



THE RECREATION IMPORTANCE OF NATURE MONUMENTS OF THE BAYSUN MOUNTAINS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the term “unique natural monuments”, Baysun mountains, One of the highest mountains in Uzbekistan is Baysuntog, the nature of the Baysun Mountains, among the natural monuments of Baysun mountains, the caves are of particular natural caves, translation of some place names, including machay cave, hole cave, recreational significance of Omonkhana spring.

KEY WORDS: natural monuments, highest mountains, closed karst, caves, the deepest caves in the world, karst springs, recreation, .

INTRODUCTION

Man is inextricably linked with nature, and all the time the secrets of nature beckon people like a melody. This is probably why it is natural for a person to be interested in the study of events and processes occurring in nature. The term “unique natural monuments” was introduced into science back in the 19th century by the famous German traveler, geographer and naturalist Alexander Humboldt. In 1923 A.A. Brodsky compiled a list of natural monuments in Central Asia, which included various objects - waterfalls, lakes, forests, some rare trees, rocks, bird nests, and so on.

It should be noted that not all objects created by nature are unique natural monuments. One of the important features of unique natural monuments is their scientific, geological and historical significance.

1) One of the highest mountains in Uzbekistan is Baysuntog, one of the southwestern branches of the Gissar. It is located mainly in Baysun and partly in Sariosy districts of Surkhandarya region. Baysuntag stretches for about 150 km from northeast to southwest, and its highest point is Khojapiryakh peak, whose height is 4425 meters. Some parts of Baysuntag are called Koshtang (3723 m), Ketmonchopti, Sarimas (1886 m), Suvsiztog (2124 m). Baysuntog was formed during the Hercynian and Alpine deformation movements, and limestone, sandstone and clayey deposits are common in the surface structure. The erosion of these rocks by exogenous factors in different geological periods has led to the formation of exposed rocks and cliffs in the mountains, fossils of ancient plants and animals, footprints, picturesque waterfalls, caves and their magnificent formations, lakes, rivers and others. ...

2) Among the natural monuments of Baysuntogs, the caves are of particular importance. Caves are formed as a result of vertical circulation of groundwater, as well as periodic melting of rocks by surface waters along vertical or oblique cracks. divide the development of the caves into several stages. At the first stage, cracks and pits are formed. As they expand, more water begins to flow into these forms. As a result, the karst phenomenon is accelerated. The cave goes into the channel stage. As a result of the expansion of the channels, turbulent movement of water occurs, which intensifies the melting and erosion of rocks. This

is an underground river or train station. This is accompanied by the filling of the underground channel with water and the outflow of water to the surface in the form of springs, the collapse of the roofs of the caves and the expansion of the cave halls (grottoes).

As for the caves in Baysuntag, the Teshiktash cave is mentioned first. Teshiktash is also an archaeological reserve in Uzbekistan. The cave is located in the Zovtoloshsay gorge in Machai at an altitude of 1500-1600 meters above sea level and is 7 meters long, 20 meters wide and 21 meters long. The discovery of the remains of a Neanderthal girl in Teshiktash cave further increased the world's interest in the cave. In particular, the flat road through the gorge through the village of Machaidarya facilitated access to the cave.

Another cave in Baysuntag is the Machai cave, located in a mountainous area belonging to the Assembly of Citizens of the Machai village, 50-60 km from the regional center. Machai Cave is also a settlement of the first primitive people of the Surkhandarya region. Machai Cave is 3.5-4 meters high, 8 meters long and 10 meters wide. Weapons of primitive people, bones of wild animals and food remains were found in the cave, which indicates that primitive people lived in the cave for a long time.

On the eastern slopes of Baysuntag, there is Surkhob cave, about 120 m long, the ceilings and walls of the cave are covered with various deposits of calcium, and stalactites and stalagmites have formed fascinating forms inside the cave.

There are several more caves in the Boysun Mountains, but some small caves still do not have a name. New caves are often discovered here. The most famous of them are Khoja Gur-Gur Ota, Vishnevsky and Boybulak, some of the deepest caves in the world. Currently, they are being studied by local and foreign, especially Russian, French and Swiss cave scientists. The Khoja Gur-Gur Ota cave was called by the British "Dark Star".

Among the caves, one of the caves attracting the attention of world scientists is Boybulak. Boybulak is also described in Uzbekistan as underground Jamolungmasi, since its depth is 1415 meters. The cave is the 15th deepest in the world. Vishnevsky cave is located near the Boybulak cave, its depth is about 750 meters. Cavers are currently working to study whether the two caves are connected or separated. If the Boybulak and Vishnevsky caves are interconnected, they will become one of the deepest caves in the world. But the caves are very difficult to explore. Firstly, the entrance to these caves is located at an altitude of 3-4 thousand meters, since the danger of access roads to the cave and unfavorable climatic conditions are inconvenient aspects of exploring the caves.

Baysuntag is also known for its interesting geographic monuments, including the Darband (Gate) gorge.

"Darband" in translation from Tajik means "closed door". The narrowest part of Dara is about 25 meters, and some places are even narrower.

Currently, the Tashkent-Termez highway passes the Iron Gate.

At the entrance to the Iron Gate Gorge, there is a dungeon that once served as a prison. If you continue on the path, you will come to the Temple of the Lord. Nearby is the Pigeon Valley Pigeon House, home to thousands of birds.

Another type of natural monuments in the Boysun Mountains is the healing springs of mineral water. On the edges of the karst massif of mountains there are karst springs, rivers, which are saturated with groundwater in the zone. In the zone of deep movement of groundwater, there is a slow movement of water towards the lowlands. The karst process stops in this layer. Karst springs are distinguished by an abundance of water. These

sources will be connected by underground rivers.

Among the healing springs, the most popular among the population is the Omonkhan spring.

The source of Omonkhan, which has a long history, was formed on the mountainside, covered with dark pine forests. This place has a special impact on the human psyche with its geographical environment, beautiful landscapes and airiness. Omonkhan spring water was found to contain silicic acid, iron, aluminum and many other trace elements.

The source of Sairob is located in the village of Sairob, Baysun district, Surkhandarya region. The source is located near the famous 600-year-old plane tree Sairob on the road from Darband to Sherabad through Sairob, and from there to Termez. The flow rate of water flowing through the limestone reaches 50 liters per second. The water in it is fresh, the taste is pleasant. Contains sulfates, hydrocarbon salts and calcium. The temperature is 9 ° C. The locals use it as drinking water. The water surface is round, 3-5 meters in diameter. Fish live at the exit from the source.

The source of Khoja Maikhona ota is located at the foot of the Ketmonchopti mountain in Baysun region, at an altitude of 1800-2000 meters above sea level. Many karst dunes have formed on the surface of the mountain. The main source of Khoja Maikhon is also a source of healing water. Water consumption in the source is 10 liters per second.

CONCLUSION

In a word, the unique geological and geographical monuments of the Baysun Mountains, created by nature, are the result of the joint work of endogenous and exogenous factors, which are now an important recreation site in the development of domestic tourism in the region. Therefore, a deeper study of existing natural monuments and the organization of work to establish the use of the media for their popularization among the general public is one of the most pressing problems today.

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