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## IMPORTANCE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN NATURE PROTECTION

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### Abstract

In the article, innovations and modern technologies show their impact on various areas of our life, including the ease of the work of experts in the field of nature conservation and protection, as well as the transparent development of the field. Technology has become an integral part of the industry and has fundamentally changed the way we work. Through these technologies, the issues of ecological legal responsibility, creating an opportunity to closely study representatives of the animal world were discussed.

**Keywords:** Ecology, Eco-innovation, reserve, technology, amenities, use, aspects

### INTRODUCTION

The role of modern technologies in nature protection is incomparable, technologies have become an integral part of our life and have fundamentally changed the way we communicate, work and live. The influence of technology is present everywhere, and it affects not only our daily work, but also the development of various fields. From the way we consume information to how we connect with others, modern technology has profoundly changed the world.

Technology has become a very fast and integral part of life in the last few decades, which in turn has changed our lives and helped us evolve with it. In order to protect nature, technology has contributed to the development of mankind, to the fact that it is easy to find photos or video images of representatives of flora and fauna in any corner of the world and to get information about them. It is thanks to technology that we know better about nature from the smallest representative to the largest representative.

### THE MAIN PART

Nature protection is a complex of all activities aimed at rational use of nature and its resources, conscious change of nature for the benefit of people, preservation and further enrichment of natural resources and nature in general, its beauty and purity.

Sometimes a small impact on a component of nature can lead to unexpected big changes, especially dangerous changes. Any living creature interacts with the surrounding natural environment, takes what it needs from it, adapts to this environment, and changes in the environment limit its level of survival.

In particular, as a result of anthropogenic influences, the area where people can live expands, the number and volume of natural elements used increases, as a result of which the impact of human pressure on nature increases. In addition to the natural environment, it also created an artificial environment for human living and activity. For example, the development of cities, residential buildings, parks, reservoirs, roads and other productive forces, the development of science and technology, the importance of natural resources, their areas of use, and the forms of their use will also change.

Anthropogenic impact is increasing due to the increase of human influence on nature. Unplanned use of fauna and flora or other causes related to human activities led to the decline or complete disappearance of vertebrates from the end of the 16th century.

In this regard, a number of laws on the protection of nature and its rational use and transmission to future generations have been developed and implemented in the society in the Republic of Uzbekistan. These are "On Nature Protection" (December 9, 1992), "On Water and Water Use" (May 6, 1993), "On Subsoil Resources" (1994 September 23; amended December 12, 2002), "Protection of Atmospheric Air" (December 27, 1996), "On Protection and Use of Plant Life" and "On Protection and Use of Animal World" (1997 December 26), Laws "On State Cadastres" (December 15, 2000), "On Forests" (April 15, 1999), "On Waste" (2000 April 5).

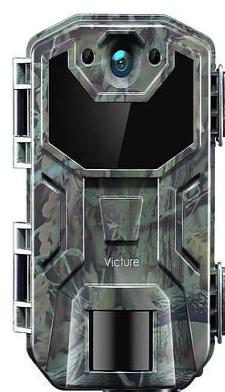
One of the most important processes of attention is the provision of norms related to the protection of nature in articles 50, 54, 55 and 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are the basis of laws.

The role of modern technologies contributing to the further development of the industry is incomparable. In particular, there are legislative provisions aimed at preserving unique nature and protecting plant and animal species in order to convey it to future generations.

In order to preserve natural resources, there are 9 reserves on the territory of our republic, in which any economic activity is prohibited (except for supervised scientific research work). There are state reserves such as Zooming, Chotqol Surkhan, Red-Sand, Baday-Tukay, Zarafshan, Nurota, Kitab, Hisor.

The role of modern technologies in creating comfort in the activities of the reserves and in the closer study of its flora and fauna and the way of life of representatives of the species is incomparable. Among these technologies, we can also give examples of photocopiers(photocopiers), GPS detectors, teplovizers, motion indicator surveillance cameras and several technologies.

In particular, a **digital trace camera** is a type of digital photo or video image camera designed to capture without human intervention with the automatic launch of a motion sensor. A modern digital camera also acts as a camcorder for a trap. It is used by environmentalists and wildlife researchers to capture wildlife images. In some cases, representatives of the fauna are installed in unexplored places for the purpose of closer study



(representatives of birds or representatives of a rare species). Thanks to the design of these devices with protective colors and a high level of autonomy, camera traps can work in standby mode for up to several months, while the most modern ones can transmit video over the mobile Internet or launch notifications, which will notify specialists about what happened.

The **GPS detector**, on the other hand, is very handy in determining the ratio of the position of the specialist to the size of the sea in determining the coordinate points of the area.

This device, in addition to emphasizing the quality of work of the working employee, also shows the traces of his movement and sets the coordinates of the destination areas.

**Thermal durbin** the body of representatives of the animal world, moving through these devices at night, allows you to see at night, depending on the temperature. That is, the total number of animals that cannot be seen at night makes it possible to see the places of movement.



Another such **camera** is a camera activated by movement, as well as a signal sender by face recognition. These cameras have facial recognition features through which it is possible to detect a violation, that is, in places where access is prohibited, the offender and their behavior are photographed and a message is sent to specialists.

## CONCLUSION

Modern technologies play a major role in preserving and protecting the environment. We face the challenges of climate change, depletion of natural resources, and environmental pollution. However, thanks to innovative technologies, we can make a significant contribution to preserving nature and creating a more sustainable future. Thus, modern technology is a powerful tool in preserving and protecting the environment. They allow more effective use in preservation and protection of representatives of rare species. These technologies help us move towards a more sustainable future where nature and people can live in harmony.

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