wild apples, is located on the left side of the road, unlike the 3 ravines. At the beginning of the Almasoy valley, a unique recreation area is being built. It is worth noting that there is a spring, famous for its cold water, between the Yongaksay and Almasay ravines, on the side of the main road.

Tourists visiting the Zaamin National Park can also find here a mountain relief covered with thick pine forests, proud mountain peaks, waterfalls, karst tunnels, caves (there are more than 20 caves), rare plants and many species of animals. The eroded human-shaped rock formations (Forty Maidens), the super-exotic karst processes that are not typical for the world's rare arid (arid) regions, "attract" tourists "lol", "plow" and "pits". .

Along with nature conservation and protection in the Zaamin National Park, great attention is paid to the development of international mountain tourism, ie ecotourism. The following projects should be implemented in the National Park to develop ecotourism without harming nature:

It is necessary to create a large-scale landscape map of the territory of the Zaamin National Park and to reflect the unique natural monuments;

- Identification of paths to unique natural monuments, their drawing and preparation of detailed instructions;

- preparation of various eco-trails on foot and on horseback;
- Preparation of a separate schematic map for climbers and mountaineers. Using this schematic map, prepare a guide for the demonstration and movement of climbers and sports tourism facilities;
- Production of color photo booklets describing and advertising all tourist routes.

The National Park Administration has developed several eco-trail routes for the movement of tourists in the park area:

- Ayiqlisoy - Sherbulak eco-trail route
- Uriklisay-Tollisuv eco-trail route
- Miq Castle eco-trail route
- Sherbulak eco-trail route
- Boboyongok eco-trail route
- Waterfall eco-trail route
- A thousand-year-old spruce eco-trail route
- Four-lane eco-trail route

The above eco-trail will be able to observe all the fascinating nature of the environment as you move along the route directions. It is necessary to move without making noise when moving along the eco-trail, without damaging the flora and fauna. Below we list the most interesting ones in the Zaamin National Park, along the eco-trail route:

Ayiklisay-Sherbulak eco-trail route. This route travels from Ayiklisay to Gazaygalan Pass. During the trip, only the top of the mountain is hiked. Mountain animals include bears, wild boars, rabbits, and various birds.

Uriklisay-Tollisuv eco-trail route. From Uriklisay to Tollisuv. This route is planned for

hikers to Takali Peak only on foot, enjoying the beauties of nature, short-term rest, setting up tents and a day of rest.

- Miq Castle is an eco-trail route. It starts from the village of Ettikechuv and walks along the river. When you go to Mixsoy, you can see the old, ancient Chinese castles that have been preserved there for centuries. Among the animals, jays, foxes, wolves and wild boars are common and are familiar with the characteristics of various caves.

CONCLUSION

Sherbulak-Chortangi eco-trail route. Zaamin - Velvet road eco-trail route can be traveled by car and on a bicycle. The beautiful nature of Zaamin National Nature Park, its unique climate and wildlife do not leave anyone indifferent. When you reach the Chortangi gorge in this direction, you can see steep cliffs and various birds of prey. Black storks, partridges and other species of birds of prey are common here.

It is necessary to provide information on the rules for local and foreign tourists traveling along these eco-trail routes, as well as to install billboards in 3 languages, ie Uzbek, Russian and English, which operate independently without the help of a guide.

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