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ISSN (ONLINE) 2598-9936



INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION STUDIES
PUBLISHED BY
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SIDOARJO

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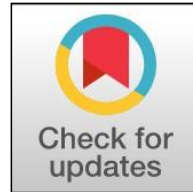
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**SURKHAN STATE RESERVE MAIN PROBLEMS AND PRINCIPLES OF
NATURE PROTECTION**

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ANNOTATION: Surkhan state reserve main problems and principles of nature protection. the current state of the reserve The biodiversity of the protected area, flora and fauna were considered and the current problems of the reserve and their solutions were considered.

KEYWORDS: Nature reserve, biodiversity, red book, flora, fauna, fauna, main parts of the reserve

INTRODUCTION. Protected areas or protected areas are areas that are protected because of their recognized natural, ecological or cultural values. There are several types of protected areas, which vary depending on the level of protection, depending on the permitting laws of each country or the rules of international organizations. In general, protected areas are areas where human availability or at least



the use of natural resources (e.g. wood, non-timber forest products, water, ...) is limited.

The term "protected area" also refers to maritime protected areas whose boundaries cover a specific area of the ocean and cross-border protected areas that

enclose many countries that remove intra-territorial boundaries for nature conservation and economic purposes. Surkhan State Reserve is located in the northwestern part of Sherabad district, Surkhandarya region. Its mission is to protect, study and research the flora and fauna of the reserve.

MAIN PART: The part of Kohitang (850–3157 m above sea level) (24583 ha), which is part of the mountain ecosystem of the Surkhandarya State Reserve, is rich in hydrological networks, large rivers, and large rivers such as Laylakon and Qizilolmasoy. A tree with pictures of Zarautsoy is famous in the reserve. In Kohitang, Turkestan and Zarafshan spruces (8033 ha), Turkestan maple (104 ha), Turangil (512 ha), Bukhara almonds (891 ha), Jiyda (183 ha), sweet almonds, apricots, walnuts, pistachios, saxaul, shrubs and grows another. There are 810 species of plants, 29 of which are included in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan. About 130 species of Turkestan lynx, morhor, Asian mouflon, wolf, fox, rabbit, badger, various venomous snakes and birds can be found in the mountains and foothills.

Surkhandarya region is famous for its beautiful natural landscapes, unique fauna, healing waters and underground resources, and fresh air in the mountains and steppes.

The Surkhan State Reserve on the eastern slope of the Kohitang Range preserves mountain-forest ecosystems, unique species of flora and fauna, and spruce forests.



The total area of the plant, which is rich in flora and fauna, is 23,802 hectares, of which more than 12,239 hectares are covered with greenery. More than 900 species of plants are found in the area of 850

meters above sea level to 3,137 meters above sea level. There are many plants included in the "Red Book", such as Kokand zagazo, Litvinov tulip, Maksimovich ravochi, walnut, bitter and thorny almonds, fake yantak, dugbay and giant trees are being grown. There are a number of endangered species, such as the Turkestan squid, the Indian osprey, the falcon, the falcon, the goat, the Bukhara mountain sheep, and the Turkestan lynx.

The reserve is home to 26 species of reptiles, 18 species of rare animals and 136 species of birds listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan. The Oktepa Park in Jarqurghon district also impresses with its unique flora and fauna. The healing springs of TSangardak Falls, Omonxona, Khojaipok, Khojamayxona, and forestries in Boysun, Sariosiyo, and Uzun districts are also captivating.

It should be noted that in our century, many of the world's ecosystem resources are almost completely depleted and are facing irreversible negative processes. It is no secret that the world's population growth, economic development and other factors also influence this process. However, the health of the environment, the efficiency of the economy and our well-being depend on the wise management and conservation of available natural resources.

The high attention paid in recent years to the protection of the environment in our country has created a favorable environment for the appreciation of the unique gifts of nature, the preservation of the existing rich biodiversity at a new level. Identified the most effective ways to ensure environmental sustainability. In this regard, the introduction of a system of accounting for fruit and ornamental trees in the southern oasis of the country this year is a clear proof of this. It is important that the registered trees are coded and entered into the electronic database.

True, planting trees and creating new gardens in the region has long been a great tradition. This year alone, about 10 million seedlings of ornamental and fruit trees have been planted and more than eight million cuttings have been planted. However, so far their account has been kept and no one has controlled it. No one knew how many fruit

trees, how many ornamental trees there were in the oasis, or how many newly planted seedlings had withered away. A new approach to green resources has made it possible to keep track of each tree. On this basis, the staff of the district and city inspectorates for ecological and environmental control are taking stock of the existing trees and compiling a clear register of them. Sets the name, number of trees and information about the people attached to them. The growth and viability of each tree included in the electronic database is now monitored. This procedure makes people feel that the existing trees are under state control, preventing unauthorized felling, drying and other conditions. It increases the responsibility to take care of the green world and to raise environmental awareness among the population.

Simply put, every branch, every tree, has a request. However, despite the fact that extensive work is being done to ensure environmental sustainability, environmental protection, advocacy and strict control measures in this area, there are still cases of neglect of nature in the field. not eliminated. For example, during the past year, 144 people were found to have violated the law in the field of protection of flora and fauna, and administrative fines of 158 million 664 thousand 500 soums were imposed.

During the inspections carried out by the state inspectors in the field of air protection, 344 violations were identified and administrative fines of 38 million 467 thousand 632 soums were imposed on the offenders. 213 people were prosecuted for land resources and 36 people were prosecuted for mineral resources. Prompt measures are also being taken to prevent the dumping of waste in undesignated areas, as well as water and water pollution, and appropriate measures are being taken against violators.

CONCLUSION. One of the main concerns of protected areas is to prevent their permanent loss of biodiversity. Many applied studies show a positive effect on land and sea species, but most of the protected areas are not presented. Restrictions on protected areas include: their small size and segregation (affecting species conservation); their limited role in preventing many factors affecting biodiversity, such

as climate change, invasive species, and pollution); their high cost; and their growing conflict with human demands for natural resources.

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