

# General Geographical Description of Piskent District

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**Annotation:** This article describes Piskent district. The geographical potential, development and specificity of the district are analyzed.

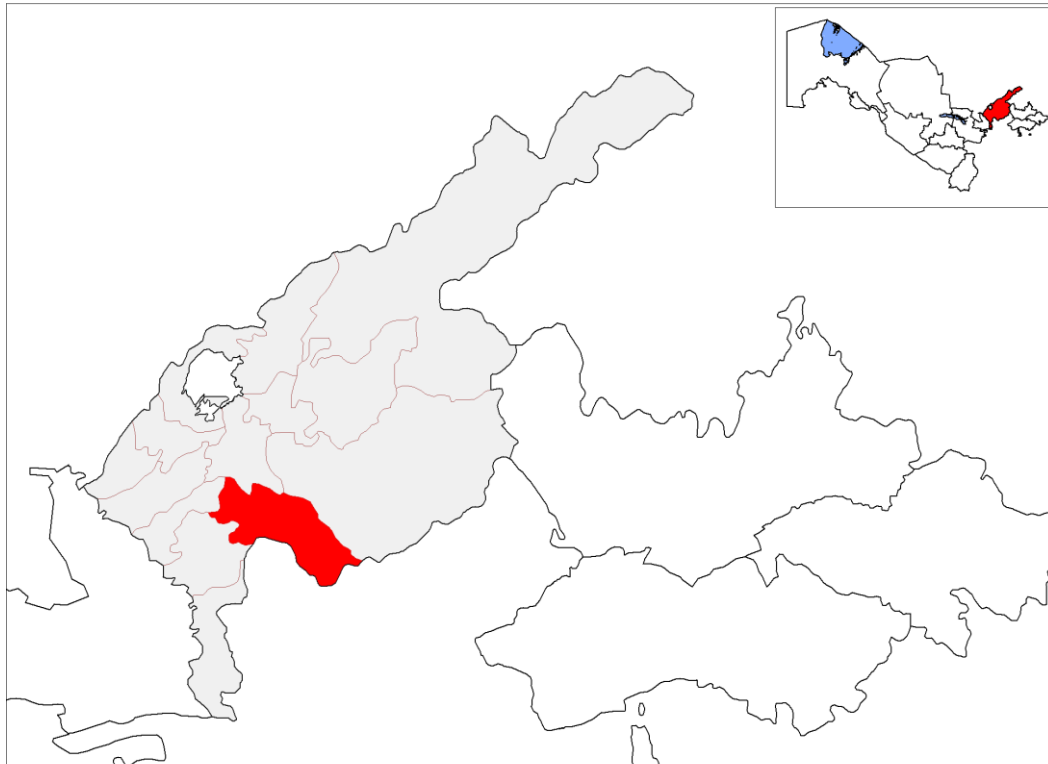
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## Introduction

Piskent district is a district of Tashkent region. It was founded on September 29, 1926. It is bordered on the north and northeast by Ahangaron and Middle Chirchik, on the west by Akkurgan, on the southwest by Boka district, and on the south by the Sughd region of the Republic of Tajikistan. The area is 0.79 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. The population is 86.3 thousand people (2003). Piskent district has 1 city (Piskent), 6 rural communities (Dongkurgan, Kerovchi, Muratali, Koriz, Oktepa, Sayd).

## Results And Discussion

The district center is Piskent. The district is located at the foot of the Qurama mountain range and on the left bank of the Ahangaron River, at the beginning of the Chirchik-Ahangaron valley. The surface slopes from east to west. The average height is 300–2500 m. The eastern part is occupied by the Qurama Mountains, hills, deserts and pastures. The terrain is somewhat low-lying, fragmented by old ravines, ravines and ravines. In the western part of the district there are irrigated lands. The soils are mainly typical gray soils, lowland meadows, swamp-meadows, alluvial soils. In the far eastern part of the district, dark gray soils and brown soils are distributed, which are used as pastures. The Ahangaron River flows from the Kurama Mountains, and the Kyzota, Kovuldi, Almaliksay, Parganda, and Karakiyosay rivers flow through the mountain streams. Anhar, Boka, Sho'r, Ortaariq, Borjar. canals, Shim. There is a Tashkent channel. Shim. The Tashkent Reservoir ("Tashkent Sea") is located along the border. The climate is temperate hot and dry. The average annual temperature is 13.5 °; The average temperature in July is 27 °, the highest temperature is 41 ° C, the average temperature in January is 1.0 ° C, and the lowest temperature is 27.2 ° C. Vegetation period is 210-220 days. Annual precipitation is 350 mm. Wild plants include reeds in the plains, wormwood in the steppes, shrubs in the foothills, spruce, hawthorn, maple, cherry, apple, chestnut (ryabina) and others in the valleys of rivers and streams. Among the wild animals on the banks of the river live wolves, wolverines, hawks, hares, wild cats, ducks, geese, pheasants, sparrows in the mountains, quails, magpies, lizards, muskrats, muskrats. In the eastern part of the district, minerals such as copper, lead, zinc, gold, molybdenum and other rare metal ores, fluorite, limestone, gravel, sand and various other building materials are extracted.



*Fig.1 Piskent district*

The population is predominantly Uzbek, but also includes Tajiks, Tatars, Russians, and others. The average population density is 109.2 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

The farm specializes in agricultural production. There are industrial, transport, communications, construction enterprises. Shir-kat and dehqan farms are engaged in cotton growing, grain growing, gardening and animal husbandry. There are 66 state, 1243 non-state enterprises, 1 joint venture, 10 joint-stock companies, 2 communities, 8 dairy farms, 970 farms in the district. (2020).

The irrigated area of the district is 20.7 thousand hectares, including 10 thousand hectares of cotton, 8.4 thousand hectares of grain, 420 hectares of melons and vegetables (2020). About 20.2 thousand students study in 43 secondary schools in Piskent district. There is an auxiliary boarding school, a vocational college, 8 clubs, 22 libraries, a park of culture and recreation, 8 stadiums.

There are 7 named mountains in Piskent Tumani. Uchkatli is the highest point. The most prominent mountain is Abdulakam.

Uchkatli (1 846m/6 056ft a.s.l.) is a mountain in the Tian Shan in Uzbekistan. The prominence is 67m/220ft.

Abdulakam (1 729m/5 673ft a.s.l.) is a mountain in the Tian Shan on the border of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan. The prominence is 96m/315ft.



*Fig.2 Piskent district nature*

The history of the Tashkent oasis goes back to ancient times. Traces of Stone age settlements, remains of Bronze age settlements, rock carvings, numerous mounds and ruins of ancient fortresses have been found here.

However, this region attracts not only for its ancient history, but also for its rich nature in the foothills. Here you can sunbathe on the bank of the Charvak reservoir, which has everything you need for a good rest, go on an adventure tour of the Ugam-Chatkal nature park, where you can discover mysterious gorges, mountain waterfalls and high-altitude crystal lakes, as well as go rafting on the fast – flowing rivers of the region -Ugam, Chatkal and Pskem.

In the winter period in the area you can relax on one of the ski resorts – Amirsoy, Chimgan, Beldersay or Yangiabad. The peak of ski tourism is from November to March. The relatively mild climate, almost complete absence of wind, a large selection of trails for skiing and downhill will create excellent conditions for skiing.

Tashkent, in the Turkic language, means "stone," while kand, qand, kent, kad, kath, and kud are derived from the Sogdian word kanda, which means "town" or "city." In medieval times, the town and the province were known as "Chach." Later, the town came to be known as Chachkand/Chashkand, meaning "Chach City." After the sixteenth century, the name was changed to Tashkand, which, as "stone city," was more meaningful. The modern spelling of Tashkent reflects Russian orthography.

Tashkent is located on a well-watered plain to the west of the Altai Mountains on the road between Shymkent and Samarkand, at an elevation 1475 to 1575 feet (450 to 480 meters). It sits at the confluence of the Chirchik river and several of its tributaries and is built on deep alluvial deposits (up to 15 meters).

Tashkent has a typically continental climate with mild wet winters and hot dry summers. The average maximum daytime temperature in January is 37.4°F (3°C), rising to an average maximum of around 92°F (33°C) in July. Mean annual precipitation is 14.7 inches (375 mm).

It is a lively tectonic area suffering large numbers of tremors and some earthquakes.

Decades of environmental neglect during the Soviet era combined with skewed economic policies created an extensive environmental problem in the area. Aging factories pump unfiltered emissions into the atmosphere and contaminated waste into the water supply.

**Mountains of Uzbekistan** refer to the mountain systems of the Western Tien Shan and Southern Tien Shan (Gissar-Alay, including Turkestan, Zaravshan, Gissar, Karategin, Alay ridges).

The high of the mountains on the territory of Uzbekistan reaches more than 4000 m., but all peaks of 4000 m, high are situated in the boundary regions. For example, Khazrat-Sultan Pick – the highest point in

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Uzbekistan (4643 m.) in Gissar ridge, located in Surhandarya region borders on Tajikistan. Adelung Pick (4301 m.) is the highest point in Pskem ridge and borders on Kyrgyzstan, as well as Beshtor Pick (4299 m.).

The huge and compound mountain system of Central Asia belongs to the highest mountain systems of Europe and Asia mountain ranges. The range crosses the whole Eurasian continent from West to East. The Tian Shan and the Pamir-Alay mountain systems are included to its central and highest part, so called “High Asia” and compose its northwestern edge. Uzbekistan mountains cover an area of 96 thousand sq.km., that is 21,3 % of the territory of the Republic.

Uzbekistan Mountains is a very popular place for resting. **Chimgan** is a unique and nice corner not only of Uzbekistan, but the whole Western Tian Shan. The word “Chimgan” (Chim en) itself is translated as “Green soft grass”.

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