

HERPETOFAUNA OF DEKHKANABAD FORESTRY

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ABSTRACT:

This article provides brief information about the herpetofauna of Dehkanabad forestry of Dehkanabad district of Kashkadarya region. The herpetofauna of Dehkanabad district has not been studied at the scientific level so far. Our data were collected in the spring and summer of 2018.

KEYWORDS: herpetofauna, scientific level, flora, fauna, relief, climate.

INTRODUCTION:

Dehkanabad region is located in the southeast of the Kashkadarya region. The total area is 4104 sq. km. with a total length of 197 km, from the south-west it borders on the Republic of Turkmenistan, on the south side with the Surkhandarya region, on the east side with the Republic of Tajikistan and on the north side with the districts of Kamashi, Guzor, Nishon of the Kashkadarya region. Dehkanabad region differs in its geographical location, relief, climate, flora and fauna. The flora and fauna of this area is subject to conservation and rational use. In 1969, a forestry was created on the territory of adyrs, foothills and mountainous areas with a length of 1,093.83 sq. km. Forestry consists of 6 departments.

Boshcharbog forestry department (256.57 sq. Km), Tortkul forestry department (163.44 sq. Km.), Sargaot forest department (182.44 sq. Km.), Ok bosh forestry department (180.96 sq. Km.)), Konsoy forestry department (159.82 sq. Km.), Oybek forestry department (151.5 sq. Km.). The biogeocenosis of the Dehkanabad forestry differs from the adjacent areas (Razhabov, 2015).

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS:

When studying the herpetofauna of 6 departments of the Dehkanabad forestry, generally accepted methods of field observations were used. For research, 10 arrays were selected. Were studied from the Boshcharbog department - massifs: Boshchorbog and Okravot; from Turtkul department - Dovkamar massif; from the Sargayot department - the Changarok and Sargayot massifs; from Okbosh department - massifs: Torgopchagai and Boztepa; from the Konsoy department - an array: Khojaipak from the Oybek department - the blocks: Okkishlok and Chalamazor. The total area of the above mentioned massifs is 413.7 sq. Km.

RESULTS:

As a result of the research of the Dehkanabad forestry, 37 species of reptiles were encountered, of which 6 species are scarce, 4 species included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2009) and 2 species included in the CITES list (Table 1).

Table 1. Conservation statuses of the Red Data Book reptiles of the Dehkanabad forestry

№	View	Categories			
		KK Uz (2009)	IUCN (2013)	CITES	CMS
Reptiles					
1	Central Asian turtle <i>Testudo (Agrionemys) horsfieldii</i> (Gray, 1844)	-	VU A2d	II	-
2	Gray monitor lizard (desert) <i>Varanus griseus</i> (Daudin, 1803)	2(VU:P)		I	-
3	Striped wolftooth <i>Lycodon striatus bicolor</i> (Nikolsky, 1903)	2(VU:R)	-	-	-
4	Afghan litorinh <i>Lythorhynchus ridgewayi</i> Boulenger, 188	2(VU:R)		-	-
5	Central Asian cobra <i>Naja oxiana</i> (Eichw 1831)	3(NT)	DD	II	-
6	Oriental boa <i>Eryx tataricus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	-	-	II	-

A table was compiled for the reptiles of the study area, a systematic review, habitat, population density was given, and an assessment of ecology and distribution was given (Table 2).

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, we can say that the herpetofauna of the Dekhkanabad forestry is represented by 37 species of reptiles, which is 97% of the total number of reptiles of the Kashkadarya region [Karpenko V.P.] some types of reptiles.

The data given in Table 2 show a decrease in the occurrence of some species of reptiles in this forestry.

REFERENCES

- 1) Reptiles. // Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan II volume animals. - Toshkent: Chinor ENK, 2009. - pp. 114-125.
- 2) Karpenko V., P. Reptiles // Ecology of vertebrate animals of the Karshi steppe. - Tashkent: Fan, 1967. -- S. 129-152.

Table 2. Population density of reptiles in the studied massifs of the Dehkanabad forestry per 1 sq. km. and km. (the area of the studied massifs and the height located above sea level).

№	Вид	Boztepa array 38° 5'17,98 N 66° 28'32,71 E 1100-1250m 44,2kv.km	Torgochagai massif 38° 8'24,14 N 66° 36'28,23 E 1300-1700m 53.kv.km	Khozhaipak array 38° 14'38,51 N 66° 22'43,20 E 900-1000m 41,2 kv.km	Dovkamar massif 38° 24'22,61 N 66° 32'6,93 E 800-1000m 36,4 kv.km	Changarok massif 38° 37'0,68 N 66° 33'35,26 E 800-1200m 40,4 kv.km	Sargayot massif 38° 33'34,39 N 66° 41'55,35 E 1000-1200m 46,1 kv.km	Okravot massif 38° 15'14,97 N 66° 43'12,96 E 1700-2300m 40,8 kv.km	Boshchorbog massif 38° 26'34,37 N 67° 1'14,27 E 1800-2000m 31,3 kv.km	Okkshlok massif 38° 37'20,56 N 67° 4'51,97 E 1700-2300m 38,5 kv.km	Chalamazor massif 38° 42'19,41 N 67° 12'19,13 E 2200-2600m 31,8 kv.km	total area 413,7 kv.km
1	Central Asian [steppe] turtle <i>Agrionemys (Testudo) horsfieldii</i> (Gray, 1844)	4	2	6	6	6	4	2	3	1	-	35
2	Takyr roundhead <i>Phrynocephalus helioscopus</i> (Pallas, 1771)	5	4	7	8	7	7	4	5	5	4	56
3	Sandy roundhead <i>Phrynocephalus interscapularis</i> (Lichtenstein, 1856)	4	5	6	6	4	7	4	4	6	3	49
4	Long-eared roundhead <i>Phrynocephalus mystaceus</i> (Pallas, 1776)	4	3	4	4	2	3	3	4	-	-	24
5	Himalayan stellion (Laudakia) <i>Stellio himalayanus</i> (Steindachner, 1867)	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	23
6	Turkestan stellion (Laudakia) <i>Stellio lehmanni</i> (Nikolsky, 1896)	3	4	5	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	30
7	Steppe agama <i>Trapelus sanguinolentus</i> (Pallas, 1814)	6	6	7	8	5	6	6	7	5	5	61
8	<i>Pseudopus apodus</i> (Pallas, 1775)	5	5	6	7	7	6	8	6	5	5	53
9	Crested Gecko <i>Gecko Eversmanni</i> Crossobamon <i>eversmanni</i> (Wiegmann, 1834)	2	3	2	4	3	1	2	1	-	-	18
10	Caspian gecko <i>Cyrtopodion caspius</i> (Eichwald, 1831)	4	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	27
11	Turkestan bare-toed gecko <i>Cyrtopodion fedtschenkoi</i> (Strauch, 1887)	5	6	5	5	5	6	7	4	4	4	45
12	Skink gecko <i>Teratoscincus scincus</i> (Schlegel, 1858)	6	5	6	6	7	5	5	6	5	5	55
13	Multicolored lizard, <i>Eremias arguta</i> (Pallas, 1773)	3	4	4	-	3	2	5	3	2	-	24
14	Mesh lizard <i>Eremias grammica</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	6	5	6	6	7	6	7	4	3	3	53
15	Middle lizard <i>Eremias intermedia</i> (Strauch, 1976)	5	5	6	7	5	6	7	4	3	2	50
16	Ruled lizard <i>Eremias lineolata</i> (Nikolsky, 1896)	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	3	2	2	46
17	Swift FMD <i>Eremias velox</i> (Pallas, 1771)	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	48
18	Desert Eye of <i>Ablepharus deserti</i> (Strauch, 1868)	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	34
19	Alai goggaz <i>Asyblepharus alaicus</i> (Elpatjewsky, 1901)	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	28
20	Asiatic goggle <i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	4	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	2	31
21	Long-legged skink, <i>Eumeces schneideri</i> (Daudin, 1802)	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	33
22	Gray monitor lizard, (desert) <i>Varanus griseus</i> (Daudin, 1803)	1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	-	-	19
23	Eastern Boa <i>Eryx tataricus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	17
24	<i>Coluber karelini</i> (Brandt, 1838)	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	12
25	<i>Coluber ravergieri</i> (Menetries, 1832)	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	-	-	22
26	Red-striped snake <i>Coluber rhodorhachis</i> (Jan, 1865)	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	-	-	25
27	<i>Elaphe dione</i> patterned snake (Pallas, 1773)	4	4	3	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	23
28	Cross-striped wolftooth <i>Lycodon striatus</i> (Shaw, 1802)	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	-	11
29	Afghan litorinch <i>Lythorhynchus ridgewayi</i> (Boulenger, 1887)	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	9

30	Water snake <i>Natrix tessellata</i> (Laurenti, 1768)	-	0,15	-	-	0,3	0,4	0,2	0,3	-	-	1,35
31	<i>Psammophis lineolatus</i> snake arrow (Brandt, 1838)	1	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	26
32	Scaly snake <i>Spalerosophis diadema</i> (Schlegel, 1837)	3	3	3	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	25
33	Shitomordnik ordinary, Shitomordnik Palace <i>Gloydius (Agkistrodon) halys</i> (Pallas, 1776)	4	6	6	4	4	5	6	4	3	3	42
34	Central Asian cobra <i>Naja oxiana</i> (Eichwald, 1831)	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	21
35	Blind-snake <i>Typhlops vermicularis</i> Merrem, (1820)	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	-	25
36	Sandy Efa. <i>Echis multisquamatus</i> (Cherlin, 1981)	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	12
37	Central Asian gyurza <i>Vipera (Macrovipera) lebetina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	-	20