

BIODIVERSITY IN A GLANCE: THE THREAT OF LOSING UZBEKISTAN'S FLORA AND FAUNA: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract: This article highlights the processes of biodiversity loss observed in Uzbekistan, the main factors leading to the loss of flora and fauna species. It is noted that processes such as population growth, land reduction, climate change, poaching and industrialization are exerting strong pressure on ecosystems. It also analyzes current measures to preserve endangered species, the role of reserves and national parks, and the need to strengthen environmental legislation. The article aims to identify priority areas for biodiversity conservation in Uzbekistan .

Keywords: biodiversity, flora, fauna, risk of extinction, anthropogenic factors, protection, ecological balance, national parks, red book, ecological management.

Abstract: This article analyzes the ongoing decline in biodiversity across Uzbekistan and highlights the main factors threatening the survival of its flora and fauna. Population growth, land degradation, climate change, poaching, and industrial expansion are identified as major pressures on ecosystems. The study also discusses current conservation measures, the importance of protected areas and national parks, and the need for strengthening environmental legislation. The article aims to define priority directions for conserving biodiversity in Uzbekistan.

Key words: biodiversity, flora, fauna, extinction risk, anthropogenic factors, conservation, ecological balance, national parks, Red Book, environmental management.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston hududida kuzatilayotgan bioxilma-xillikning kamayish jarayonlari, flora va fauna turlarining yo'qolishiga olib kelayotgan asosiy omillar yoritib beriladi. Aholi sonining ortishi, yerlarning qisqarishi, iqlim o'zgarishi, brakonerlik va sanoatning kuchayishi kabi jarayonlar ekotizimlarga kuchli bosim o'tkazayotganligi ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, yo'qolib borayotgan turlarni saqlash bo'yicha amaldagi chora-tadbirlar, qo'riqxonalar va milliy bog'larning roli, ekologik qonunchilikni kuchaytirish zaruriyati tahlil qilinadi. Maqola O'zbekistonda bioxilma-xillikni asrashning ustuvor yo'nalishlarini belgilashga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: biodiversity, flora, fauna, yo'qolish xavfi, antropogen omillar, muhofaza, ekologik muvozanat, milliy parklar, qizil kitob, ekologik boshqaruv.

27 in Uzbekistan 000 units rare and to disappear danger under types available – this biodiversity - diversity protection improve method to the direction rotation necessary . Biological diversity - diversity - on our planet living all life of forms It is a collection . Exactly this thing reason Earth Sun in the system other from the planets difference does . Biological diversity - life and his/her processes wealth and diversity , that 's it including alive organisms diversity and their genetic differences , as well as living of places diversity is considered . Biological diversity three hierarchical to category divided into : genetic diversity , variety types and ecosystems between biodiversity - diversity of species diversity the most influential assessment in 1995 UN by done This is to the accounts

according to the species the most probable number 13-14 million organization will , from them only 1.75 million or 13 % less ' I illustrated

UNDP Uzbekistan to independence from what has been achieved since first new created protection to be done area – Lower Amu Darya biosphere the reserve to organize help gave , protected to be done regions expansion according to Uzbekistan head plan , as well as the 2019-2028 period for Biological diversity storage according to National strategy I Actions Develop a plan (BXSMSHR) on the way out helped . Naturally resources , that including pastures , vegetation and animal the world save stay and from them reasonable use according to legislation improvement for the purpose political help Practical to the information relied on without planning and decisions acceptance to do help for the purpose biodiversity storage about data management system working Biodiversity storage according to projects In Uzbekistan various kind ecosystems , that is including in it deserts , Aral sea basin , shores in the heights areas , water and swamp regions and the mountains cover took , in this main attention to disappear on the eve to types Global ecological fund with the help of snow the tiger and his/her their prey to study for the purpose snow the tiger research to do and observation National program was formed , that is with together snow the tiger storage according to National program and Actions plan fast meanwhile To the government confirmation for presented Although Government biodiversity protection to do in the field serious to the results achieved Although the country for natural from resources and from ecosystems responsible use population number growth and urbanization , rapid reforms during grass important importance profession arrived is coming . Uzbekistan ecosystems climate change in front of grass are vulnerable (biodiversity) to shrink take incoming desertification) . Island of the sea dry to go – to this bitter This is evidence . and economic and social reforms ecological in terms of stable and each other agreed to be requirement does .

In 1980 UNEP (CIS) of environment protection to do about program), IUCN (International nature and natural resources protection to do association) and WWP (World Wide Web) wild nature fund) alive nature protection to do Worldwide strategy announcement . More than 50 countries have used it to develop national strategies for the conservation of living organisms. UNEP and IUCN have developed joint action plans for the conservation of African and Indian elephants, rhinoceroses, primates, felids and polar bears. In 1983, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals came into force. The World Conservation and Monitoring Center was established, the purpose of which is to determine the distribution and abundance of species on our planet and train specialists in the field of monitoring biodiversity. For information, it should be noted that the International Council on Plant Genetic Resources has created a network of gene banks with 40 major world collections in 30 countries of the world. More than 500 thousand species from 100 countries have been identified and their unique genes have been preserved. Uzbekistan joined this concept in 1995. Recognizing the importance of protecting biodiversity resources for its sustainable development, the Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the International Convention on Biological Diversity in 1995. In order to ensure the effective and rational use of flora and fauna, the Interagency Commission on the Use of Biodiversity of the Academy of Sciences established permissible quotas for the extraction of fauna from nature in 1991, and quotas for the preparation of plant raw materials in 1993.

40.8% of master's students study in the humanitarian and pedagogical fields, 23.3% in the industrial and technical fields, 13.3% in the social sphere, economics and law, 5.9% in agriculture and water management, 13.5% in healthcare and social security, and 3.2% in service fields. The admission parameters for the 2019-2020 academic year amounted to 121 thousand, an increase of 18% compared to the previous year and 92% compared to 2016. Starting from the 2018-2019 academic year, 16 higher educational institutions of the republic have launched

training activities based on joint educational programs in cooperation with foreign higher educational institutions.

The study of global problems of biodiversity at the gene level is a future task. The highest hierarchical level of biodiversity is the ecosystem or landscape. At this level, the patterns of biodiversity are determined primarily by zonal landscape conditions, then by local features of natural conditions (relief, soil, climate), as well as by the history of the development of these territories. The greatest diversity of species is (in decreasing order): humid equatorial forests, coral reefs, dry tropical forests, temperate rainforests, ocean islands, landscapes of the Mediterranean climate, treeless landscapes (savannah, steppe). In the last two decades, biodiversity has begun to attract the attention of not only biologists, but also economists, politicians and the public in connection with the obvious threat of anthropogenic degradation of natural diversity, which is much higher than natural degradation. According to the UN Global Biodiversity Assessment (1995), more than 30,000 animal and plant species are threatened with extinction. In the last 400 years, 484 animal species and 654 plant species have become extinct.

Protected natural areas are of great socio-economic importance in preserving, restoring and restoring unique, valuable natural objects and complexes, the genetic fund of plants and animals, and ensuring ecological stability in the context of global climate change. Comprehensive measures are being implemented in our country to expand and develop the area of these natural areas. It is noteworthy that a solid organizational and legal framework has been created in this regard, governing and regulating the sector. In particular, the Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992 and entered into force on December 29, 1993 after ratification by 30 states. On October 14, 2019, the Republic of Uzbekistan acceded to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal, January 29, 2000). By the relevant resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 11, 2019, a Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028 was adopted. The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protected Natural Areas", "On the Protection and Use of Flora", and "On the Protection and Use of Fauna" also play an important role in the conservation of biodiversity in our country.

By the resolution of the Head of our state "On measures to improve the state management system in the field of protected natural areas" dated March 20, 2019, 5 protected natural areas were established. As a result of the work carried out, the total area of protected natural areas in the republic has been increased to 6.321 million hectares, which accounts for 14.08% of the country's territory. Until 2017, this figure was about 5 percent. Currently, 7 state reserves, 1 complex (landscape) reserve, 12 nature parks, 1 national park, 12 reserve reserves, and 1 gazelle special nursery are included in the system of protected natural areas. Our country's biodiversity is characterized by a unique and diverse fauna and flora, and currently more than 4,400 higher plants and more than 15,000 animal species have been identified in the territory of our republic. Protected natural areas cover 83 percent of animal (vertebrate) species and 89 percent of plant species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Today, about 2.5 million biological species have been identified, and there may be up to 8 million. In addition, many more species unknown to science live in the depths of the ocean, in high mountains, in impenetrable equatorial forests and in other hard-to-reach places of our planet. All this diversity of life forms reflects a great wealth for life and is of ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic importance. Until recently, nature protection was considered the task of special nature protection bodies and the Ministry of Environment. Today, the work of special nature protection bodies alone does not result in the preservation of biodiversity, all people in society must actively participate in the preservation of biodiversity. That is, in order to preserve biodiversity, it is necessary to look at different levels of society: at the international, state, regional, local and individual levels. There are four ways in which people can address environmental issues: 1) changing our personal lives; 2) working at the

level of government; 3) collaborating with environmental movements and agencies; 4) working under the slogan of nature conservation – for all. The following practical actions should be taken to preserve biodiversity.

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