

Turdibekova Z.M.

**Assistant teacher of the Department of Geography Teaching Methodology of
the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz**

PLACE AND ROLE OF THE “SUDOCHYE-AKPETKI” STATE RESERVE IN THE FAUNA OF OUR COUNTRY

Annotation. This article discusses specially protected areas in our country and the attention paid to them in our country. Special attention is also paid to the fauna of this territory, their number and species. We support and further develop biodiversity both domestically and globally.

Keywords: reserve, protected area, reserve, biodiversity, Sudochoye-Akpetki.

Currently, the most important task in nature conservation is to combine the use of natural resources with ensuring their protection. Protection, improvement, and rational use of the natural environment is one of the most important scientific and practical problems of our time. Optimization of the relationship between society and the natural environment should be carried out on the basis of a solid scientific theory. Nature conservation, in essence, means the protection of landscapes. From this point of view, environmental protection measures, to a certain extent, serve the protection of landscapes. Accordingly, nature conservation is aimed at preserving the integrity of landscapes and their natural balance.

In some areas, nature conservation also requires the protection of the natural complex itself with a special regime. Territories protected by such a special regime are protected natural objects that are directly separated from economic development.

In recent years, both the area and the number of protected natural complexes have been increasing. According to the UN, in the 1970s there were 1204 reserves and national parks in the world, but 1/3 of them were created after 1960. Currently, the number of specially protected natural areas in the world exceeds several

hundred thousand. For example, in Russia alone (2016), the number of specially protected natural areas was 103. Currently, the total number of protected natural objects on Earth exceeds 20,000.

According to the biological diversity conservation strategy adopted in Uzbekistan, it is planned to turn 10% of the country's territory into protected natural areas in the coming decades. Based on this strategy, a number of works are being carried out to increase the number of natural reserves in Uzbekistan and expand the territories of existing ones. In particular, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 8, 2021, No. 58 "On the Establishment of the Sudoche-Akpetki State Reserve in the Republic of Karakalpakstan" was adopted.

The territory of the Sudoche-Akpetki State Reserve consists of such natural territories as the Sudoche Lake System section and the Akpetki section, with a total land area of 280,507 hectares, including: the Sudoche Lake System section - 84,702 hectares, the Akpetki section - 195,805 hectares. The total area of the protected zone of the reserve is 442,223 hectares, including: 52,938 hectares on the "Sudoche Lake System" section, 389,285 hectares on the "Akpetki" section, located in the territory of the Muynak, Kungrad, and Takhtakupyr districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Land plots provided to the Sudoche-Akpetki State Reserve on the basis of the right of permanent use

AREA

Territory name	Previous land users	Area of allocated land plots (hectares)	Categories of allocated lands
I. "Sudoche Lake System" section			
Muynak district	Reserve lands	84 702	Lands not used in agriculture
Total:		84 702	

II. "Akpetki" section			
Takhtakupyr district	Reserve lands	195 805	Lands not used in agriculture
Total:		195 805	
Total land area:		280 507	

Protected zones of the Sudochoye-Akpetki State Reserve

AREA.

Territory name	Area of allocated land plots (hectares)
I. "Sudochoye Lake System" section	
Muynak district	45 178
Kungrad district	7 760
Total:	52 938
II. "Akpetki" section	
Muynak district	335 484
Takhtakupyr district	53 801
Total:	389 285
Total land area	442 223

"Sudochoye Lake System" section. This object is a typical delta lake. The lake's water area and the Ustyurt Plateau to its west determine the high biodiversity of the region and ensure its unique beauty. The preservation of Lake Sudoche and the adjacent plains contributes to the preservation of landscape diversity in the territory of the now desertified Amu Darya delta.

There are 2 main types of ecosystems in the region, consisting of wetlands and desert areas characteristic of natural faunistic complexes. This territory, adjacent to the Ustyurt plateau, consists of large shallow fresh and salt lakes, dense reed beds and shrubs, saline lands, marshy areas, planted saxaul, canals, deserts

and semi-deserts in the Chink ravines, and is considered a habitat for plants and animals.

117 species of birds nest here. The area serves as an important nesting and gathering place for migratory bird species that are at global risk. Birds living on the lake and in the foothills of the Ustyurt Plateau are listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the International Red List. Among them are the white-headed duck, steppe bustard, red goose, curly pelican, saker falcon, jerboa and others. Among the endemic fish listed in the Red Book, one can mention the Turkestan mustached fish, the white-eyed fish, the gray monitor lizard, the Central Asian desert tortoise, and other animal species.

"Akpetki" section. The area has a complex of lakes and tugai forests and desert ecosystems. There are 10 species of mammals and 19 species of birds characteristic of the lake-tugai fauna complex. The desert ecosystem (sandy and saline desert) is home to 26 species of mammals, 21 species of birds, and 22 species of reptiles. According to preliminary estimates, 18 rare and globally endangered species of vertebrates have been recorded in the region.

The following bird species included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan and the International Red List are found in the territory; curly owl, red owl, red goose, blackbird, whistling swan, and other birds and mammals can be observed.

In 2022, a tourist attraction for tourists was created on the Sudochoye section of the reserve. To attract local and foreign tourists, viewing platforms, terraces, yurts, and others have been built on the shores of Lake Sudoche. At the tourist destination, tourists can observe the surrounding environment and admire the ancient buildings of Urga and the amazing flamingo birds on the lake.

Flamingo birds use Lake Sudoche for flying and feeding before long journeys. The main food for flamingos is small red artemia and its eggs. In addition, flamingos feed on mollusks, insect larvae, and insects. They search for food in the shallow parts of the water. Flamingos arrive in March in spring and leave in November in autumn. During these 9 months, tourists will see flamingos.

In areas adjacent to the territory of the reserve, the village of Raushan is located 75 km and the village of Karajar is 70 km from large settlements.

References

1. “Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasida “Sudochoye-Akpetki” davlat buyurtma qo‘riqxonasini tashkil qilish to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 8-fevral 2021-yildagi 58-sonli Qarori.
2. Alibekov L.A. Inson va tabiat. Darslik. – Samarqand, SamDU nashriyoti. 2020. - 400 b.
3. G‘ulomov P.N. Inson va tabiat. – T.: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2009. – 84 b.
4. Turdibekova Z.M. MAMLAKATIMIZDAGI MUHOFAZA ETILADIGAN HUDUDLAR (“Sudochoye-Akpetki” davlat buyurtma qo‘riqxonasi misolida) // Ózbekstan Respublikası aymaqların turaqlı rawajlandırıwdıń geografiyalıq tiykarları atamasındaǵı Respublikalıq ilimiy-teoriyalıq konferenciya materialları. – Nókis. – 2025. – B. 91-94.
5. <https://gov.uz/oz/eco/news/view/22744>