

**NATURAL TOURIST RESOURCES OF KHATIRCHI
DISTRICT OF NAVOI REGION****Ziyadullayeva Sevara Begali kizi**

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Abstract: Navoi region is one of the regions with great tourist potential, but it is not fully utilized. The area has ecological, geological, historical, archaeological, architectural, recreational, health, gastronomic, and monumental tourist resources. In particular, we will analyze the possibilities of attracting tourists to the natural resources of the Khatirchi district of the region.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Navoi region, Khatirchi district, Angidon village, Sangijuman village, Shaldiraq village.

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license**Introduction**

Navoi region is one region with great tourist potential like other regions, but they are not fully utilized. The region has ecological, geological, historical, archaeological, architectural, recreational, health, gastronomic, and monumental tourist resources. Nurota district has 34 archaeological monuments (19 ancient hills, 5 valleys, and 10 rock paintings), 10 architectural monuments (10 ancient mosques, 4 of which were built before the 20th century), and 3 monumental art monuments.

Scientific research is being carried out on the tourism potential of the Nurota, Khatirchi, and Kyziltepa districts of the Navoi region. In this article, we will analyze the natural resources of Khatirchi district and the possibilities of attracting tourists to these resources.

Khatirchi district is a district in the Navoi region. It was founded on September 29, 1926. The northern part consists of the Nurota mountain range and the slope of the foothills, the southern part includes the valleys of the Okdarya, Karadarya, and partly Zarafshan rivers. The climate is continental, the average annual temperature is 13.5°. Water resources consist of Karadarya, Akdarya, Zarafshan, and several streams. Cattle breeding and grape growing are developed on the sloping plains at the foot of the mountains.

Results and Discussion

Beautiful nature in Angidon village of Khatirchi district. The word "Angidon" means a device that holds water. Noah's ark is said to have anchored at the top of Mount Langar. That is why this land is called "Angidon". Angidon village is located 50-60 km from the center of Khatirchi district. Angidon is a village with great potential for tourism development in the Navoi region. The nature of the village is diverse and colorful mountains and hills, there are many streams and springs. The village is always green, and its gardens attract tourists with a variety of fruits, especially almonds.

Turning the village into a tourist village is the demand of today's times. The main occupations of the population are cattle breeding, poultry farming, gardening, and handicrafts. The village is famous for its goat's milk worms and almond butter. This village has great opportunities for the development of ecotourism, gastronomic tourism, and ethnographic tourism. In particular, in the houses designed for gastronomic tourism, national dishes, in particular, bread and fat pairs in tandoors, goat's milk butter, and worms can be shown to foreign tourists.

In addition, there is an opportunity to show foreign tourists the process of weaving textiles - spinning threads from natural wool, dyeing them in different colors, weaving various carpets - and even providing them with direct participation in these processes.

Sangijuman natural stone monuments. There is a village Sangijuman in Khatirchi district. This place, with its unique and beautiful nature, attracts tourists and pilgrims with its different-shaped hard rockstones. As soon as the village ends, you will see the hard rocks scattered on the endless hills. Kirlik is the southern tributary of the Nurota mountain range, its length is 70 km, and its width is 9.28 km.

Locals call it White Mountain. In the southern part of White Mountain, there is a rare intrusive rock massif called Sangijumon.

The history of the formation of the Sangijumon Massif has led scientists to put forward different views. Some say that the massif was formed 280 million years ago, as a result of the rise of hot and liquid rocks, while others equate its age to 250 million years. At the same time, it is also noted that during the Paleozoic period, the rocks that rose from the middle of the Tethys Sea created the island in the shape of a crescent.

Among the strange stones of Sangijumon, the most famous is the hard rock, which weighs 250 tons, has a circumference of 20 meters, a diameter of 9 meters, and a height of about 6 meters. The word Sangijumon itself is derived from the Persian language and means "rocking stone". If Sangijumon is raised towards the west, it moves and moves up to 7-10 times.

This giant housing rock is so light that even a 12-14-year-old boy can move it with one hand. Such rare stones of nature are numerous around the world. One of them is located on the outskirts of Buenos Aires in Argentina, the second is in Jerusalem, Israel, and the third is in Sangijuman, Uzbekistan.

Near this stone is the second mysterious stone "Hole Stone", and according to legends, only innocent people can pass through this stone hole. Therefore, this stone has been considered a "stone for measuring sins" for residents for several hundred years. There is a big hole below it, and it is said that

the person who passes through it safely is considered "innocent". At the same time, there are more than 100 rare and unique natural monuments in Sangijumon.

A thousand-year-old fir tree in Angidon. Khatirchi district is distinguished from other regions by its uniqueness. Shaldiraq village in the Angidon neighborhood is famous for its beautiful nature, charming gardens, and old fir trees. The flow of local tourists who come to see this natural wonder with their own eyes is increasing day by day.

The diameter of the juniper trunk is about 12 meters, and the height is 20 meters. The age of this spruce, which is one of the largest coniferous trees in Uzbekistan, has not yet been determined.

Residents say that the fir has been stuck in the ground for more than a thousand years. Pilgrims believe that it is the "Saint Fir Tree" and every year from March 19 to March 24-25 something like smoke appears from the fir tree and a very pleasant smell spreads around.

Scabies spring. Kotir bulak is located 35 km from Khatirchi district of Navoi region. Kotyr bulak is located in the gorge of the mountain from the Langar fortress to the Chuya Darasay, near the peak of Oktov (mountain), which is located north of Khatirchi along the borders of Nurota and Koshrabot.

One of the main reasons for being called Kotir Bulak is because of the source of mineral water from this Kotir Bulak, and the benefit of this mineral water is that it is considered a cure for the skin, cardiovascular system, endocrine system, urinary system, and gastrointestinal diseases.

Effective use of natural resources in tourism includes a number of activities and practices that contribute to environmental conservation and sustainable development of the tourism industry. Some of them include:

- Local Engagement: Promoting tourism with local residents, creating jobs and increasing economic benefits for local communities.
- Restricting access to vulnerable natural areas: setting limits on the number of visitors, carrying out measures to preserve biodiversity and protect unique ecosystems.
- Education and information work: conducting educational events and campaigns to inform tourists about the rules of behavior in nature reserves and protected areas.

Conclusion

The exploration of Khatirchi district's natural resources reveals significant potential for diverse forms of tourism, including ecotourism, gastronomic tourism, and ethnographic tourism. Key attractions such as the unique geological formations in Sangijuman, the historical and cultural significance of Angidon village, and the health-promoting properties of Kotir Bulak's mineral springs position Khatirchi as a promising destination for tourists seeking varied and enriching experiences. Effective utilization of these resources can be achieved through local engagement, sustainable management practices, and educational initiatives, ensuring both environmental conservation and economic benefits for local communities. Further research should focus on developing comprehensive tourism strategies that balance preservation with promotion, facilitating the growth of a sustainable tourism industry in the Navoi region.

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