



Green University



O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
BUXORO VILOYAT EKOLOGIY, ATROF MUHITNI MUHOFAZA
QILISH VA IQLIM O‘ZGARISHI BOSHQARMASI
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
GREEN UNIVERSITY - MARKAZIY OSIYODA ATROF MUHIT VA
IQLIM O‘ZGARISHINI O‘RGANISH UNIVERSITETI
KAZAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITETI
TYUMEN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
M. AKMULLA NOMIDAGI BOSHQIRDISTON DAVLAT
PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
OMSK DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI
UI GREENMETRIC – XALQARO REYTING AGENTLIGI

IQLIM O‘ZGARISHI SHAROITIDA CHO‘L – VOHA
EKOSISTEMASI: MUAMMOLAR VA YECHIMLAR
MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO SIMPOZIUM

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**“IQLIM O‘ZGARISHI SHAROITIDA CHO‘L – VOHA EKOSISTEMASI:
MUAMMOLAR VA YECHIMLAR” MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO SIMPOZIUMNING**

DASTURIY QO‘MITASI TARKIBI:

Xamidov O.X.	Buxoro davlat universiteti rektori, i.f.d., prof.
Rasulov T.H.	Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo‘yicha prorektor, f-m.f.d. (DSc), prof.
Jo‘raev A.T.	Xalqaro hamkorlik bo‘yicha prorektor, i.f.n., dots.
Umarov M.A.	Buxoro viloyat Ekologiya, atrof muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o‘zgarishi boshqarmasi boshlig‘i
Salixov J.	Markaziy Osiyo atrof-muhit va iqlim o‘zgarishlarini o‘rganish universiteti - Green University, i.f.d., prof.
Tolstikov A.	Tyumen davlat universiteti birinchi prorektori
Bolshanik P.V.	Omsk davlat pedagogika universiteti dotsenti, i.f.f.d.
Ulengov R.A.	Kazan federal universiteti kafedra mudiri, g.f.n., dots.
Latipova Z.	Boshqidiston davlat pedagogika universiteti dotsenti, g.f.n.
Xolov Y.D.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini mudiri, b.f.f.d. (PhD), dots.

TASHKILY QO‘MITASI TARKIBI:

Rasulov T.H.	Ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo‘yicha prorektor, f-m.f.d. (DSc), prof.
Niyozov E.D.	Tabiiy fanlar faklteti dekani, t.f.n., dots.
Yavmutov D.Sh.	Iqtisodiyot va turizm faklteti dekani, i.f.f.d. (PhD), dots.
Nurov Z.S.	Ta‘lim sifatini nazorat qilish bo‘limi boshligi, i.f.f.d. (PhD)
Xolliev A.E.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini professori, b.f.d.
Haitov Y.Q.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini professori, g.f.d.
Toshov X.R.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini dotsenti, g.f.n
Norboeva U.T.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini professori, b.f.d.
Ergasheva M.K.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini dotsenti, g.f.f.d. (PhD)
Halimova G.S.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini dotsenti, g.f.f.d. (PhD)
Boltaeva Z.A.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini dotsenti b.f.f.d. (PhD)
Qodirov A.A.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini katta o‘qituvchisi
Nematov A.N.	Ekologiya va geografiya kafedrasini katta o‘qituvchisi
Ataeva R.O.	Botanika va o‘simliklar fiziologiyasi kafedrasini dosenti, g.f.f.d. (PhD),

Turkmenistan, and Kazakhstan. Mites were extracted from the soil and plants using Berlese-Tullgren funnels, subsequently cleared in a lactic acid solution, and then mounted in Hoyer's medium. Our research has led to the identification of 21 distinct species belonging to fourteen genera and five families. These include:

Ameroseius corbiculus (Sowerby, 1806), *Antennoseius (Vitzthumia) oudemansi* (Thor, 1930), *Cosmolaelaps lutegiensis* (Shcherbak, 1971), *C. markewitschi* (Piriany, 1959), *C. vacua* (Michael, 1891), *C. rectangularis* Sheals, 1962, *Gaeolaelaps nolli* (Karg, 1962), *G. kargi* (Costa, 1968), *G. tuberculatus* Kazemi & Paktinat-Saeij, 2020, *Laelaspis astronomicus* (Koch, 1839), *Pogonolaelaps beaulieui* Nemati & Gwiazdowicz, 2016, *Lasioseius ometes* (Oudemans, 1903), and *Pseudoparasitus missouriensis* (Ewing, 1909), *Cheiroseius curtipes* (Halbert, 1923) and *Cheiroseius wuwendzheni* Ma, 1996, *Neoseiulus zwoelferi* (Dosse, 1957), *N. marginatus* (Wainstein, 1961), *Typhlodromus (Anthoseius) bagdasarjani* Wainstein & Arutunjan, 1967, *Euseius kirghisikus* (Kolodochka, 1979), *Kuzinellus kuzini* (Wainstein, 1962), *Phytoseius corniger* Wainstein, 1959.

Our study sheds light on the previously understudied diversity of predatory mites within Central Asia. These findings contribute significantly to the broader understanding of predatory mites (Acari: Mesostigmata) taxonomy and highlight the importance of exploring neglected geographic areas to expand our knowledge of biodiversity.

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WATER ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IN FISH FARMING OF THE BUKHARA REGION, AS WELL AS MEASURES TO SOLVE THEM.

Bo'riyev Sulaymon Bo'riyevich

Professor of Bukhara State University

Yuldoshov Laziz Tolibovich

Bukhara State University Candidate of Biological Sciences, PhD

Xodjiyeva Mayram Samadovna

Basic doctoral student of Bukhara State University

One of the most pressing issues of our time is the rational use of water and soil resources. Scientists around the world claim that the number of people is growing every second, and about a century later, the problem of water and nutrient shortages will also increase.

Till this days, inefficient wasteful use of water and soil has put the inhabitants of the Earth in front of such problems as lack of water, violation of suitability for use. Consequently, the water basins of the Bukhara region, where water is scarce, and the main part is occupied by a desert zone, have a peculiar composition. In this area, as in other cities of the world, industry is developing, as a result of which wastewater rich in harmful substances is removed in large quantities from various enterprises and factories. To make such waters suitable for use in agriculture, several professors grow algae in the laboratory of the Department of Biotechnology and food safety of the Faculty of Agronomy and Biotechnology of Bukhara State University, which are used to purify polluted waters. In addition, with the help of these algae, Professor Bo'riyev and his disciple purify the waters extracted from a number of enterprises in Bukhara and are used in other branches of agriculture.

Bukhara oasis, most of which is located in a desert area, has long faced water problems. Water supply of cultivated areas, in addition to providing the population with clean drinking water, is another problem that has recently been largely solved thanks to the efforts of scientists of our Republic and the Bukhara region. Several decades ago, unplanned and chaotic fishing was caught from the reservoirs of our republic, the reason for which is considered to be the lack of hunting culture among the population. As a result, the number of fish in natural reservoirs has significantly

decreased by now, and there is a need to meet the growing demand of our nation for fish and fish products every day. The fish and fish products that we grow these days should not only be of high quality and rich in macronutrients, but also affordable. To do this, it is necessary to provide fish that are fed in natural and artificial reservoirs with inexpensive, but rich in proteins, fats and carbohydrates.

In the fishing farms operating on the territory of our republic, the cultivation of *Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus*, *Cyprinus carpio*, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis* is mainly in the lead, since in the natural reservoirs of our republic with a peculiar climatic conditions, it is noted that these fish weigh approximately 35 kg, and a length of a meter or more. In the fisheries of the Bukhara oasis, these fish are also the dominant species. *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* and *Cyprinus carpio* fish feeding on algae are especially intensively bred. Because feeding *Cyprinus carpio* and *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* is considered economically profitable. First of all, samples were taken from the water in the pond where these fish are grown, and the number of phytoplanktons is counted under a microscope. The quantities of microscopic algae that naturally multiply to ensure feeding of *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* in this pond are determined. If the number of phytoplanktons developing in natural conditions of water reservoir is small, they are planted and bred in a separate pond of the fishery from microphytes that are propagated in laboratory conditions. Then water containing the required amount of algae is transferred to the pond where *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* is grown.



Not all types of algae increase the productivity of herbivorous fish. *Oscillatorio Brevis*, *Oscillatorio boryona*, *Spirulina abbreviate Lemm*, *Spirulina seneri*, *Anabaena variabilis kütz*, *Scenedesmus obliquus*, *Scenedesmus acuminatus*, *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Chlorella ellipsoidea*, *Chlamydomonas snowial*, *Chlamydomonas oblanga Anach*, *Paediatrum duplex*, *Synebra pulonella*, *Synebra acus*, *Cyclotella comta*, *Diatoma vulgare* and other species of microscopic algae have been identified in the ponds of the Bukhara oasis.

Among these, algologically pure cells of *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Scenedesmus obliquus*, rich in macronutrients, were isolated and bred in laboratory conditions. In the water bodies which belong to the “Buxoro baliq” LLC, such fish as *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus*, *Cyprinus carpio* and etc. are grown. Water containing high amount of *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Scenedesmus obliquus* was thrown into the pools where *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* were grown. After a few months, it was noticed that the body weight of the *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* grown in the pond increased noticeably.

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Bo'riyev Sulaymon Bo'riyevich, Yuldoshov Laziz Tolibovich. Xodjiyeva Mayram Samadovna. WATER ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IN FISH FARMING OF THE BUKHARA REGION, AS WELL AS MEASURES TO SOLVE THEM.	76
Esanov H.Q., Hamroyev D., Fayzulloev Sh. JANUBI-G'ARBIY QIZILQUM FLORASINING ZAMONAVIY SHAKLLANISH QONUNIYATLARI	79
Pardayev Sh., Bozorova D. OQOVA SUVLARINI GIDROBIONTLAR YORDAMIDA TOZALASHNING SAMARADORLIGI	82
Norboeva Umida Toshtemirovna, Hamroqulova Nargiza Komilovna. SOYA NAVLARI BIOEKOFIZIOLOGIK XUSUSIYA TLARINING ILMIIY-NAZARIY JIHATLARI	87
Ярашов Кувондик Сафарович. ЎСИМЛИК ҚОПЛАМИ ЎЗГАРИШИ ВА ЧЎЛЛАНИШ ЎЧОҚЛАРИНИ АНИҚЛАШДА ЎСИМЛИКЛАР ВЕГЕТАЦИОН ИНДЕКСЛАРИ КАРТАСИ (NDVI) ДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ	90
X.Juraqulov, Z.Normamatov, E.Xoijiyev. GLOBAL IQLIM O'ZGARISHI VA CHO'LLANISH MUAMMOLARI	95
Boltayeva Zarina Azamatovna. BUXORO VOHASI SHAROITIDA G'O'ZANING O'SISH VA RIVOJLANISHIGA NOQULAY EKOLOGIK OMILLARNING TA'SIRI	103
Atoyeva Ruxsora Odilovna, Komilova Aziza Asror qizi. BUXORO VILOYATI SHAROITIDA MOSH NAVLARINI MAHALLIYLASHTIRISH	107
Doniyorov Boymurod Normurotovich. BUXORO VOHASIDA REMIZ CORONATUS (SEVERTZOV, 1873) NING BIOLOGIYASIGA DOIR MA'LUMOTLAR.....	108
Muratova Gulsara Saidovna. IQLIMNI MO'TADILLASHTIRISHDA MANZARALI DARAXTLARNING AHAMIYATI VA TURAR JOYLARNI KO'KALAMZORLASHTIRISH.....	110
Назарова Фируза Ахмеджановна. ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ КЛИМАТА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ.	113
Atoyeva Ruxsora Odilovna, Abdullayeva Yulduz, Atoyeva Dilsora. MOSH NAVLARIDA STIMULYATORLARNI QO'LLASHNING AHAMIYATI	116

III. Чўл-воха ландшафтлари ва уларни оқилона ташкил этишнинг географик

асослари.....	119
Латыпова Закира Бадретдиновна. ПОЛУПУСТЫНИ И ПУСТЫНИ РОССИИ: ОСОБЕННОСТИ И СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ.....	119
Шарапов Денис Вячеславович. РОЛЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ КЛИМАТА В КОЛЛАПСЕ БАКТРИЙСКО-МАРГИАНСКОЙ ОАЗИСНОЙ ЦИВИЛИЗАЦИИ БРОНЗОВОГО ВЕКА	122
Svinin Anton Olegovich. AMPHIBIANS FROM ARID ECOSYSTEMS OF TAJIKISTAN: HISTORICAL AND NEW RECORDS OF DESERT SURVIVORS	125
Рафиков Вахоб Асомович. ЭКСТЕРНАЛИИ ПУСТЫННЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНО-ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ	128
Norboeva Umida Toshtemirovna, Idiyeva Umida Akbarovna. O'ZBEKISTON CHO'L MINTAQASI EKOTIZIMLARINING GEOEKOLOGIK MUAMMOLARI	131
Qurbonov Pahlavon Rustamovich. TEKISLIK MINTAQASI SHAHARLARI VA ULARNING IQLIM O'ZGARISHI SHAROITIDA RIVOJLANISHI	134
Ходжиматов А.Н., Боймуротов С.М., Қувватов Ш.Н. АРИД МИНТАҚА ВОҲА ВА ЧЎЛ ЭКОТИЗИМЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗARO ТАЪСИР МОҲИЯТИ.....	138
Расулов Анвар Баходирович. ЛОКАЛ ҲУДУДЛАР БАРҚАРОР РИВОЖЛАНИШНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ МАСАЛАЛАРИ ХУСУСИДА	141
Алламуратов М.О. ОРОЛ ДЕНГИЗИНИНГ ҚУРИГАН ҲУДУДЛАРИДА ЯШИЛ ЎРМОН БАРПО ЭТИШНИНГ ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ	151
Тошбоев Зафаржон Махрамқулович, Сунатов Ҳасан. ИҚЛИМ ЎЗГАРИШИ ВА УНГА МОСЛАШУВ.....	153
Mirzoyeva Istat Elmurodovna, Nematov Anvar Nusratovich. O'RTACHO'L VOHA LANDSHAFTLARINI SAMARALI TASHKIL QILISHNING GEOGRAFIK JIHATLARI	157
A.N.Nematov, D.D.Qalandarova. BUXORO VILOYATI GEOEKOLOGIK VAZIYATINING ANTROPOGEN OMILLAR TA'SIRIDA KESKINLASHUVI.....	160