

A Trip to the Unique Animal World of the "Central Kyzylkum" National Nature Park

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Abstract: The article provides a brief description of some of the rare and endangered fauna in the territory of the Central Kyzylkum National Park. However, in order to preserve biodiversity, reserves, special reserves, biosphere reserves, national nature parks, nurseries, natural monuments have been established in our country to protect rare and endangered animals, to preserve and reproduce those that are in danger of extinction.

Keywords: biological diversity, Turkmen blackbird, wild boar, gazelle, jackal, magpie, photo trap, fauna.

Introduction. The territories of the "Central Kyzylkum" National Nature Park are very important and have a rich biodiversity. The National Nature Park protects unique natural complexes and objects, as well as rare animals and birds under threat of extinction, as well as plant species and landscapes there. As a result of the establishment of the National Nature Park, the natural complex and objects in the central part of the Kyzylkum Desert, including more than 30 species of rare animals and more than 10 plant species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, will be territorially protected. It should be noted that about 80% of the population of gazelle, a rare species of gazelle in the Kyzylkum desert, lives in these protected natural areas.

In order to determine the diversity of the animal world in the national nature park, photo traps are brought, installed, and rare and endangered species of animals that are found in the area are studied.

In order to identify and preserve the unique species of animals in the "Markaziy Kyzylkum" National Nature Park, the state inspectors have carried out control raids, and now photo traps are being installed, and the species of animals caught in them are being identified.



Fig. 2. Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*)

The pig (Latin: *Sus scrofa*) that was captured in the photo traps of the Central Kyzylkum National Nature Park is an animal that belongs to the group of even-toed mammals. Boar (wild boar) is a large animal, its body length is from 180 cm to 2 m, and its weight is 240-300 kg. It is found in mountainous areas and forests in Uzbekistan. The body is large, the neck is thick, the head is medium-sized, and the muzzle is cut in the shape of a cone. It has a pair of hooves on the tip, a strong foot, and four toes, both of which are improved. The ears are big and flat, the eyes are small. The body is thickly woolly. It reaches sexual maturity in 18-20 months. Gives birth from 4 to 10. It has many teeth. A non-selective animal, it chases the ground and feeds on insects, plant roots and small mice. On average, a Pig makes 50 kg of meat. Wild boars are not allowed to be hunted in the National Nature Park and are monitored by rangers around the clock.



Fig. 2. Pelican: (Pelecanidae)

Pelican were found for the first time in the unique Shanshkol reservoir in the "Markaziy Kyzylkum" National Nature Park. *Pelecanidae: (Pelecanidae)* - a family of birds belonging to the *Pelecanidae* family. The muzzle is long, with a stretchy skin pouch at the bottom. Its body length is 130-180 cm, wingspan up to 2.7 m, weight 10-13 kg. The feathers are white, pink or gray. Large feathers are dark brown, sometimes black. It swims and flies well. It collects as a colony in the reed beds on the sea, river and lake islands.

They mainly nest in trees and on the ground. Usually, she lays 2-3 eggs every 35-40 days. Children will be born in 70-75 days.

There are 1 genera and 7 species of Pelican, distributed in hot and warm zones of the globe. In Uzbekistan, there are 2 types - pink and curly Pelican. It is included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan and the Red List of the International Trade and Industry Commission as a species whose number is decreasing.



Fig. 3. Jackal (*Canus aureus*)

Jackal (*Canus aureus*) is a mammal belonging to the canidae family of carnivores. Body 71-85 cm, tail 20-36 cm, weight 7-13 kg. In winter, the fur is pale yellow, gray (mixed with black on the shoulders), in summer it is light-colored, with little black. The tail is brown with a black tip. Jackal lives in forests and bushes on the shores of rivers and lakes; it uses the nests of other animals, natural burrows (sometimes it digs a nest itself). She gives birth to 4-9 children in March-May. Omnivorous, feeds on various animal and plant products, insects and others. It is distributed in North Africa, South Asia, Southeast Europe, the Balkan Peninsula and Arabia. It is also found in the Caucasus, Central Asia, and sometimes in Moldavia. Jackal in areas close to populated areas feed on carnivores, spread some infectious agents and harm poultry. The fur is of poor quality.

Nowadays, in addition to the above, gazelles, wolves, foxes, badgers, Turkmen blackbirds, wild rabbits, rare birds, etc. can be found in the territory of the Central Kyzylkum National Nature Park. It is forbidden to hunt them and take them out. In the territory of the National Nature Park, their living, reproduction and hunting of broconers are controlled by the inspectors of the National Nature Park.

Conclusion. Thus, it is necessary to protect the surrounding environment and the animal world, to convey it to the next generation in its entirety, and it should be the main goal of every employee. As a result of the creation of the "Markaziy Kyzylkum" National Nature Park, the number of animals will increase, and the distribution areas of plant populations will be expanded as a result of the protection of rare animals and plants and natural complexes in the protected natural areas. In this regard, the staff of the National Nature Reserve of the Central Kyzylkum are conducting round-the-clock control work.

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