



## MAIN ECOTOURS IN FERGANA REGION

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**Annotation:** *In this article, the forms of systematic organization of ecotourism are described, in which ecotourism is important in the development of ecotourism. Therefore, the existing eco-touristic capabilities of the Fergana region are one of the urgent tasks of giving full learning and developing eco-tours.*

**Key words:** *Ecotourism, eco-touristic object, tourist, historical monuments, Fergana Valley*

### INTRODUCTION

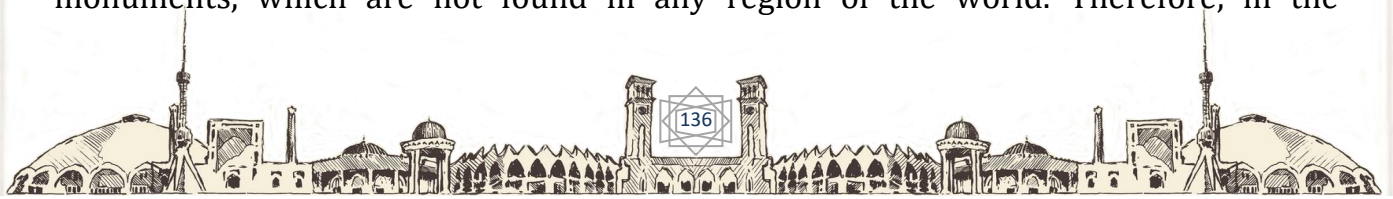
Currently, the plans of the Uzbekturism Company provide for the comprehensive support of ecotourism in social and economic terms, since the development of ecotourism in the domestic market brings significant income. On the scale of the regions, there is an increasing demand for the study of the nature of the territory, its historical-cognitive and treatment-health-recovery routes.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The existing eco-touristic opportunities of Fergana region are one of the urgent tasks of giving full learning and developing eco-tours. In connection with the geographical location of Fergana Valley, its location in the interior of Eurasian matter and solar radiation, the structure of the Earth's surface and atmospheric circulation, a continental type of subtropical climate was formed in it, which is characterized by hot, dry and long summers, mild and short winters, precipitation, mainly in spring and winter.

### RESULTS

The structure of the territory and landscapes of Fergana region is quite diverse and unique. The change in climatic conditions on various hypsometric surfaces led to the formation of such landscapes in the area as the plain-desert; hill Desert, Mountain-steppe and high-mountain-forest. In the Fergana Valley, attractive natural landscapes, various rare species of plants and animals, cultural and historical monuments of attraction will become an important basis for the development of recreation and ecotourism. On the one hand, its diverse beautiful nature, on the other hand, allows the population to develop ecotourism in this region with its ethnography, culture and traditions, national architecture and rich historical, architectural and archaeological monuments, which are not found in any region of the world. Therefore, in the





development of ecotourism in this region, it is important to take into account and protect protected natural areas, natural, historical, architectural and archaeological monuments.

### DISCUSSION

In the systematic organization of ecotourism, it is important to identify and classify the unique properties of various geo-complexes formed in this territory. Therefore, various geo-complexes of the desert, hill and mountain regions were studied, and more than 100 territories and objects corresponding to the ecotourism requirement in them were selected. Below is a brief description of the various geo-complexes of the desert, hill and mountain regions and the selected eco-touristic objects and territories in them:

"Syrdarya forests" include over-the-top terraces 200-500 m wide on the Left Bank of Syrdarya and weavers stretching for 58 km on their islands. Near the river bank, there are some plants. Here reptiles are found desert lizard, gray lizard, and Turkestan lizard, water snake, chipping snakes, desert bracelet, birds and mammals. In addition, this zone also includes protected forests, hunting "Sarykamysh", fishing farms "Besharik" and "Dangara", natural monuments "Gumkhana", "Kairukkum" and various recreational zones.

In this area, tourists can get acquainted with the following: forests on the Syrdarya coast and its islands and their significance, restoration of natural forests, reproduction of rare species (medicinal plants); current state of fast-growing woody tree species and forest tree growing, beekeeping, cultivation of medicinal plants; ongoing work on the preservation of the fauna in forests and water bodies; creation of conditions for breeding pheasants, pigs, Bukhara reindeer (khongul), Reed cat, weed, Badger, water-floating poultry, bahra fish, turkey nose, fur fish, etc.; use of natural resources without prejudice to the balance of the natural environment; consequences of pollution of water bodies and objects, prevention of swallowing and maintenance of water rhythm, etc.

The state Natural Monument "Yozyovon desert" was founded in the Tolkudukum sands of the Yozyovon desert in the north-east of the region (in the Yozyovon district it was founded in 1994, with an area of 1820.4 ha ). Its main task is to preserve the sandy desert geo-complexes of the Central Fergana, as well as the hereditary fund of plants and animals living in them; to conduct scientific research on monitoring the changes in natural processes and phenomena occurring in geocomplexes. At the state monument of nature "Yozyovon desert", tourists get acquainted with the process of restoration, enrichment and protection of "injure" components under the influence of an anthropogenic factor.

Nature monument " Buvayda sands "in the north of Buvayda district, the protective zones of the hump-marza, hump-Barhan Sands, bostonbuva sanatorium, pistazors and architectural monuments" Sultan Boyazid "(XV-XVI century) are protected. The nature monument is made up of sand dunes in the villages of Doimabad





, Yangihayot, located in the northern and northeastern part of Buvayda district, and on the Kokand-Namangan railway border. Sand dunes are located between irrigated lands. Although a whole in these geo-complexes is broken, they are considered "live" witnesses of the sand blains that occupied a large area in the past. These sand dunes are now protected as a monument of nature.

### CONCLUSION

The role of natural factors in the organization of existing eco-touristic opportunities and eco-tours of Fergana region has been determined. Also, ethnography, culture and traditions, national architecture and rich historical, architectural and archaeological monuments that are not found in any region of the world have been studied.

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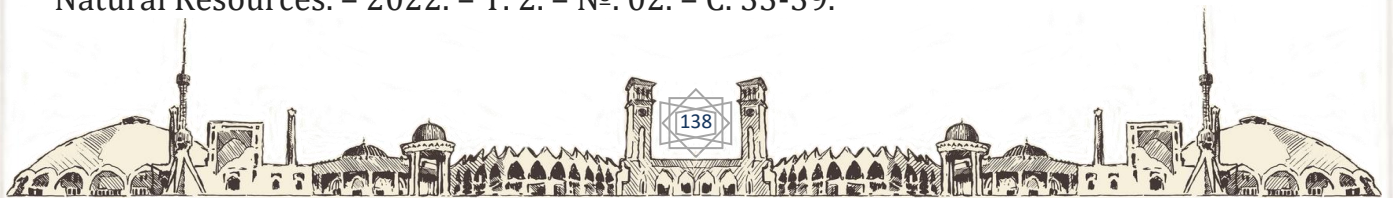
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