

## FORMATION OF ECOTOURISM AND STATE NATURAL MONUMENTS

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**Abstract:** The ecological situation, its concept, the ecological situation and the aggravation of relations between nature and man, environmental pollution are covered by the author in this article.

**Keywords:** Ecological situation, ecological safety, ecological situation, environment, hydromorphic situation, soil and vegetation cover.

Currently, the widespread development of production in the territory of our Republic is exacerbating the relationship between nature and man. This exacerbating is usually expressed in environmental pollution, degradation of soil and vegetation cover, impoverishment, and other manifestations. Each natural complex in this regard has a certain ecological situation, which differs from each other in the severity, complexity, and complexity of this situation.

The ecological situation has relatively stable characteristics for a general concept and a territory. Therefore, it can remain almost unchanged for a long time, that is, it can remain the same. However, the ecological situation can sometimes worsen, sometimes improve, this depends on the pace of production, if its impact on the environment accelerates, the situation worsens, and vice versa. The occurrence of the ecological situation at different levels forms various situations in the region.

The ecological situation is the state of the ecological situation over a certain period of time, therefore, it is unstable and can quickly change from one situation to another in space over time. Thus, the ecological situation in space occurs over a certain period of time and clearly and clearly reflects the situation.

Ecological situations in Uzbekistan are formed on different scales depending on the level of use of natural resources in the area, the development of production, the scope of measures to prevent environmental pollution. According to the results of research, the ecological situation can be complex, individual, and associated with a single factor (or natural component). A complex ecological situation is formed as a result of changes in almost all natural components. In particular, the situation in the Aral Sea can be considered truly complex, since all natural components in that area have undergone fundamental changes in the process of decomposition, and the previous hydromorphic situation is now completely replaced by xeromorphic, hydrohalomorphic and automorphic situations.

Ecosystems associated with certain groups of natural components are often associated with the degradation or pollution of soil, vegetation, or atmospheric air and water.

For example, the ecosystem in the Sariosiyo, Uzun, and Denov districts of Surkhandarya region arose due to the waste of an aluminum enterprise located in the city of Tursunzoda in the neighboring Republic of Tajikistan.

The ecosystem in these districts of Surkhandarya is affected by hydrogen fluoride gas, as a result of which the population suffers from headaches and joint diseases. Loss of teeth and death of livestock have occurred, crops have dried up, and heavy metals and toxic substances have accumulated in the soil. Thus, the ecosystem is associated with the damage of several

natural factors, as well as the disease of humans and livestock. Such an ecological situation can be considered a group situation.

Ecological situation sometimes occurs in connection with one factor or component. In most large areas of Uzbekistan, the ecological situation is dangerous due to pollution of water resources. The inability to use river waters as drinking water, the development of the phenomenon of re-salinization in the soil when using them for irrigation, as well as soil pollution with various wastes, aggravate the situation. Consumption of poor-quality river water by the population in the Lower Amu Darya, Lower Syrdarya, Lower Zarafshan, Lower Kashkadarya and other regions affects the spread of various diseases among them.

It especially causes severe complications in infants under 1 year old, young children, and women, and the prevalence among the population is relatively high in some districts and regions.

According to the results of the study, the ecological situation associated with water resources in the republic is the priority, and the ecological situations associated with atmospheric air pollution and other reasons take the next place. There are satisfactory, average, acute, critical and catastrophic ecological situations in Uzbekistan. Satisfactory ecological situations are characteristic of the slopes of the mountain ranges, high and medium-altitude mountains. In these areas, natural conditions have practically not changed, only a quantitative decrease in some plants and animals is observed. The average ecological situation is characteristic of the mountains of medium and low altitude, some areas of the Kyzylkum and Ustyurt plateaus, where signs of soil and vegetation cover degradation are observed.

The acute ecoregion occupies the slopes of the hills, sometimes low mountains, proluvial plumes, the Karshi River and the Kyzylkum areas where mines are currently being mined, the Bukhara and Karakoy oases. In this ecoregion, there is a violation of some components of nature. The acute ecoregion occupies a large part of the Lower Amu Darya, Khorezm region and Karakalpakstan. In this situation, the disturbed geosystems have irreversible properties.

The catastrophic ecoregion belongs to the Muynak district of Karakalpakstan and the entire Aral Sea water area on the Aral Sea coast. In this case, one can see the violation of geosystems and the intensification of irreversible natural and ecological processes. Smoke (complexes) of industrial enterprises and their emissions affect the natural environment, creating conditions for the formation and formation of local ecosystems of various levels.

In this case, several ecological zones are formed around the industrial enterprise (complex). It was found that the radius of environmental impact of non-ferrous metallurgy enterprises (according to the "wind rose") is observed up to 60 km. Thus, it is possible to distinguish regions with narrow, sharp and average ecological conditions around them. This is due to the gradual variability of the aggravating factor. The constant large-scale impact of the anthropogenic factor ensures the expansion of the ecological conditions in space. The regular development of drilling operations in the Karshi steppe in order to open new oil and natural gas fields is affecting the replacement of the average ecological conditions with an acute situation and its rapid expansion in the region. The replacement of the lower favorable ecological conditions with high-level complex ecological conditions occurs in some areas.

Since 1961, due to the increasing complexity of the hydro-ecological situation in the Lower Amu Darya, the natural environment has changed from the most favorable to the most catastrophic. The change has continued in one direction, with all levels of ecosystems replacing each other one after another. Sustainable change is associated with a decrease in water consumption in the Amu Darya and an increase in the level of mineralization. The most pronounced catastrophic level is observed in the Aral Sea. In a short period of time, its level has dropped by 20 m, that is,

by 0.5 m per year. This is a significant indicator for dry basins. A stable ecosystem is characteristic only for some small ecosystems.

In these ecosystems, natural and anthropogenic factors have little or no effect on changes in the situation, or their stability is strong. In the watershed parts of the high mountain range (glacial-nival region), human economic activity is extremely limited, only some mountaineers and glaciologists work in certain places. Their activities do not lead to changes in the natural environment. The change of complex ecosystems from simple ecosystems is associated with the purposeful transformation of the natural environment by humans and the sustainable management of landscape processes. Recently, due to the purification of a large part of industrial wastewater, a certain degree of purification of the waters of the Chirchik and Ahangaron rivers has been achieved.

Also, the amount of industrial emissions into the atmosphere is decreasing at the republican level, and other positive changes are being felt in the purification of the environment and the improvement of human living conditions. The complex progressive ecological situation is formed, formed and developed in regions with developed industry, transport, construction and agriculture. Due to the presence of various sectors of the economy in the region, the impact on the environment also occurs to varying degrees.

As a result, several levels of ecological conditions arise and begin to form in a given area. Depending on the level of impact, regularity, type of waste, and especially on the effectiveness of measures, the stages of development of situations vary. In the area of influence of mining and metallurgical enterprises (Almalyk, Navoi, Uchkuduk, etc.), energy, chemical, oil refining and other industrial complexes, the ecological condition is critical, and around other industrial enterprises, various conditions are observed. Ensuring ecological safety has now become a priority and urgent task. Because the pollution of drinking water, the serious saturation of atmospheric air with waste in some places, as a result of which the spread of various diseases among the population, the salinization of irrigated lands and the decrease in the productivity of pastures, which negatively affect agricultural production, indicate the need to implement fundamental changes on a country-wide scale.

It is necessary to solve a number of interrelated issues in ensuring ecological safety. First of all, the implementation of ecological (bioecological, geosystemic, biosphere) monitoring is of priority importance. In Uzbekistan, this type of monitoring is currently carried out by various institutions and organizations, but their scope and territory do not fully meet current requirements. For example, soil pollution by industrial and chemical substances (assigned to the Main Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic) is monitored only in the territories of certain rural communities. This does not cover the irrigated lands of all regions, but it would be appropriate to cover certain areas of selected test farms in each region.

Only then will it be possible to draw appropriate conclusions on the technogenic pollution of irrigated lands on the territory of the republic. A similar situation exists in the pollution of water bodies, saturation of atmospheric air with waste, and other areas, the presence of which within the established norms will allow obtaining the necessary monitoring information on the natural environment and drawing clear conclusions about the current ecological situation.

Ecological expertise is typical for newly built industrial enterprises. However, logically, it is necessary to conduct regular expertise for all operating industrial enterprises, hydraulic structures and other engineering facilities. In fact, the environment is polluted by industrial enterprises that have been operating for a long time. Therefore, ecological expertise must cover all enterprises. Only then can the purification of the natural environment begin.

It is permissible to create ecological and nature protection maps of various scales as a basis for managing the ecological situation and implementing a set of relevant measures. These maps allow monitoring the existing ecological situation in the republic, studying its progressive changes, and planning appropriate measures. The existing maps are temporary, and it is of practical importance that they are updated with new information every year. Each region should have its own ecological and nature protection maps of a certain scale, which should be downloaded onto diskettes and transferred to computers for use by specialists and management (city, regional governors, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic).

Communication via computers allows obtaining consolidated monitoring information for the republic in Tashkent using images from all regions. All laws of the Oliy Majlis, presidential decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, instructions and other regulatory documents issued on ecology and nature protection must be implemented and followed in a timely manner.

Respect for the law also means respect for nature. Ensuring ecological safety also depends on compliance with regulatory indicators, REM and other certain accepted standards. It is necessary that industrial and motor vehicle waste be degraded to the minimum safe levels, and secondary resources be properly processed and useful elements extracted from them.

The most important thing is to put an end to wastefulness, extract resources from nature according to need, and move to the principle of not producing waste. In extracting resources from nature, abandoning the principle of "who has more than enough" and enriching it, restoring resources, using them carefully, and adopting alternative options in this regard, that is, using other resources that are less expensive, in all places and in all production enterprises. Preserving and respecting nature, in turn, guarantees environmental safety.

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