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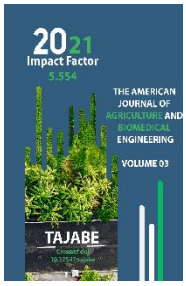

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Preservation Of Biological Resources Of Zaamin National Nature Park, Their Rational Use

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on bioecological features, flora and fauna of the Zaamin National Natural Park. In particular, in the context of globalization, proposals were made for the conservation and rational use of biological resources of the Zaamin National Natural Park.

KEYWORDS

Biological Resources , agriculture, agrobiodiversity, Zaamin National Park.

INTRODUCTION

Protected natural areas of Uzbekistan are the core of biodiversity conservation in our country. Therefore, one of the important tasks facing our country today is to "preserve the existing biodiversity in protected areas". One of the main threats is the development of agriculture, more precisely, the development of new areas for agriculture [1].Today, to ensure sustainable environmental development in the developed countries of the world, several studies are being conducted on the conservation, rational use and effective management of biodiversity and agrobiodiversity. In foreign countries, which are leaders in this field, gene banks have been established to collect and store biological resources. In-depth scientific research is being conducted in several countries on the conservation of biological and pedosphere diversity, their equal use and increasing soil fertility. Such studies have also become a topical issue of sustainable environmental development in recent years, even in countries with difficult ecological balance, such as

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Germany, France, Russia, the United States and Canada [2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In recent years, natural biodiversity has been undermined by increasing anthropogenic (as well as man-made) impacts on nature, ecological changes, and deforestation in forested areas, and many plant and animal species are completely extinct or declining in number. Zaamin National Park is the first "first" national park in the Central Asian region. Zaamin National Park is a research institution operating in the field of nature protection, funded by the state budget. It is a scientific and methodological centre in its geographical region. Zaamin National Park is located on the northern slopes of the Turkestan mountain range, at an altitude of 1,200 to 4,033 meters above sea level. In 1976, the basic scheme for the organization and design of the national park was established. The allotted area is fully suitable for the organization of the national park. At the time of the establishment of the National Park, the total area was 24,110 and now stands at 23,894.

The territory of Zaamin National Park is a state model of natural complexes and processes in the region, which provides a thorough study and analysis of the processes taking place in natural objects and the development of methods of rational use of nature and recommendations on research results. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protected Natural Areas", the lands, water bodies, underground reserves, flora and fauna of the Zaamin National Park are given to it for permanent use.

Zaamin National Park has a duplicate state act granting the right of permanent possession and use of its lands. Repossession of lands of Zaamin National Park is carried out by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the manner prescribed by applicable law. The lands of Zaamin National Park are included in the list of nature protection, health and recreational lands. Any activity contrary to the status of Zaamin National Nature Park is prohibited here. Zaamin National Park, together with the Republican and foreign research centres, carries out its tasks in the field of nature protection in accordance with the rules and requirements of the world. Researchers have identified more than 800 species of plants in 2011. Of these, 11 species of plants are included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of the medicinal plant species, 20 species have been identified. More than 216 different species of fungi are being studied by scientists in the territory of Zaamin National Park. Researchers are also working to preserve the natural world and study their species in the Zaamin National Park. Today, the national park has more than 800 species of plants, 30 species of mammals, 14 species of reptiles and 102 species of birds, including 4 species of animals, 6 species of birds and 3 species of plants listed in the Red Book. In particular, 4 species of animals included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan include Tianshan brown bear, Turkestan lynx, snow leopard and mountain argali, and 6 species of birds.

In the territory of the National Nature Park, 20 species of rare and endangered species of wild plants, 107 species of medicinal and edible species of plants growing in the wild, 6 species

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of technical species of plants growing in the wild were identified [3].

The work carried out in 2006-2010, the results of the analysis are not only comparable with previous data, but also clearly show how important it is for humans and the economy, and the abundance of plants in this area [4,5]. In the national economy, depending on the content of the plant, it is divided into the following types: medicinal - 119, alkaloid - 77, vitamin - 42, essential oil - 14, saponin - 3, glycoside - 53, yeast - 49, wax - 15, dye - 10, honey - 185, fiber - 3, oil - 3, spices - 5, ornamental - 57, fodder - 88. According to the life form of useful plants of Zaamin National Nature Park: 1-year-old grasses-35, 2-year-old grasses-10, perennial grasses-23 and semi-shrubs-8.

Unfortunately, due to the recent visits of the population to the territory of the National Park for recreation, the parking area is polluted with various household waste, food products and the remains of their containers. As a result, fires are observed in the national park due to the human factor. The fire that broke out on August 1, 2021, in the territory of Zaamin National Nature Park is a clear example of this.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the incident in Zaamin is one of the man-made tragedies caused by the human factor. As a result of the fire, hundreds of grass plants, shrubs and trees growing in the National Park area were severely damaged by dozens of animal species. The result was an environmental disaster that was difficult to recover from. In order to prevent such negative consequences, it is necessary to carry out explanatory work among the population, strengthen control over the territory of the National Park, and directly involve the local population to keep the parking area clean and tidy.

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