

[Aydarkul lake](#)



[Aydarkul lake](#) - one of the most beautiful places in [Uzbekistan](#) - the turquoise sea in the endless sands of the Kyzylkum. This wonder of nature is situated in north-eastern [Uzbekistan](#), about 50 kilometers from the city of [Nurata](#). The lake is located in an almost uninhabited area, its neighborhood inhabited only by 345 families.

It is oddly enough but for its appearance we should to thank the disaster - catastrophic floods of 1969, when flood waters of Syr Darya spilled Syr Chardara reservoir filling the saline depression, which served to drain the drainage water, and formed Aydar Arnaysay - water system, known today as **Lake Aydarkul**, its length exceeds 250 kilometers, and the width is 15 kilometers.

Today, a giant mirror of the lake is 3000 square kilometers and it is situated at an altitude of 247 meters above sea level. Mineralization of water is between 3-5 grams per liter in the east, and up to 8 – in the west, moreover it provides a wonderful bioorganic habitat for flora and fauna environment. On the shores of this manmade wonder many species of birds in the Red Book found the shelter, some of the are like Dalmatian Pelican, small Cormorant, Red-breasted Goose, Lesser White-fronted, white-eyed dive, Pallid Harrier, White-tailed eagle, black vulture, etc. According the number of mammals species, most of which are native only for this area, the

areas of the lake far ahead of all other areas of the country.



Of course, the most exciting adventure in **Aydarkul Lake** - is fishing. And it is precisely for these hundreds of tourists come here from all over the country. Lake simply abounds in fish and in addition to traditional forms, such as: carp, carp barbel, chub, perch, catfish, bream, it will not be difficult for a seasoned fisherman to catch such species like snakehead, Marinka, Tupac or [Samarkand](#)

[hromulya](#) – which are Central Asian native fish species. Tourists usually bring gear for sports fishing with themselves, but in case of desire they can be rented on the spot. Guest accommodation is possible in a yurt camp “Aydar”, which is 6 kilometers from the coast. The camp consists of 8-traditional yurts of the nomads. Old styled, it has all the necessary living conditions starting with the electricity and till stationary sanitary complex and a canteen. Of course, it is better to book places in the camp in advance, but arriving at the site without a reservation, you will not be left without a roof over your head, especially taking into account the fact that another tent can be put and constructed in an hour with only 5 people help.



Come to **Aydarkul Lake** in large companies, even the people who have not see any sense in fishing will not be bored there. Furthermore, except having the rest on the unique sound many kilometers of beaches with delicious soft sand and swimming, one can spend interesting and informative leisure time. Many adventures promise a trip on the giant double-humped camel at the outskirts of the camp, especially taking into account that the lease of an animal from the camel farm is not difficult. Wild environment and life of Kyzylkum promise to meet with a large fauna, the pearl of which is a relict pangolin - lizard. Is not it a real Safari? A visit to the gallery of ancient cave drawing in the canyon of Sarmysh under the protection of UNESCO will not leave indifferent any inquisitive mind.

Aydarkul Lake – is a secluded from civilization, original, untouched by the world where there is always a place could be found for refuge and rest of weary soul.



Kizil-Kum desert (Red Sands)

The desert area between the rivers of Amu Darya and Syr Darya in [Uzbekistan](#) , [Kazakhstan](#) and in some parts of [Turkmenistan](#)

. Bordered with the Aral Sea in the northwest, the Syr Darya in the north-east, the ridges of the Pamir-Altai and Tien Shan in the south-east and the Amu Darya in the south-west. It occupies the most part of Navoi region.

The desert is a plain with some slope to the northwest (elevations of heights from 300 to 53 meters). Soils are heterogeneous, the sand with high ridges up to 75 meters is replaced by marshes, clay arrays and takyrs, there are rocks of low mountains - Bukantau (764 meters), Kuldzhuktau (to 785 meters), Tamdytau (922 meters), etc. can be met in the area.

The climate is continental; here is the most arid place in [Uzbekistan](#). Annual rainfall exceeding 200 millimeters and occurs in winter and spring seasons. The average July temperature is +29-30 C, January 0-9 C.

But the desert is not lifeless. Plants and animals inhabiting her long adapted to extreme environmental conditions. It is home to jackals and steppe foxes, and various rodents, reptiles and snakes (viper, cobra, sand boa, etc.). There are a lot of species of invertebrates (insects), so that is why a huge number of birds arrive in Kyzyl Kum for the winter. A desert becomes a colorful bright carpet during the spring. Until the first summer burning rays, flowers and herbs (tulips, seline, ilak, sedge, eminium Lehmann hulwort Aronia) have time to complete their life circles and once again hide in the soil until the next spring, leaving the surface more resistant to the harsh climate shrubs (barb bush, candim, cherkez).

From the archaeological excavations it is well known that during the ancient times the desert was inhabited. There were found a lot of traces of humans' sites from the Stone Age, ancient buildings and ruins of medieval castles. Apparently, humans have changed their residence, following frequently changing riverbeds.

Gorge of Sarmysh.

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Mysterious Karatau ridge on the southeastern outskirts of Kyzyl Kum desert, as if it was cut by gorges Sarmysh galleries. It is located near the pass of Kara-Hag between Navoi and [Nurata](#). Galleries resemble man-made stone terraces that encircle the top of ancient volcanoes. However, only in the vicinity it is noticed that this are conglomerations of arches, caves, ledges of the split schist - fanciful imagination of nature itself. From ancient times, this place is considered as anomalous zone and only in the late 80's, believing the rumors about the multiple disasters of UFOs, a scientific expedition came here. Of course, no traces of extraterrestrial ships were found, but the work of scientists was not in vain. Researchers have found ancient rock paintings - petroglyphs, age of which has supposedly dated as ten-fifteen thousand years. Among the figures of different eras, the latest of which dated as old as the eighteenth century of our millennium, we can trace the history of human evolution. It is said that among the four thousand rock paintings, there is no repeating pictures. In the most recent samples of Arabic

characters are already there.

There is a separate group of petroglyphs depicting the so-called space aliens. Among the domestic scenes and scenes of hunting on the primitive figures there are clearly visible two-headed creatures in the costumes which are very reminiscent with the space suits, surrounded by perfectly ordinary people. There is a very competent opinion that the gorge of Sarmysh had once been visited by extraterrestrial aliens, and ancient people simply reflected that fact. Meanwhile it is hard to dispute, because the canyon is really - an anomalous zone. While opponents of ufology attributed these odd features to the natural character: deposits of rare ores, underground springs, complex topography and unique microclimate.

- [Nurata](#)
- [The Nuratau Mountains](#)
- [Yurt Camp Aydar](#)
- [KyzylKum desert](#)