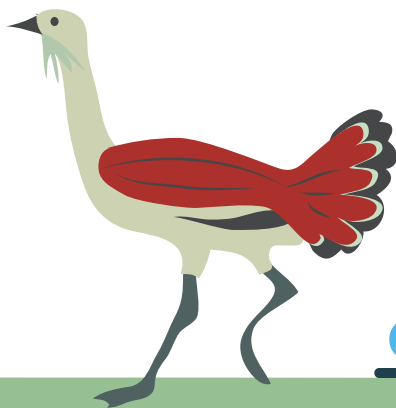
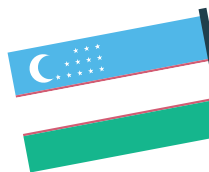


# Red List of UZBEKISTAN



A VISUAL SUMMARY FOR  
YOUTH AND EVERYONE WHO  
WANTS TO HELP PRESERVE  
NATURE'S TREASURES





STATE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
ON ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT



Prepared by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environment ([eco.gov.uz](http://eco.gov.uz)) and Zoi Environment Network ([zoinet.org](http://zoinet.org)) with the support of CEPF ([cepf.net](http://cepf.net)).

Lead authors: Narzullo Oblomuradov, Jahongir Talipov, Bobur Makhmudov

Contributors: Aleksandra Povarich, Dina Adilova, Gulshad Shagiaxmedova, Aleksandra Zaslavskaya, Viktor Novikov

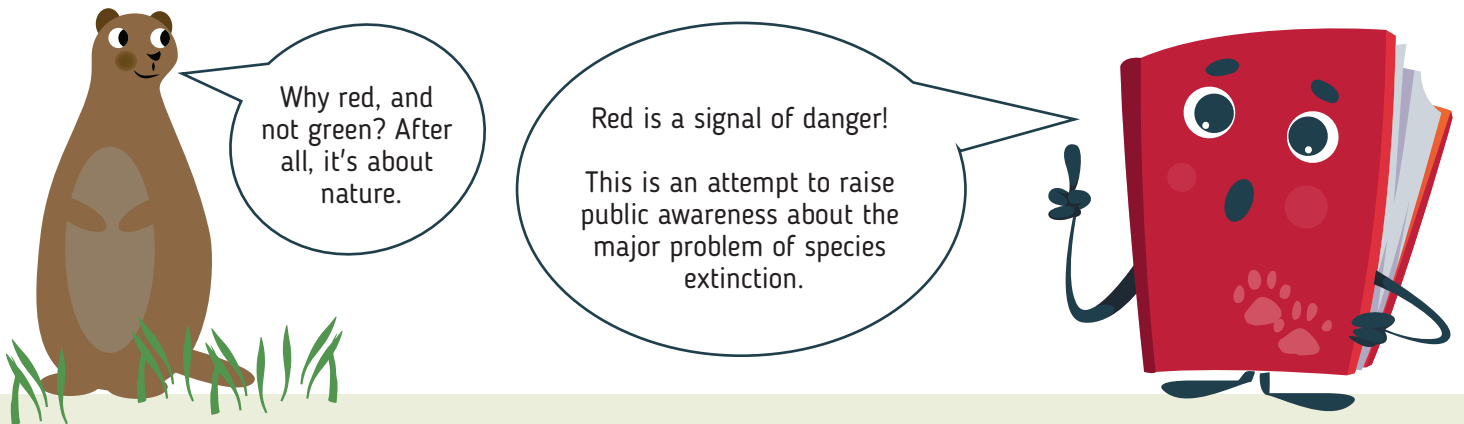
The authors and contributors hope that Uzbekistan's youth, public environmental organizations, schools and colleges, and local authorities will be using this visual summary in their conservation actions and campaigns.

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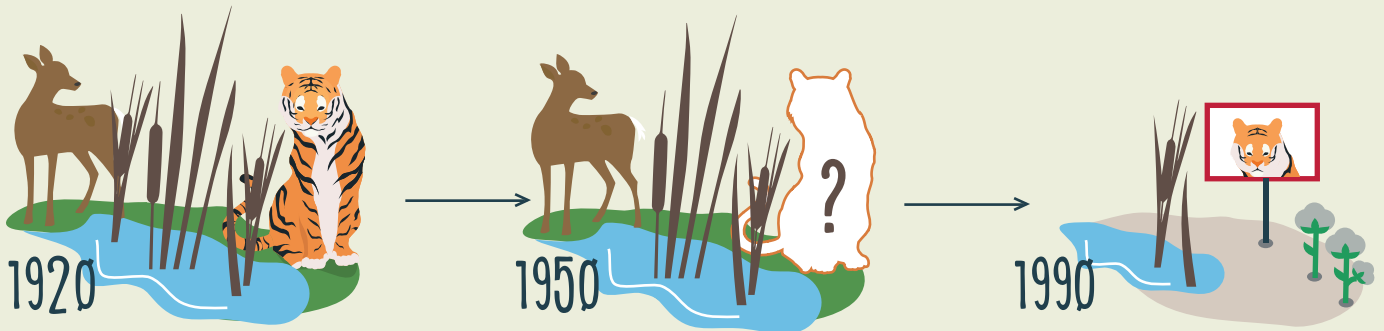
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# WHY WAS THE RED LIST INVENTED?

**The Red List** is a list of rare and endangered species of animals and plants. It was first published by **BY THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN)** in **1963**. The International Red List is continuously updated (<https://www.iucnredlist.org>), and verified by dedicated teams of scientists. Uzbekistan has its own national Red List (called “Red Book”) and participates in the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.



## AN EXAMPLE OF THE CASPIAN TIGER EXTINCTION IN CENTRAL ASIA

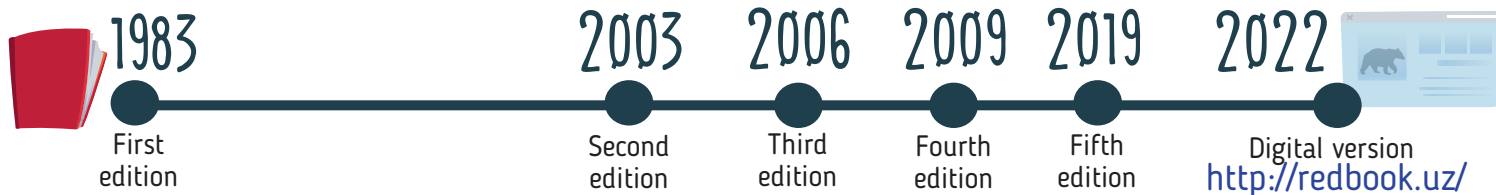


At the beginning of the 20th century, 100 years ago, tigers were common in the floodplain forests and reeds of the Amu Darya and other rivers

Due to hunting and habitat reduction, they were no longer observed by the mid-century

By the end of the century, the Caspian Tigers had gone extinct, while floodplain forests and tugai deer – a former prey species – came under risk.

# Red List of Uzbekistan



MAMMALS: 30 species,  
2 subspecies



FISH: 17 species,  
1 subspecies



PLANTS: 314 species



BIRDS: 52 species



REPTILES:  
21 species



ARTHROPODS: 66 species  
WORMS: 3 species  
MOLLUSCS: 14 species



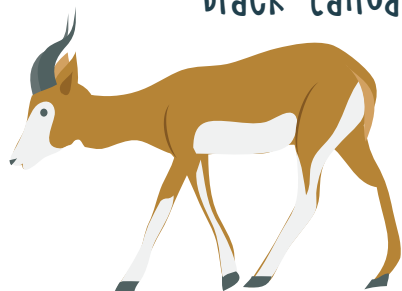
Substantial fines are imposed  
by authorities for capturing  
or killing red-listed  
species of animals  
and plants.



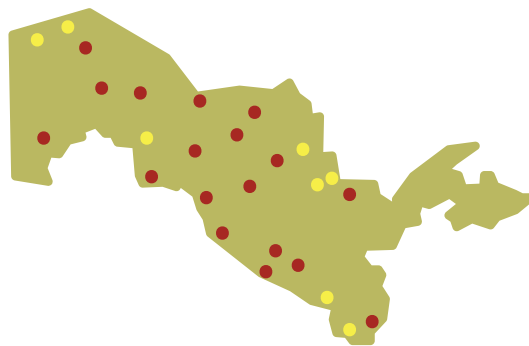
Unique and endangered  
animals and plants are protected  
by nature reserves, national parks,  
wildlife reserves and other types  
of conservation areas. Scientists  
collect seeds and herbaria  
of rare plants and grow them in  
botanical gardens, breed rare  
species of birds and animals  
in nurseries and then release  
them into the wild.

# WHAT DOES THE RED LIST CONTAIN?

BLACK-TAILED GAZELLE



SPECIES APPEARANCE



DISTRIBUTION MAP

VU

SPECIES STATUS

Estimated NUMBER: 4 000



CAUSES AND FACTORS  
AFFECTING SPECIES



Poaching



Drought, severe  
winter

CONSERVATION AND  
BREEDING CENTRES

Bukhara "Jeyran" Nursery,  
Karakul Animal Farm,  
Tashkent Zoo.

CONSERVATION MEASURES



Hunting and  
capturing are  
prohibited



Expansion of  
protected areas

Lifestyle

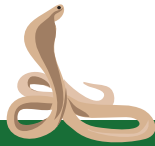
Lives in herds,  
sedentary



# SCIENCE LABELS FOR SPECIES STATUS IN **the Red List**

Species status in the Red List  
of Uzbekistan in 2022

Smileys: what is the species'  
status, how do they feel?



Central Asian cobra

**NT**

Near threatened



It's getting risky!



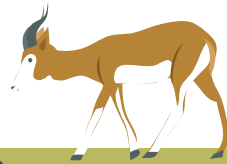
Zegris  
pyrothoe



Vinogradov's  
jerboa



Central Asian  
varan



Black-tailed  
gazelle

**VU**

Vulnerable



Where can I hide?



Menzbir's marmot

**EN**

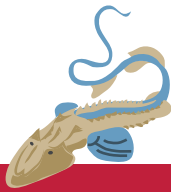
Endangered



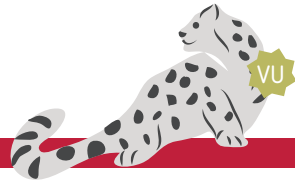
Dangers are everywhere!



Markhor goat



Great Amu Darya  
shovelnose sturgeon



Snow leopard

**CR**

Critically endangered



I may disappear!



Caspian tiger

**EW**

Extinct in the wild,  
but survives in captivity



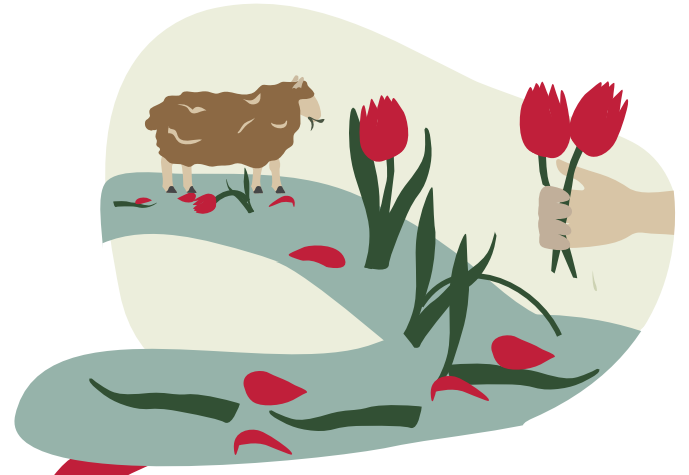
I'm extinct or survive  
only in parks and zoos

**EX**

Extinct

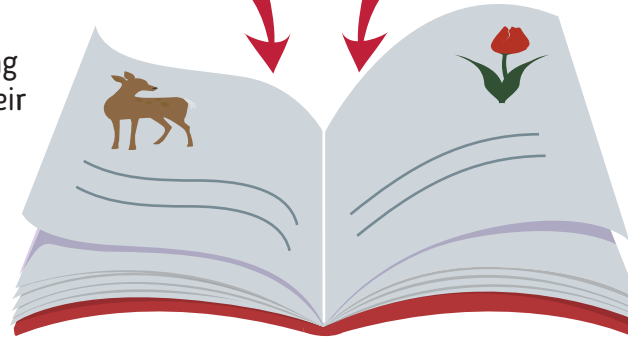
*This is due to the fact that threats to the species or species trends in a country are assessed differently by local scientists from the global or regional situation. Examples of such differences are marked with a star. ⭐ The status of the species may change over time for better or for worse.*

# WHY DO ANIMALS AND PLANTS APPEAR IN THE RED LIST?



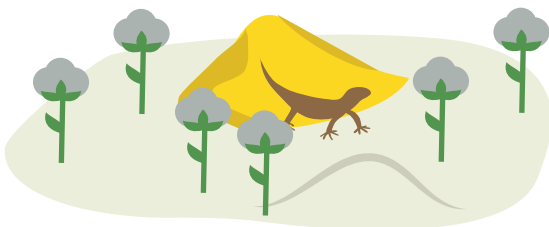
Poaching or excessive capturing of the species can result in their extinction.

Reduction in the area of natural habitats and the impacts of climate change can lead to a decline in species numbers.



Some species of plants are red-listed because they are walked over and eaten by livestock.

Excessive or unregulated collection of beautiful and medical plants may result in species reduction.

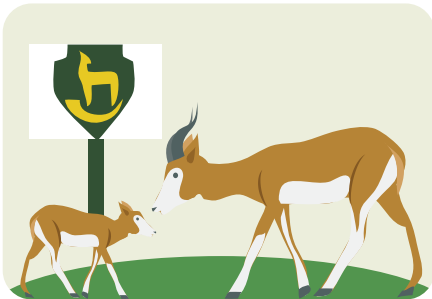
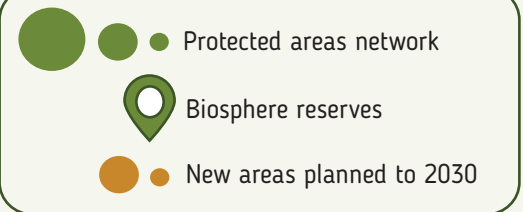


Some animal and plant species are unique. They are called endemics and if threatened, scientists designate them a red-listed status.

# WHAT MEASURES ARE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THE ENDANGERED SPECIES?



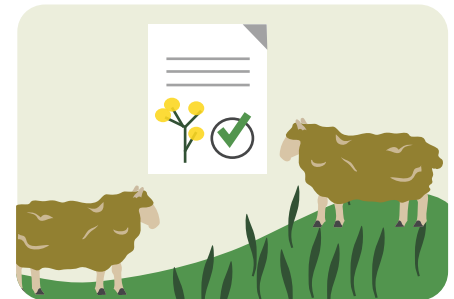
Uzbekistan has established a network of protected areas, which is evolving, and consist of nature reserves, national parks and other protected natural sites. Scientists conduct surveys and rangers ensure sites protection.



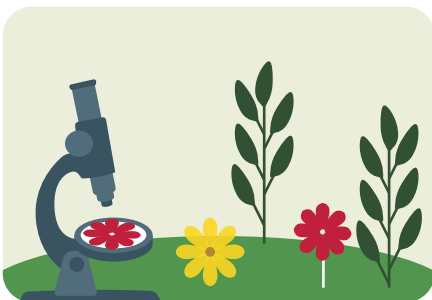
Endangered species are bred in specialized nurseries



Rangers identify and capture violators



Timing and intensity of grazing are regulated, natural resource use is based on permits



Scientific research and environmental monitoring



Laws and standards, fines for non-compliance



Botanical gardens preserve rare plants, manage herbaria and genetic resources



# WHICH MEASURES HELP TO SAVE THE ENDANGERED SPECIES?

## PROBLEMS

AN EXAMPLE OF SNOW LEOPARD

## SOLUTIONS

Snow leopard may be killed or captured in retaliation for attacks on livestock



Predator-proof corrals reduce the risk of attack



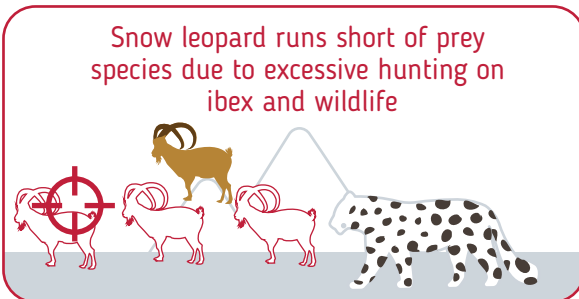
Snow leopard habitat is damaged by overgrazing and deforestation



Reducing loads on pastures and forests help to restore them and preserve snow leopard's habitat



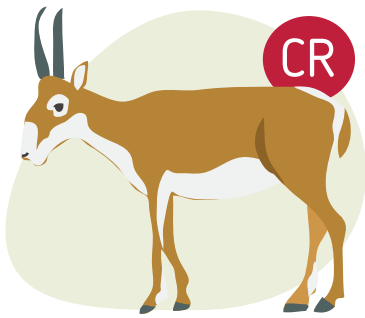
Snow leopard runs short of prey species due to excessive hunting on ibex and wildlife



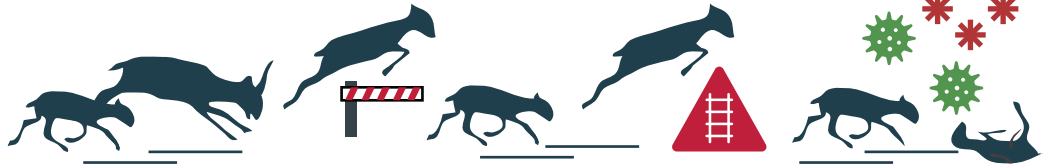
Environmental monitoring, patrolling and crime detection help reduce poaching and improve conservation actions



# HOW CAN MIGRATORY ANIMALS AND BIRDS BE SAVED?



Scientists call species on the move “migratory” and saiga antelope is one of them. In the past more than 1 million saiga antelopes inhabited grasslands of Central Asia, and now this species is critically endangered (CR), at risk of extinction.



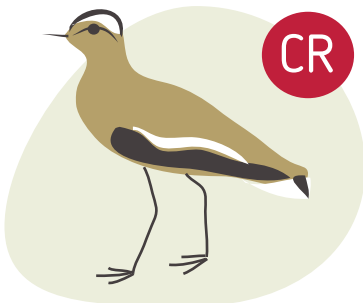
Saigas frequently cross state borders, and in addition to risk from poachers who hunt them for their horns, saigas are threatened by diseases, extreme weather conditions and major barriers on their move, such as fences and highways.



Uzbekistan has established protected areas nearby the Aral Sea to protect the saiga antelope, and is actively cooperating with neighbouring Kazakhstan and international organisations to protect this species.



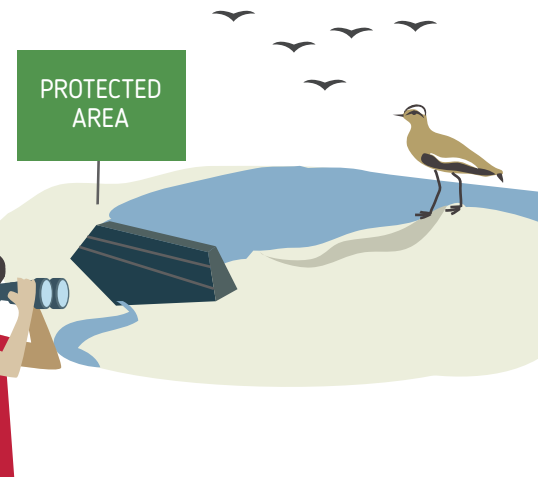
## Did you know migratory birds stop on their way not only at natural sites?



### THE SOCIABLE LAPWING

(*Vanellus gregarius*) is a critically endangered species. In Uzbekistan it can be observed in large numbers at the Talimarjan water reservoir on the border with Turkmenistan.

Scientists and birdwatchers keep regular monitoring of the bird's numbers, and in 2022 a protected area has been established at this site.



# WHAT CAN YOUTH DO TO HELP NATURE?



Read books and watch films about wildlife, take an interest on the issues



Initiate and participate in drawing competitions



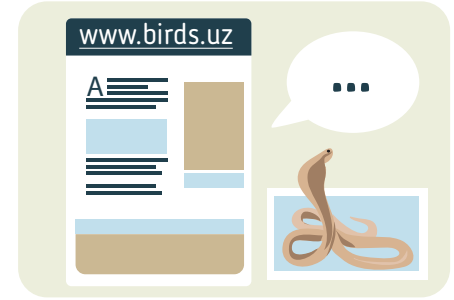
Initiate and participate in environmental actions



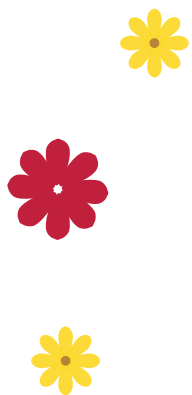
Visit national parks, join nature trips



Organize festivals and shows on endangered species of animals and plants

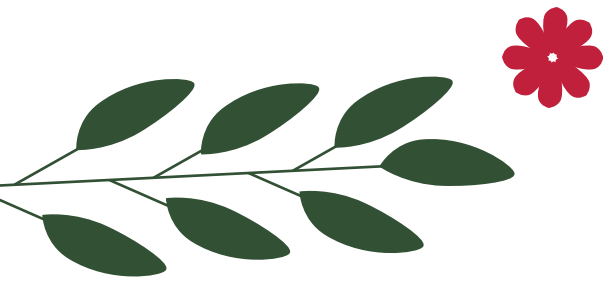


Initiate and develop blogs, write books and stories on endangered nature



THANK YOU FOR  
HELPING US  
TO SURVIVE!





Dear reader(s), it is very important for all of us to draw as much public attention as possible to the protection of our country's unique fauna and flora species.

We must understand and accept that each of us is responsible for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment. Our goal and duty are to conserve a rich biological diversity and natural heritage for future generations.

I believe that by our collective efforts we will succeed in building a world in harmony with nature.

Narzullo Oblomuradov  
Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic  
of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection

Uzbekistan Red List is available online:  
[redbook.uz](http://redbook.uz)

IUCN International Red List:  
[iucnredlist.org](http://iucnredlist.org)

Key Biodiversity Areas:  
[keybiodiversityareas.org](http://keybiodiversityareas.org)

Mountains of Central Asia and CEPF projects:  
[cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots/mountains-central-asia](http://cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots/mountains-central-asia)

