



SPECIES OF POISONOUS SNAKES FOUND IN UZBEKISTAN

Khaqberdiyeva Shoira Tursunaliyeva

Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogical Sciences (PhD)

Termez State Pedagogical Institute

Senior Lecturer, Department of "Chemistry-Biology"

E-mail: xaqberdiyevashoira81@gmail.com

Makhmadiyeva Marjona Abdulla qizi

Termez State Pedagogical Institute

2nd year student of Biology education

E-mail: marjonamaxmadiyeva0@gmail.com

Annotation: This article proviges information about poisonous snakes found in Uzbekistan. The biological characteristics of snakes, their habitat, level of toxicity and impact on human health are analyzed. Also, frist aid methods and preventive measures in casre of snake bites are described. The article also discusses the role of poisonous snakes in the local ecosystem, their protection, and their relationship with humans. This study provides scientific and practical information about snakes and helos to understand their importance in nature.

Key words: Poisonous snakes in Uzbekistan, types of snakes, habitat of poisonous snakes, snake bite, snake venom, natural environment and snakes, cases of snake bites in Uzbekistan, frist aid, ecosystem and snakes, biological characteristics of snakes, wheel snake, shield beak.

O‘ZBEKISTONDA UCHRAYDIGAN ZAHARLI ILON TURLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O‘zbekistonda uchraydigan zaharli ilonlar haqida ma’lumot beriladi. Ilonlarning biologik xususiyatlari, yashash muhuti, zaharlik darajasi va inson salomatligiga ta’siri tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek ilon chaqishi holatlarida birinchi yordam ko’rsatish usullari va oldini olish choralari bayon etiladi. Maqolada mahalliy ekotizimda zaharli ilonlarning o’rni ularning muhofazasi va inson bilan munosabatlari haqida ham fikr yuritiladi. Mazkur tadqiqot ilonlar haqida ilmiy va amaliy ma’lumot barib, ularning tabiatdagi ahamiyatini tushunishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: O‘zbekistondagi zaharli ilonlar, ilon turlari, yasgash muhiti, ilon chaqishi, ilon zahari, tabiiy muhit, ilon chaqish holatlari, birinchi yordam, ekotizim, biologik xususiyatlari, charx ilon, qalqon tumshuq,

Introduction: About 20 species of snakes are distributed in Uzbekistan, of which the common viper, the steppe black viper, the scaly viper, the scaly viper, the scaly viper, and the black viper are poisonous. The number of species is decreasing.



16 species of snakes are included in the Red Book of the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Snakes have a unique body structure and are animals that can reach a size of 20 cm to 10 m. About 2,700 species are known. The body is elongated in length with varying thickness, the tail is always larger than the body. It has no legs.

Main part: Central Asian cobra. It is considered one of the largest venomous snakes in Uzbekistan. Its body length is 125 cm, its tail is up to 45 cm. Its color varies from body color to orange, brown or black. In Uzbekistan, the cobra is relatively common only in Bobotog, in the foothills of the Hissar ridge and in the Surkhandarya valley. It is somewhat less common in the Karshi steppe, and even less common in the Zarafshan and Nurota ridges.

Steppe venomous black viper (gadyuka). A small viper is found along the Syrdarya River. Its body length is up to 55 cm, its tail is short, 4-6 cm. Its body is brownish-gray with dark spots along the dorsal fin.

In the republic, it is found in the Chirchik valley from Khojaket to Chinaz, in the Syrdarya valley, and in the mountains of the Chatkal ridge. It lives more often on the banks of lakes in river oases, where sedge and salt grass grow abundantly, in the margins of rice fields. It lives in rodent burrows. It is rarely found in the deciduous forest zone in the mountains.

Charkh snake (efa peschannaya). The charkh snake is not very large. Its body length is 86 cm, and its tail is short, up to 7.5 cm. Its body is brownish-gray or sandy. In Uzbekistan, the charkh snake is distributed in the vicinity of Termez and along the Karasuv and Surkhandarya valleys to the foothills of Shorchi and Bobotog.

This snake lives mainly in clay and sandy deserts, river oases, ravines in the ari, and old ruins. Sometimes it lives on dry slopes.

Kalkantumshuq snake (shitomordnik). The kalkantumshuq viper lives in the mountains of Tashkent and Samarkand regions and in the plains of Karakalpakstan. This is the only rattlesnake widespread in the Republic. Its body length is up to 68 cm, with a short tail of 4-8 cm. It has dark transverse spots on its body.

The kalkantumshuq's typical habitat is in the north, in soil and sandy deserts. In the south, it is found in high mountain spruce forests and along rock piles to alpine meadows.

The kolvor viper: This snake is quite large, its thickness is as thick as a human wrist. Its body length is about 160 cm, and its tail is no more than 20 cm. The heaviest snake, the kolvor viper, weighs about 3 kg. Its color is light or dark gray, yellowish or brownish. In Uzbekistan, it is found in the foothills of the Nurota, Zarafshontizma mountains, the Kokhitang and Hisar ranges. This snake is much more common than the cobra. It is often found in villages and foothill gardens, near



springs, among rock piles in the mountains. The poison of the Central Asian cobra, black viper and garter snake mainly affects the respiratory centers, while the poison of the river snake and shield-nosed viper affects the cardiovascular system. If a poisonous snake bites, the wound is squeezed out by hand or sucked out with the mouth. The venom of the snake is partially neutralized by saliva and a person can never be poisoned through the mouth. After that, a bandage or cotton wool soaked in potassium permanganate, vinegar or soda water should be applied. Sometimes snake skin is used in the leather industry. Their venom is widely used in medicine. Poisonous snakes are an important part of the local ecosystem. It feeds mainly on rodents, insects and other small animals, controlling their population.

At the same time, it serves as a source of food for birds of prey and large reptiles. The destruction of the natural habitat of snakes, the expansion of agricultural land and human activities are reducing their numbers. The following conservation measures should be taken: Protecting the natural areas where snakes live, preventing illegal hunting and selling of snakes. In general, poisonous snakes play an important role in maintaining the balance of the ecosystem. Protecting them and interacting with them properly is of great importance in preserving the natural environment.

Conclusion. Venomous snakes in Uzbekistan are an integral part of the local ecosystem, and they play an important role in maintaining the natural balance. However, due to human misconceptions and habitat destruction, their number is decreasing. Precautions should be taken to avoid snakebites. Especially the population living in areas where there are many snakes should take measures. They need to know how to provide first aid themselves. Even when bitten by highly venomous snakes, they need to learn a lot of measures. It is important to understand their biological significance and pay attention to their protection. Therefore, increasing the population's knowledge about snakes and their proper management is of great importance in maintaining the stability of the natural environment.

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