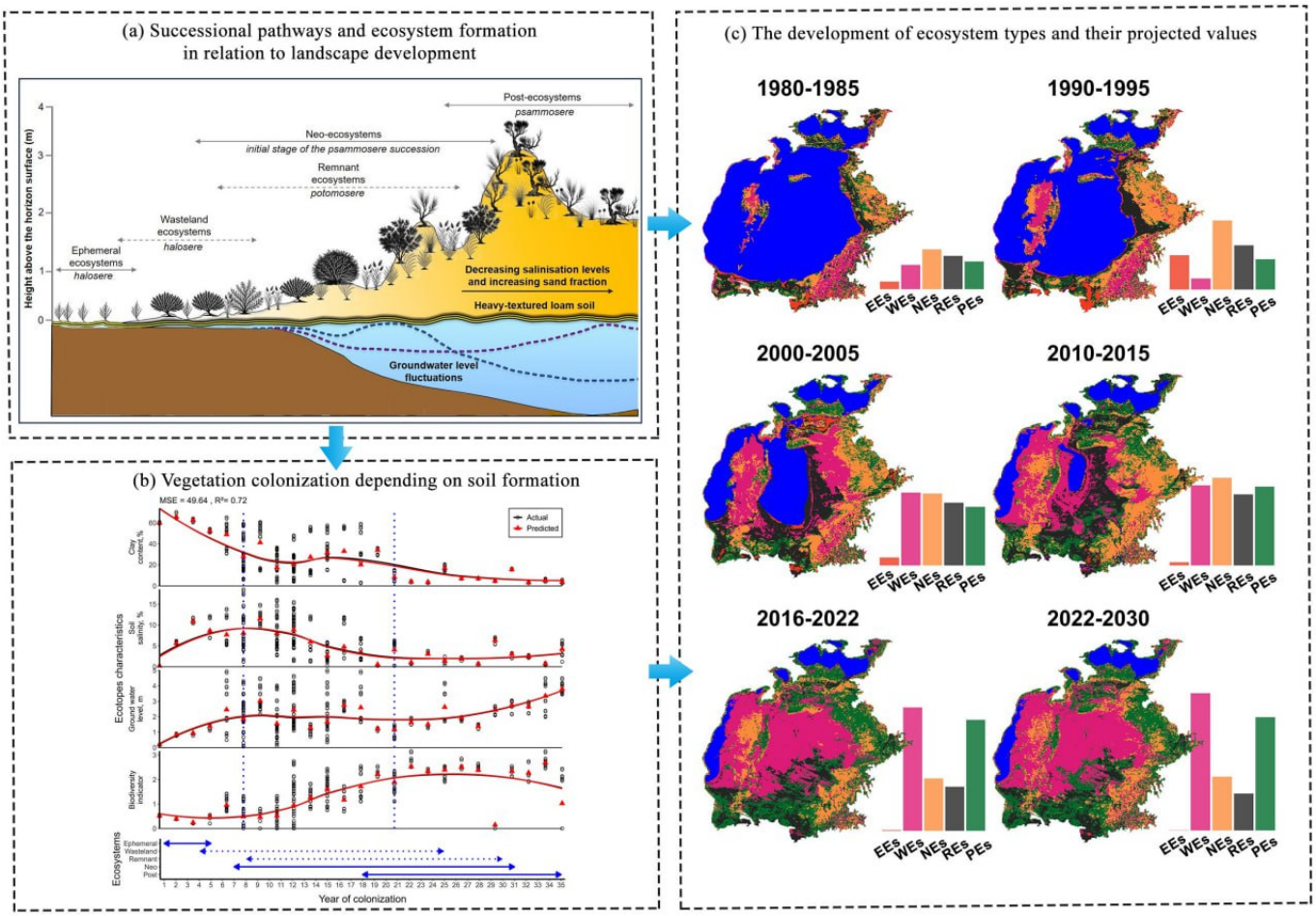
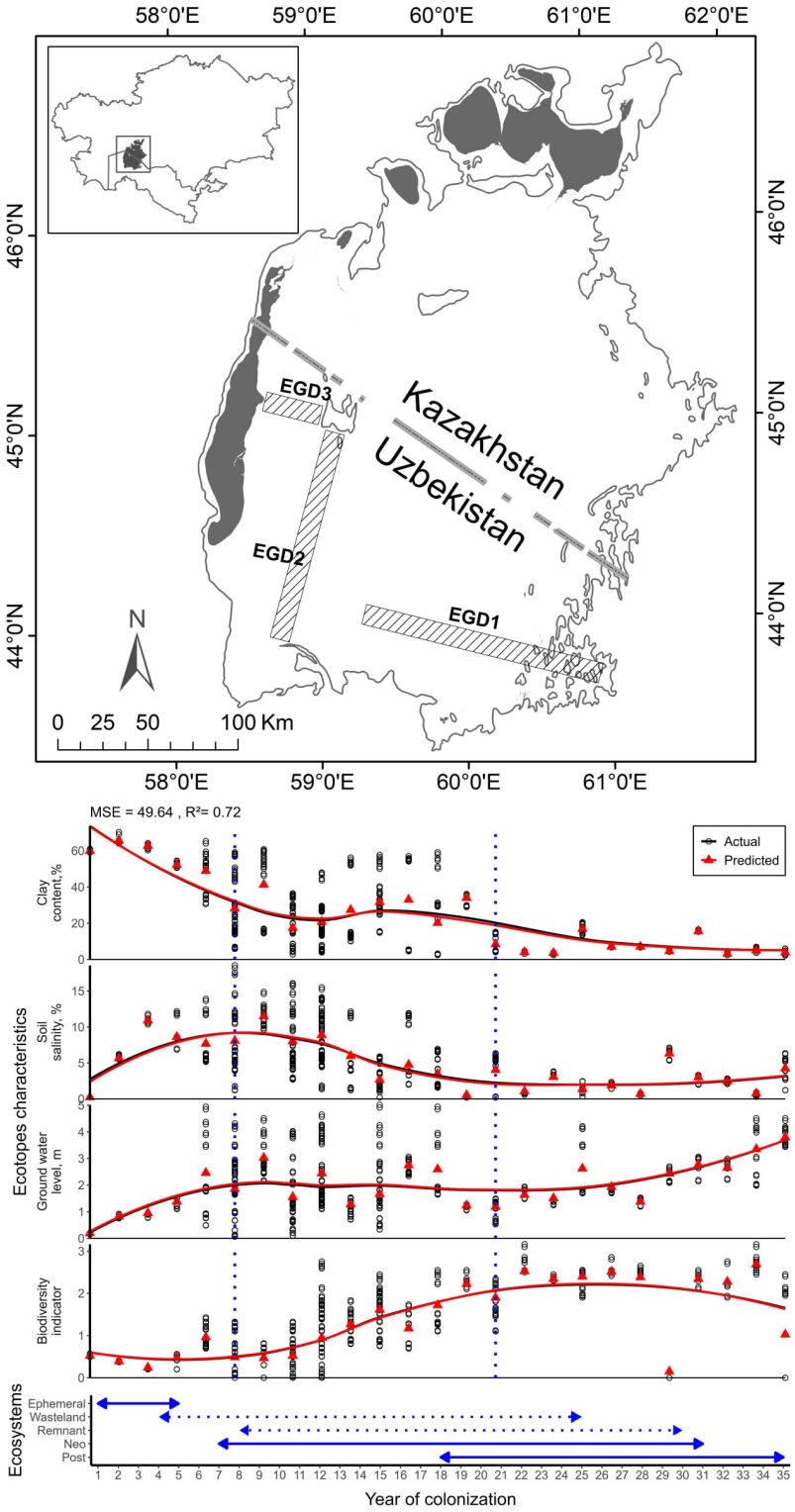
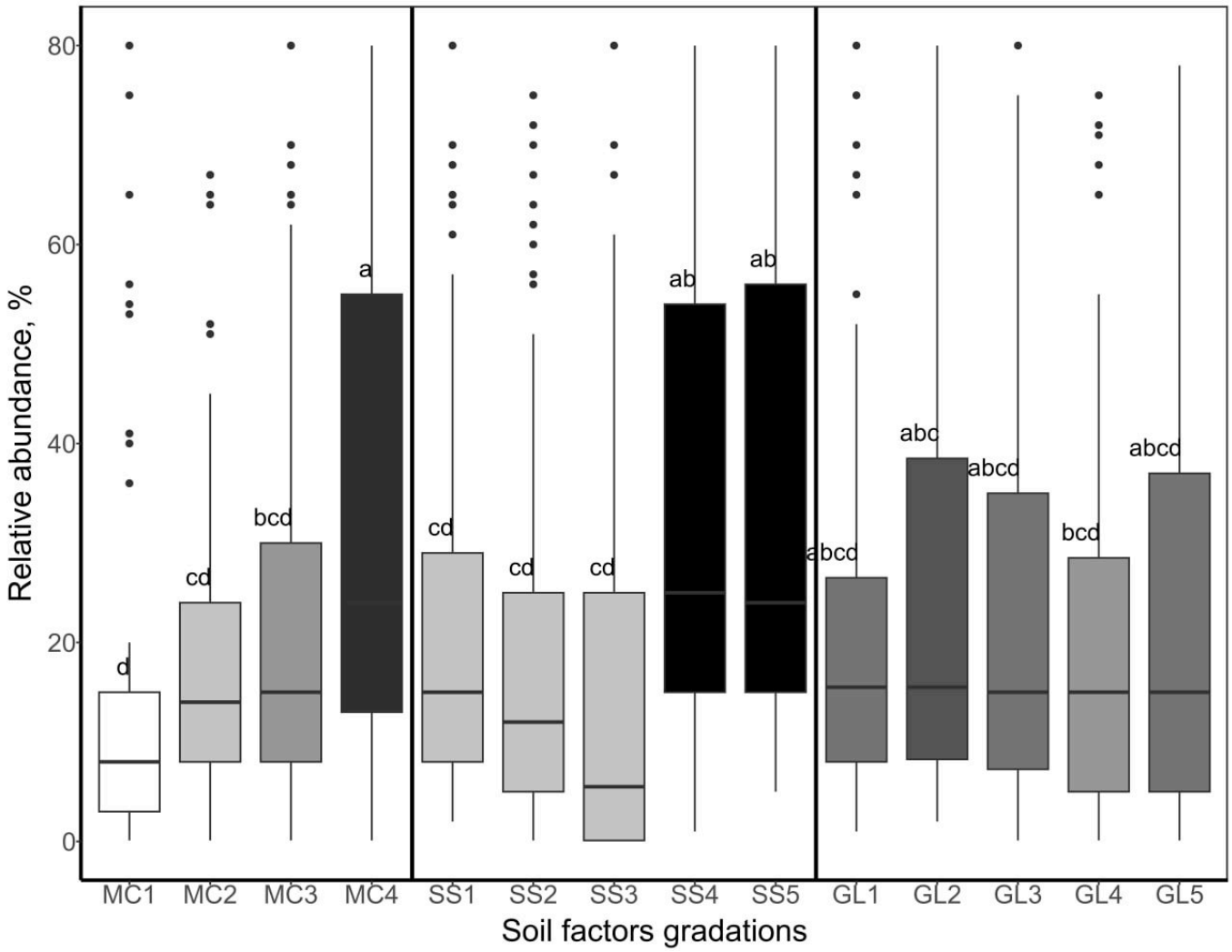
35 yillik tadqiqot asosida tahlil: Orol fojiasi oqibatlarining ekologik jihatdan o‘rganilishida muhim bosqich

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Botanika instituti olimlari tomonidan Orol dengizi qurigan tubidagi ekologik restavratsiya jarayonlariga oid ko‘p yillik kuzatuvlar asosida tayyorlangan fundamental tadqiqot natijalari dunyoning nufuzli ilmiy jurnali — Ecological Indicators (CiteScore 13.3, Q1, 2024) jurnalida “Vegetation colonization and biodiversity dynamics on the exposed Aral Sea bed: A 35 years investigation” sarlavhasi ostida chop etildi va Orol fojiasi oqibatlarining ekologik jihatdan o‘rganilishida muhim bosqich bo‘ldi (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1470160X25007198).




58°0'E
59°0'E
60°0'E
61°0'E
62°0'E
46°0'N
45°0'N
44°0'N
EGD3
EGD2
EGD1
Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan
N
0 25 50 100 Km
MSE = 49.64 , R²= 0.72
Actual
Predicted
Clay content, %
Soil salinity, %
Ground water level, m
Biodiversity indicator
Ecotopes characteristics
Ecosystems
Ephemeral
Wasteland
Remnant
Neo
Post
Year of colonization



Ushbu fundamental tadqiqotda mualliflar tomonidan Orol dengizining qurigan tubida shakllanayotgan turg‘un o‘simlik jamoalari va ekotizimlarning 35 yillik dinamikasi o‘rganildi. Xalqaro IUCN tashkiloti ekotizimlarining Qizil ro‘yxatida “Inqirozga uchragan” deya ta’riflangan Orol dengizining qurigan tubiga botanik olimlar dinamik zamonaviy rivojlanuvchi tizim sifatida baho berib, unda 5 ta asosiy ekotizim turlarini (ephemeral ecosystems, wasteland ecosystems, post-ecosystems, remnant ecosystems, and neo-ecosystems) ajratishdi. Olimlar 30 dan ortiq dominant o‘simlik turlari landshaft interferensiyasi hodisasiga ko‘ra almashinish qonuniyatlarini aniqlab, ularni tuproqning mexanik tarkibi, sho‘rlanish darajasi va grunt suvlari chuqurligi bilan bog‘liq holda tahlil qildilar. Tadqiqot davomida 65 ta ekotop shakllanganligi qayd etilib, ekologik mezonlarga asoslangan o‘ziga xos klassifikatsion shkala ishlab chiqildi, ekotizimlarning rivojlanishi bashorat etildi.