



Climate in Uzbekistan

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Where is the Uzbekistan?



The physical map of the Central Asia



Uzbekistan – Central Asia Region



Uzbekistan – General Information

- **Area:** 447,400 km²
- **Population:** 28.1 million (July 2011 est.)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Uzbeks 80%,
Russians 5.5%, Tajiks 5%, Kazakhs 3%,
Karakalpaks 2.5%, Tatars 1.5%, others 2.5%
(2006 estimates)
- **Independence:** in August 1991 from former USSR
- **Capital:** Tashkent (population 2,5 million)
- **Religion:** Muslims, mostly Sunnis (88%), Eastern Orthodox (9%),
others (3 %).

Geography & Administration

- Uzbekistan is a **inland** country in Central Asia
- The country is divided into **12 vilayats** (governmental regions) plus one autonomous republic: Karakalpakstan (the Aral Sea region)
- The country can be divided into three zones:
 - **Desert** (Kyzylkum), steppe and semi-arid region covering 60% of the country, mainly the central and western parts;
 - **Fertile Valleys** (including the Fergana valley) that skirt the AmuDarya and SyrDarya rivers;
 - **Mountainous Areas** in the east with peaks of about 4500 m above sea level (Tien Shan and Gissaro-Alay mountain ranges)

History of Uzbekistan

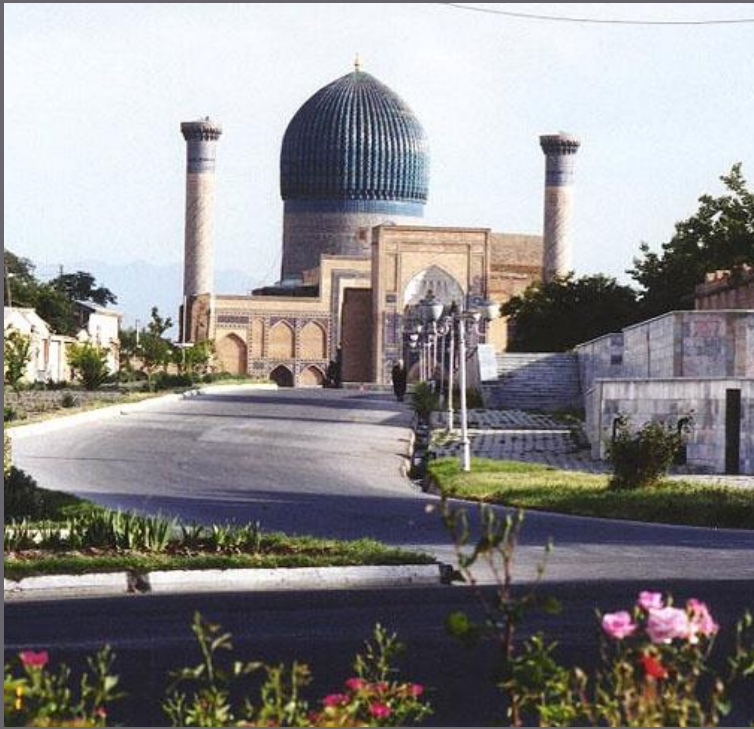
500-300 B.C.	Early History
700-800 A.D.	The Early Islamic Period
900-1200	The Turkification of Mawarannahr
1219-1380	The Mongol Period
1380-1510	The Rule of Timur
1510-1870	The Uzbek Period
1867	Invasion of the Russians
1867-1900	The Russian Conquest
1900-1930	The Jadidists
1929-1953	The Stalinist Period
1953-1982	Russification and Resistance
Sep 1, 1991	Independence

Tamerlane (1336 - 1405)



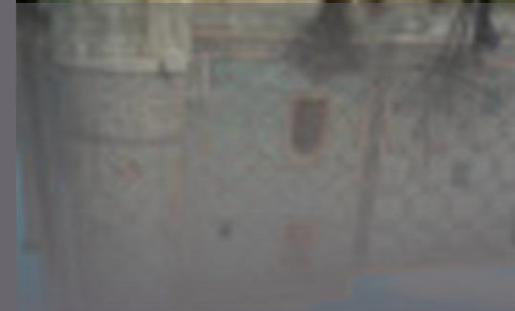
Tamerlane, the name was derived from the Persian Timur - lang, "Temur the Lame" by Europeans during the 16th century. His Turkish name is Timur, which means 'iron'. In his life time, he has conquered more than anyone else except for Alexander. His armies crossed Eurasia from Delhi to Moscow, from the Tien Shan Mountains of Central Asia to the Taurus Mountains in Anatolia. From 1370 till his death 1405, Temur built a powerful empire and became the last of great nomadic leaders.

Gur emir mausoleum



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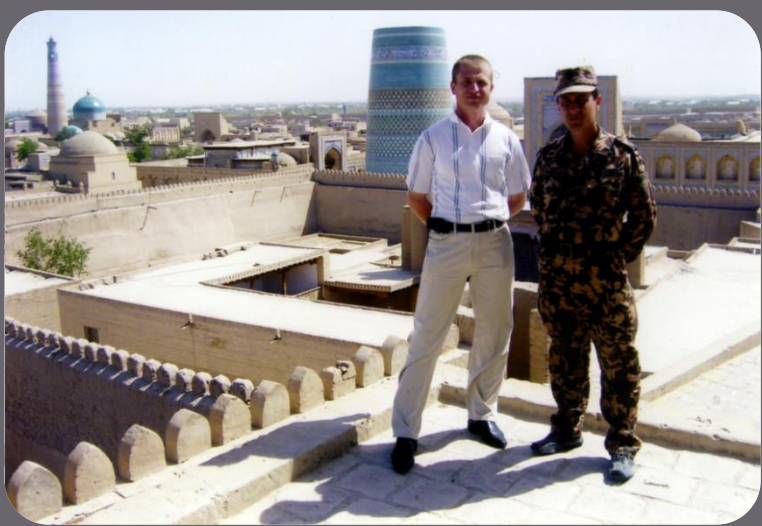
Samarkand



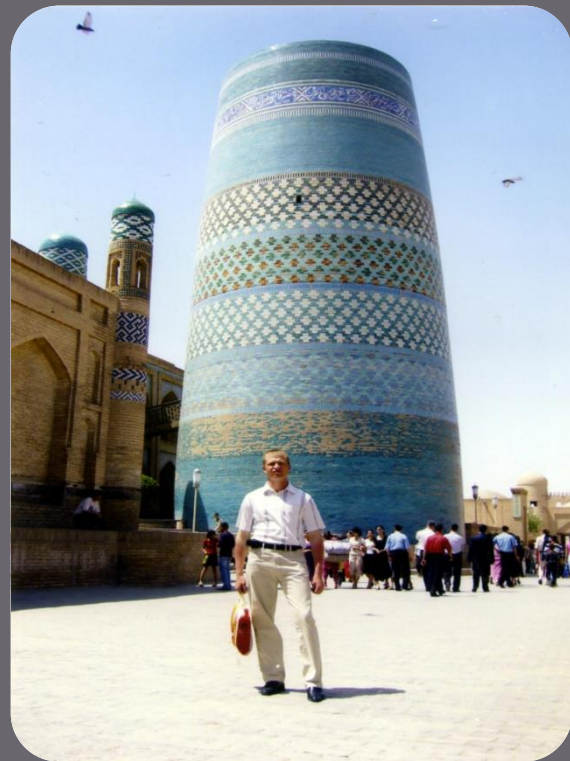
Bukhara



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Khiva





Tashkent

Uzbek fruits





Culture



Customs and traditions

People from Uzbekistan can be chiefly described as hospitable - Uzbek hospitality is something to be experienced. You will certainly find yourself as a guest in an Uzbek house. There is a short information about Uzbek national dish –Pilav.

Pilav is the most popular dish in Uzbekistan. You will almost always be served pilav as a guest. This dish basically consists of cooked meat, rice, onion, garlic and spices.

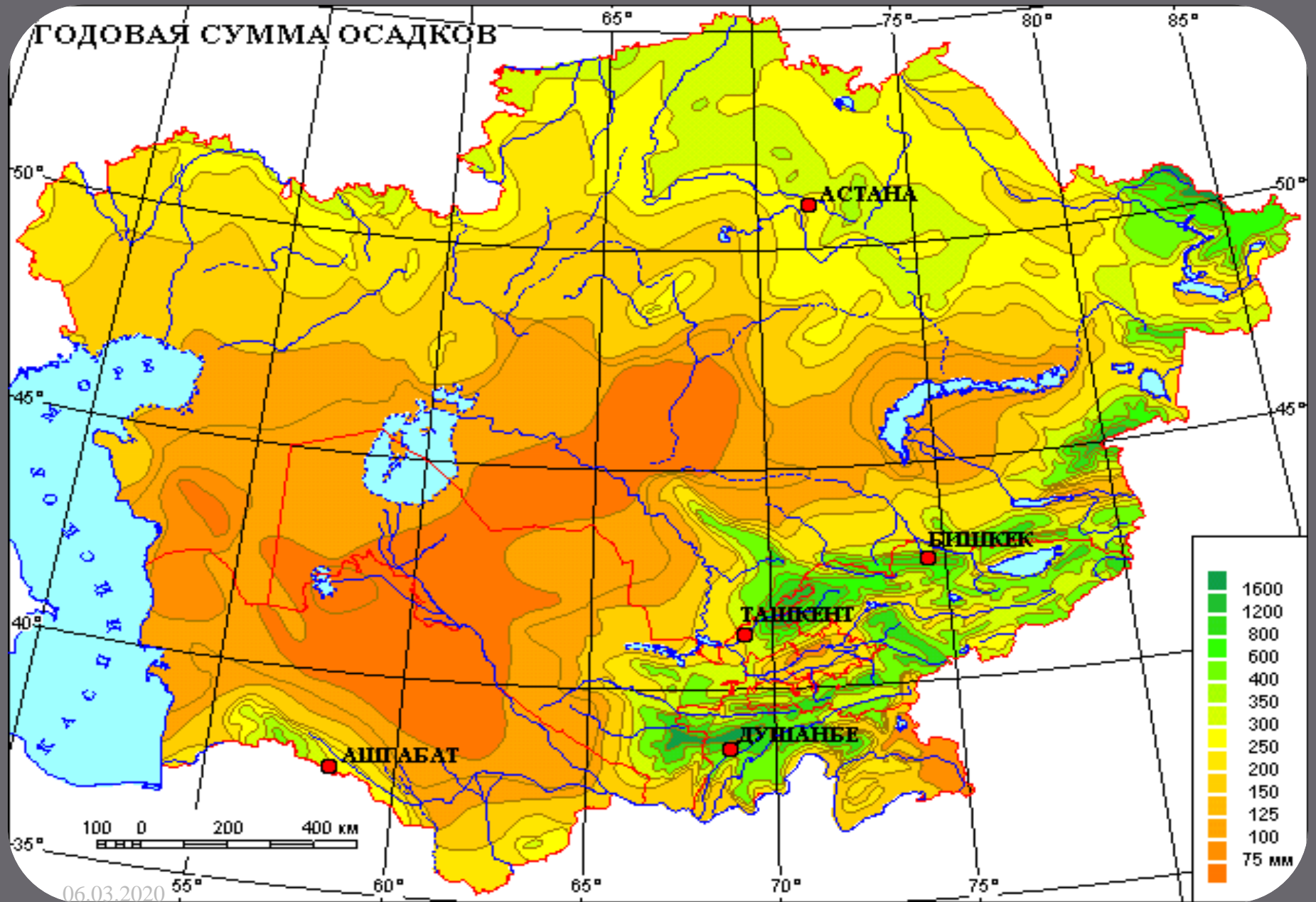
During the autumn hunting season, gourmets would use quail, pheasant, wild goose, wild pigeon's as a substitute for mutton. This, however, is not very common.



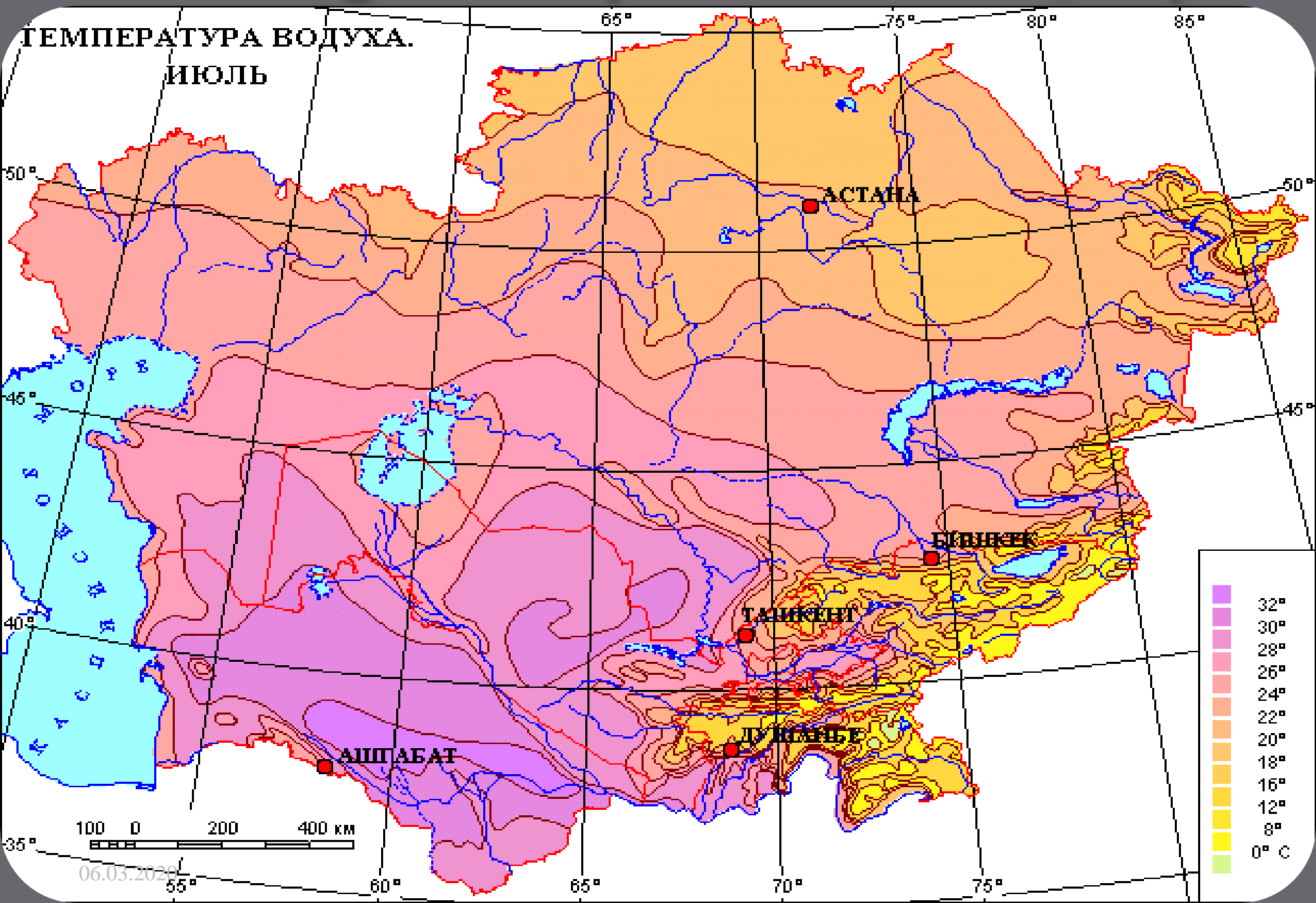
The general information about climate:

- ▣ Uzbekistan has an extreme continental climate. It is generally warmest in the south and coldest in the north. Temperatures in December average -8°C in the north and 0°C in the south. However, extreme fluctuations can take temperatures as low as -35°C . During the summer temperatures can reach 45°C and above. Humidity is low.
- ▣ Spring (from February to April) summer (from May to September) and Fall (October, November) are in general the most pleasant times to travel. In Fall it's harvest time, and the markets are full of fresh fruit. If you're interested in trekking, July and August are the best time, because summers are almost dry.
- ▣ In recent years Uzbekistan was notably affected by the global warming and dry-out of the Aral Sea, which turned snowy cold winters to mild with less precipitation by allowing to travel in the wintertime.

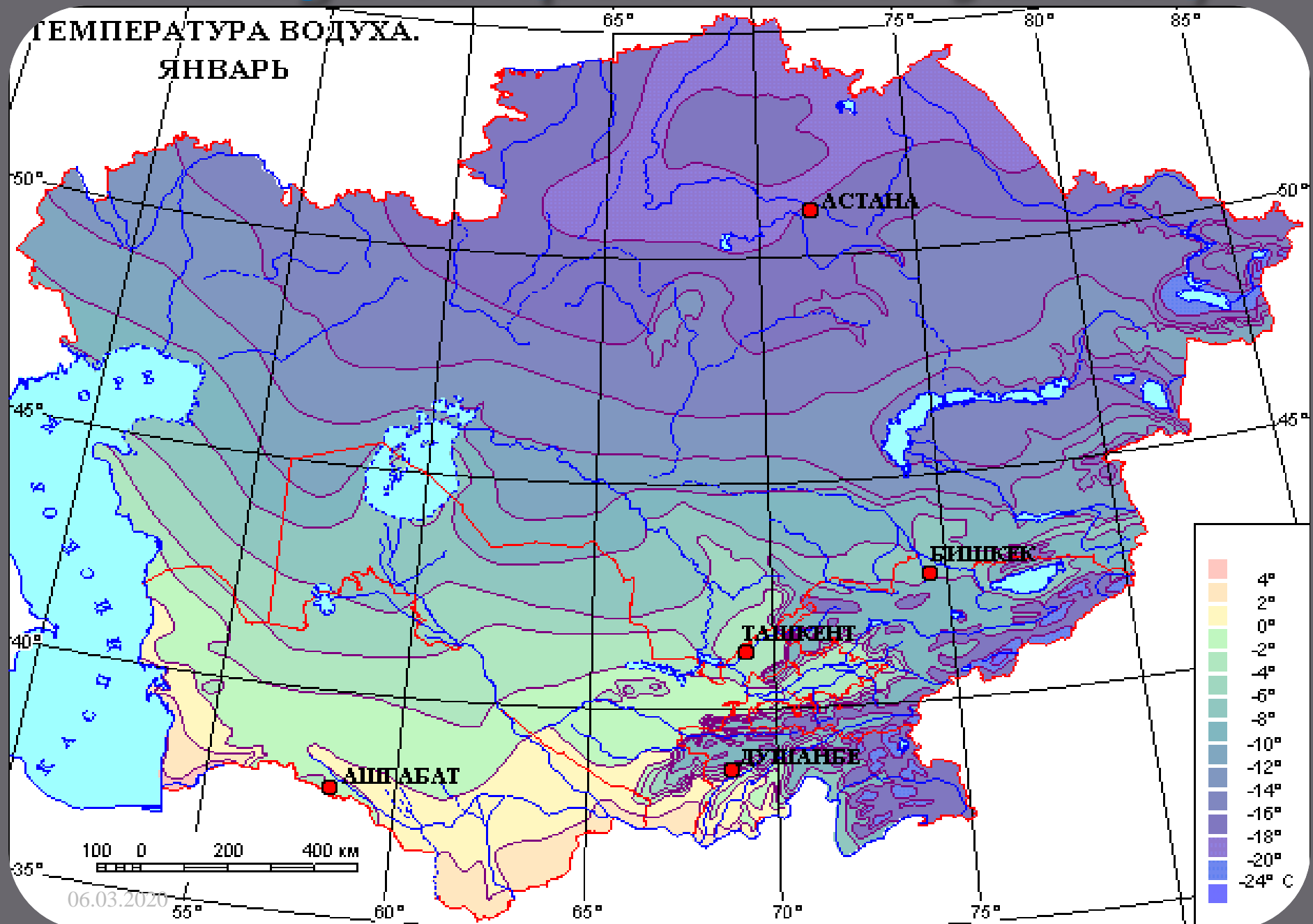
Annual average precipitation



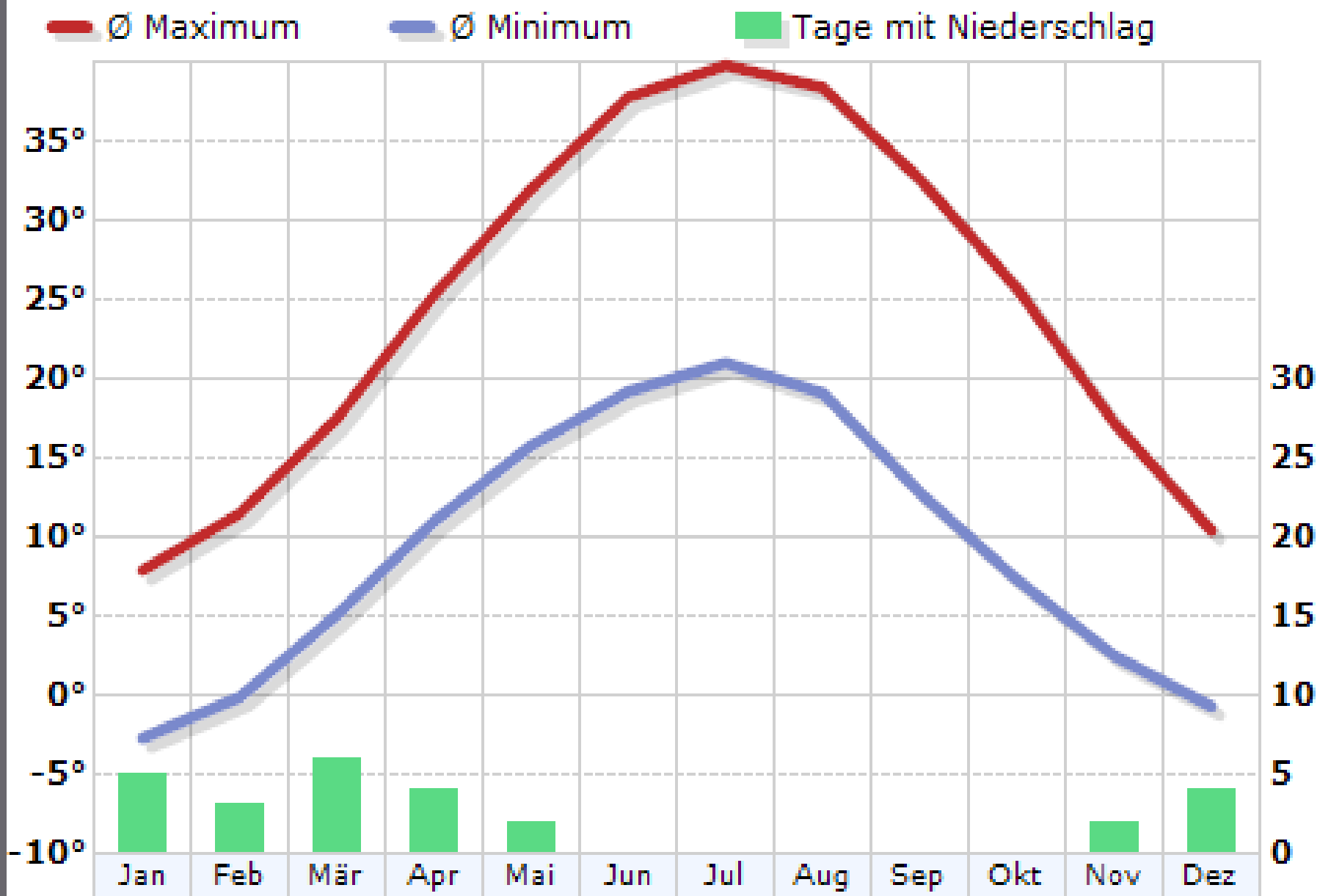
average temperature of July



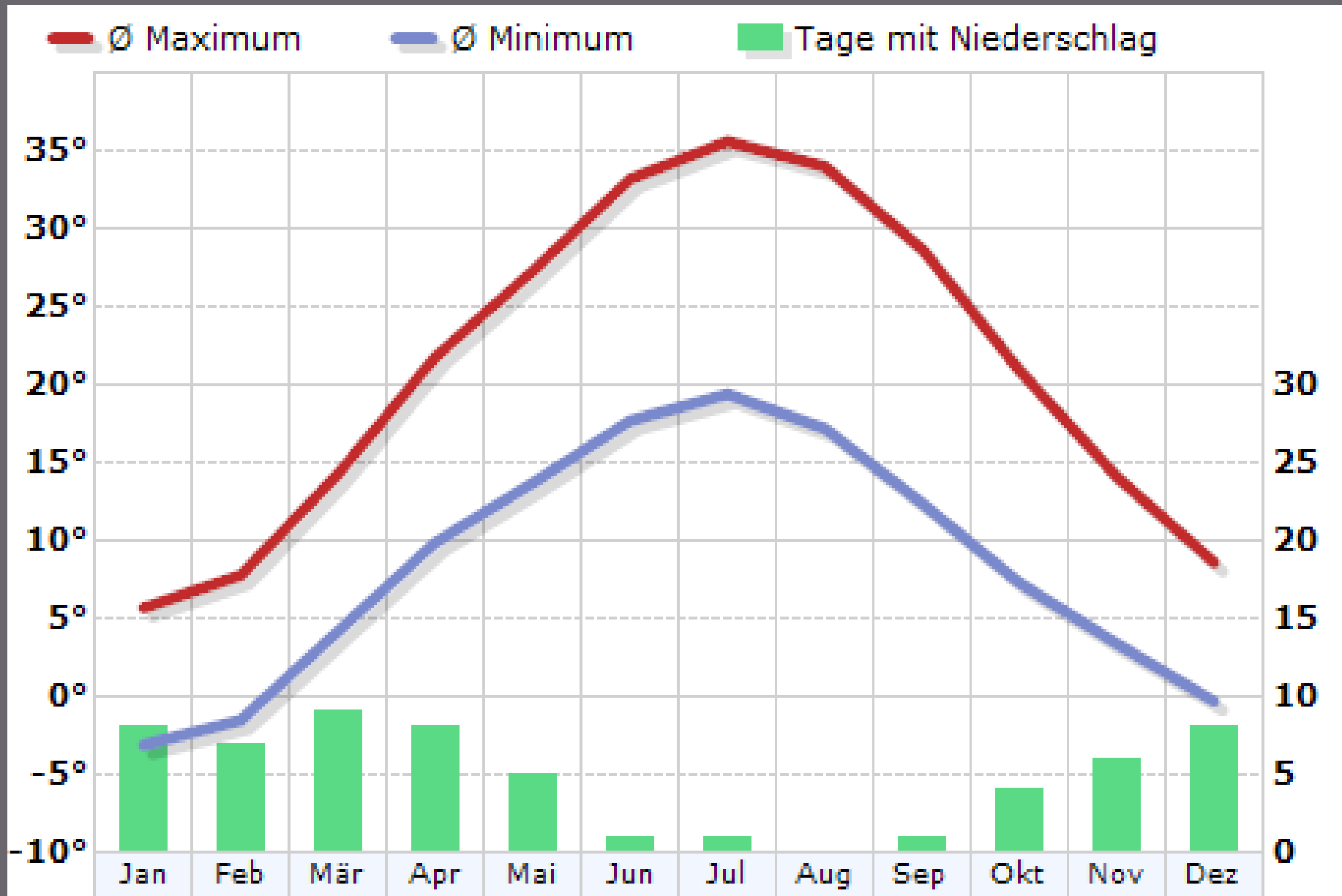
average temperature of January



Tezmiz, Surkhandarya



Tashkent



*Thanks your for attention!
And Welcome to Uzbekistan!!!*

