

FLORA AND FAUNA. MINERAL AND RAW RESOURCES OF UZBEKISTAN.

*Jizzakh branch of the National University of
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages
Phylology and teaching languages
Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com
Student of group 402-22:
Abduvahobova Sevara Sobirjon qizi
sevaraabduvahobova938@gmail.com*

Annotation: Uzbekistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia with a diverse range of natural resources. Its flora and fauna are rich and varied, with over 4,000 species of plants and 700 species of vertebrates. The country is also home to a wealth of mineral and raw resources, including gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, uranium, natural gas, oil, coal, limestone, gypsum, phosphate, and salt. Uzbekistan is a country with a rich and diverse natural heritage. Its flora and fauna are varied and abundant, and its mineral and raw resources are extensive. These resources play a vital role in the country's economy and contribute to its overall development.

Keywords:

Flora

Steppe vegetation, Desert vegetation, Mountain vegetation, Aquatic vegetation, Endemic species, Protected areas

Fauna

Tigers, Leopards, Wolves, Bears, Gazelles, Donkeys, Eagles, Hawks, Falcons, Owls, Songbirds, Snakes, Lizards, Turtles, Frogs, Toads, Salamanders, Fish

Mineral and Raw Resources

Gold, Silver, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Uranium, Natural gas, Oil, Coal, Limestone, Gypsum, Phosphate, Salt

Flora

Uzbekistan's flora is diverse, with over 4,000 species of plants, including:

- Steppe vegetation: Grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers
- Desert vegetation: Cacti, succulents, and salt-tolerant plants
- Mountain vegetation: Conifers, broadleaf trees, and meadows
- Aquatic vegetation: Reeds, sedges, and water lilies

Fauna

Uzbekistan's fauna is also diverse, with over 700 species of vertebrates and 12,000 species of invertebrates. Notable species include:

- Mammals: Tigers, leopards, wolves, bears, gazelles, and donkeys
- Birds: Eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, and songbirds
- Reptiles: Snakes, lizards, and turtles
- Amphibians: Frogs, toads, and salamanders
- Fish: Carp, catfish, and trout

Mineral and Raw Resources

Uzbekistan has a wealth of mineral and raw resources, including:

- Gold: One of the top gold producers in the world
- Silver: Significant silver reserves
- Copper: Large copper deposits
- Zinc: Major zinc reserves
- Lead: Abundant lead resources
- Uranium: Significant uranium reserves
- Natural gas: One of the largest natural gas reserves in Central Asia
- Oil: Modest oil reserves
- Coal: Large coal reserves
- Limestone: A major limestone producer
- Gypsum: Extensive gypsum deposits
- Phosphorite: Rich phosphate reserves
- Salt: Significant salt deposits

Flora

Uzbekistan's flora is influenced by its diverse climate and topography. The country can be divided into three main vegetation zones: the desert zone, the steppe zone, and the mountain zone. The desert zone covers the western and southern parts of the country and is characterized by sparse vegetation, including cacti, succulents, and salt-tolerant plants. The steppe zone covers the central and eastern parts of the country and is characterized by grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers. The mountain zone covers the eastern and southeastern parts of the country and is characterized by conifers, broadleaf trees, and meadows.

Fauna

Uzbekistan's fauna is similarly diverse, with a wide range of species adapted to the country's different habitats. The desert zone is home to animals such as tigers, leopards, wolves, gazelles, and donkeys. The steppe zone is home to animals such as eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, and songbirds. The mountain zone is home to animals such as snakes, lizards, turtles, frogs, toads, salamanders, and fish.

Mineral and Raw Resources

Uzbekistan is rich in mineral and raw resources. The country is one of the top gold producers in the world and also has significant silver reserves. Uzbekistan also has large copper, zinc, and lead deposits. The country is a major producer of uranium and has one of the largest natural gas reserves in Central Asia. Uzbekistan also has modest oil reserves and large coal reserves. The country is a major producer of limestone and gypsum and also has significant phosphate and salt reserves.

In the landscape of the upland plains-grass, trees, shrubs are found on water streams. Here grow different types of onions, Tulips, rhubarb, irises. The high foothills are dry motley grass steppe on dark serozems. On rocky areas grow shrubs-almonds, curchava, cherry.

In the low mountains — mostly growing valuable wood species — Zarafshan juniper. Also common hardwood - maple, hawthorn, different forms of wild Apple, pistachio, walnut, birch, willow, poplar, cherry magalebka. The low is very rich in shrubs: honeysuckle, barberry, rose hips, tavolga, thickets of wild vineyard. Very diverse set of herbs: Clary sage, zizifora, rhubarb, sorrel, Tulip, Pskov onion (valuable medicinal plant). In the middle mountains grows wild rose and other shrubs. In the highlands only 30% of the soil is covered with vegetation. Here grows mainly tipchak.

Wind power

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with international financial institutions, feasibility studies have been carried out for the widespread use of windenergy. The “Concept for the provision of the Republic of Uzbekistan with electric energy for 2020-2030” has been developed, one of the main goals of which is to bring the wind power capacity to 3000 MW by 2030.

Hydropower in Uzbekistan

This is the first major project based on public-private partnership in the field of hydropower. Synergy Consulting was selected as the financial advisor, Turkish Dolsar Engineering as the technical advisor, and Kazakhstan’s Unicas as the legal advisor. It is planned to build five HPPs with a total capacity of 46.6 MW – “Dukentsay”, “Kamchik”, “Kizildarya”, “Kuyi Koksuy” and “Suvlisay”. All projects are exhibited as a single lot. The total cost of future power plants is estimated at \$106.9 million. It is estimated that after commissioning, they together will be able to generate an average of 179 million kWh of electricity annually. Hydropower takes advantage of naturally moving water, like rivers and ocean tides. It is a renewable energy source and one of the most abundant energy sources on Earth, but it is very expensive and can force people to move from their homes.

Solar power

With good sunshine conditions throughout the year and high values of solar irradiation, Uzbekistan has huge potential to deploy solar photovoltaic (PV) as well as concentrating solar power (CSP) which uses solar rays to heat a fluid that directly or

indirectly runs an electricity generator. In fact, solar the malis already used in a number of countries benefiting from levels of solar insolation similar to those in Uzbekistan.

The red book

The book was published in two volumes, which contains basic information about rare and endangered species of flora and fauna. The first volume contains information about the plant world of Uzbekistan, the second volume contains representatives of the animal world. The “Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan” on the plant world lists 314 rare and endangered plant species that need protection. In the previous edition (2009), the number of such plant and mushroom species was 324.

Conclusion

Uzbekistan's flora and fauna are unique and valuable. The country is home to a number of endemic species, meaning that they are found nowhere else in the world. These species include the Bukhara deer, the Severtsev's gazelle, and the Zarudny's woodpecker. Uzbekistan is also home to a number of protected areas, such as the Nurata Mountains National Park and the Ustyurt State Nature Reserve. These areas help to protect the country's biodiversity and provide habitat for a variety of plant and animal species. Uzbekistan's mineral and raw resources are also important to the country's economy. The country is one of the top gold producers in the world and also has significant silver, copper, zinc, lead, uranium, and natural gas reserves. These resources are used to generate electricity, power industry, and produce a variety of goods. However, the exploitation of mineral and raw resources can also have a negative impact on the environment. Mining and other extractive activities can lead to deforestation, water pollution, and air pollution. It is important to develop and implement sustainable practices to minimize the environmental impact of these activities. Overall, Uzbekistan's flora and fauna, and mineral and raw resources are valuable assets that contribute to the country's economy and well-being. It is important to manage these resources wisely to ensure their long-term sustainability.

The List of used literature

1. Al-Balazuriy. Futuh al-buldon, Xurosonning fath etilishi // So‘zboshi, arab tilidan tarjima, sharhlar, izohlar va ko‘rsatkichlar muallifi Sh.S.Kamoliddin. –Toshkent: OOO “Extremum-press”, 2017. –B. 30.2.
2. Abdurozikova, I. I., & Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023). The application of adjectives, as well as issues and solutions around their usage. TECHNICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN UZBEKISTAN, 1(4), 296-299.
3. https://sg.docworkspace.com/d/sICfOoOLOAcWo_rAG.
4. <https://www.coursehero.com/file/30321166/IX-XII-asrlarda-orta-osiyoda-uygonish-davriDOC/>.
5. <http://xorazmiy.uz/oz/pages/view/254>.
6. Islom ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston islom ensiklopediyasi davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2017.

7. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE USA ECONOMY, INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF GREAT BRITAIN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENTLY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER'S THEORY, 1(9), 94-97.
8. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).
9. Nafisa, T. (2023). VOWELS AND THEIR MODIFACATIONS. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 298-305.
10. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Secondary ways of word formation. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 109-112).
11. Nafisa, T. (2023). THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE USA: PRESCHOOL EDUCATION, SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION, SCHOOL FORMS. The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development, 1(6), 53-57.
12. Qizi, T. N. Z., & Umedovich, M. Y. (2023). AMERICAN-BASED PRONUNCIATION STANDARDS OF ENGLISH. Scientific Impulse, 2(15), 563-567.
13. Nafisa, T. (2023, December). Word Formation: Compounding. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 12, pp. 113-115).
14. Nafisa, T. (2023). NOUNS AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES. Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 292-297.
15. Nafisa, T. (2023). POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. Нововведения Современного Научного Развития в Эпоху Глобализации: Проблемы и Решения, 1(5), 97-101.
16. Nafisa, T. (2023). GOVERNMENTAL SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN; OUTSTANDING DATES OF GREAT BRITAIN. The Role of Exact Sciences in the Era of Modern Development, 1(6), 23-26.
17. Nafisa, T. (2023). POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. Нововведения Современного Научного Развития в Эпоху Глобализации: Проблемы и Решения, 1(5), 97-101.
18. Parmonova, N. (2022). Nasiba THE PHENOMENON OF CONVERSION IN ENGLISH: THE PHENOMENON OF CONVERSION IN ENGLISH. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 4(4).
19. Пармонова N. (2022). Teaching speaking through thinking and enriching vocabulary . Zamonaviy Innovatsion Tadqiqotlarning Dolzarb Muammolari Va Rivojlanish Tendensiyalari: Yechimlar Va Istiqbollar, 1(1), 598–601. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/zitdmrt/article/view/5361>