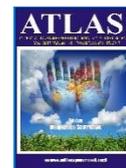




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GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURE OF TOURISTIC OBJECT “ISSYK-KUL” (DESCRIPTION)

ТУРИСТИК ОБЪЕКТІНІҢ ГЕОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІГІ «ЫСЫК-ҚҰЛ»
(СИПАТТАМАСЫ)

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ТҮЙІНДЕМЕ

Бұл мақалада «Ыстықкөл» туристік нысанының географиялық ерекшелігіне сипаттама берілген. Ыстықкөл көлінің географиялық орналасуына және геоморфологиялық құрлысының қалыптасу айырмашылығын талқылай келе, туристік нысанының шипалы аймақ екендігі атап көрсетілген. Сонымен қатар, Ыстықкөл көлінің аумағындағы қорықтар мен көркем жерлердің географиялық жағдайлары туралы қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: Тянь-Шань, Ыстықкөл, Шолпан-Ата, Ыстық-ата, Жетіөгіз, Алтын-Арашан, туризм, геология, тектоника, ландшафт, топоним, минералды бұлақ.

ABSTRACT

This article gives description of geographical feature of the touristic object “Issyk-Kul”. Discussing the differences in the formation of morphological structure and geographical location of the lake Issyk-Kul, it shows that the tourism object is a healing area. In addition, geographical conditions of reserves and scenic area in the area of the lake Issyk-Kul considered.

Keywords: Tien-Shan, Issyk-Kul, Cholpon-Ata, Issyk-Ata, Zhetyogiz, Altyn Arashan, tourism, geology, tectonics, landscape, toponym, mineral springs.

The success of the tourism industry is one of the fastest growing international trade services. Modern tourism is having annual paid holidays, which gives opportunity and right to a person to relax and spend his free time. It has become a factor of development of mutual understanding between people and nations. In this article we have decided to focus on geographical features of the tourist object "Issyk-Kul", which is located in Kyrgyzstan.

Land of Kyrgyz Republic is mainly mountainous location, where the highest point of the Tien Shan Mountain is the “Zhenis”(Victory) peak, which is 7439-meter. Intermountain valleys

between Chu, Issyk-Kul, Talas, which are separated by mountain ranges are located mainly in the latitudinal direction.

Their geological and tectonic structure and the nature of the landscape are very complex. More than 95% of Kyrgyz part of the land is located at an altitude of 1000 m above sea level, and over 40% of its altitude of 3000 m. Mountain landscape and nature, form good nature conditions, which gives a strong impact on the development of the country's economy.

The mountainous terrain has very strong impact to the spreading of air temperature and moisture. In such cases, the structure of soils and vegetation will be very strong. Especially, where mountains are very high. Therefore, the natural conditions suitable for vacationers.

The majority of the annual and perennial plants in the South-Western Tien-Shan gray soils are bluegrass, elymus, knotgrass etc. In the Eastern Tien Shan grow joint – pine (euphedra), in some places saksaul grows and the rest of them tarragon and salt marshes. Semi desert located in 1600-2100 m of the north - eastern part of Piedmont area 2200 m of the south slopes in the Tien Shan. In the gray soil grows – sagebrush – fescue - salt marsh range of the plant communities. There are in the red brown and brown soils grow different types of grains of the steppe vegetation between 1000 - 2000 meters and 2500 - 2600 meters in the northern slope of Western Tien Shan, also between 1800 - 3000 meters in the eastern southern slope of the Tien Shan. The forest does not format entire belt, meadows and steppes alternate in the northern part.

In the lower regions on the forest's gray soils grow wild fruit trees and deciduous trees. Nuts, fruit trees are spreaded in the South - Western Tien Shan. Coniferous forests of spruce, fir grow above 2000 meters. Subalpine and alpine meadows mainly cover 3000 - 3200 meters high northern slopes. Cold desert covers exterior of the Central Tien Shan. Glacial - nival zone begins on the 3600 - 3800 meters height. Rocky desert, semi - desert and dry steppe landscapes characteristically high height internal closed pits.

Issyk-Kul is a closed lake, which is located in the North Tien Shan between Kungey Alatau and Terskey Alatau mountain ridges at the 1608 meters an altitude above the sea level in the Issyk-Kul pits. It is one of the largest mountain lakes in the world. The total area is 6280 km², the volume 1738 km³ and the length - 182 km. Previously it was called Tsinchji and Datsinji (from Chinese means "transparent" and "very transparent"), Suye lake, Zhexay, Yanxay, also translated from Chinese as a "Lake of the river Chu", "hot or warm", "salt". Tuzkol or Tuzkol - Nor (from Turkic and Mongol "salt lake"). According to Chinese data, from VII century local people called the lake - Issyk- Kul. The present name of the lake can be explained by two different meanings. The first version is very famous version. It is in Turkic languages "ystyk, yssy, issyk" means "hot". Therefore, it does not freeze in winter. According to a second version, locals considered it as a sacred lake, therefore they did not fished, did not wash their clothes in this lake and even they did not swim, and this actions were forbidden. In this case, the main bases to these toponyms are ancient words "iduk" or "ytyk" (means "holy").

In both versions live truth and it has a right for it. The oldest name of the lake is Tianchi ("full"). This Chinese toponym has two thousand years history. This name shows that in the past from this lake flowed rivers such as Chu River. Mongol name of the river is Temurtu - Nor (correctly Temir Nur) then Temir (Iron). The name of the lake was caused by availability of the large amount of magnetite in the soil, and the locals had melted it to get iron.

Tien - Shan Mountains is located in the Issyk - Kul and it is considered as the country's most important recreational resources, it is called "the pearl of the Tien - Shan". There is located beautiful places of recreation and entertainment of the Kyrgyzstan.

The length of the coastal line is 597 km. More than 50 small rivers flow into the lake, their annual flow is 3 km³. The Largest are Zhyrgalan, Tup. Issyk - Kul array area is 21.9 thousand km². Coast badly sliced, deep bays are found in the Eastern and South - Eastern coast. The climate is temperate continental. Air temperature on the coast is 16 - 17 ° C in July and -2°C to 7°C in January. The amount of annual rainfall is 110 - 470 mm. The amount of evaporation from the surface of the lake is 700 mm. Strong wind speed is 30 - 40 m/s and it influence 3 - 4 meters height waves. The amplitude of the fluctuations is 10 - 50 cm. The surface water temperature is 2 to 3°C in January and 19 - 20°C in July - August. Water does not freeze in winter; only bays freeze in very cold seasons. Transparency - 12 m, salinity 5.8 ‰. There are different ranges of fishes especially herring, carp etc. Ship sails. Nature Reserve was organized in the lake area in 1958. The main port is Balykshi.

Issyk - Kul is tectonic lake because of its geological structure; depth of it is 702 meters. Because of the high volume of the water, Issyk-Kul does not freeze in the winter, and the name of the lake explains it itself. The lake including the surrounding lake Issyk -Kul enters into the territory of the reserve. In the lake there are more than 100 leisure, medical and health places on the shore of Lake Issyk - Kul. They use it not only salt to therapeutic healing; also they use it in the coastal therapeutic mud procedures. There are a lot of mineral springs in the pit of Issyk - Kul. In particular, Cholpon - Ata, Issyk - Ata, Zhetyogiz, Altyn - Arashan healing waters are very popular.

A cattle grows for meat and dairy products in the foothill belt and mid mountainous areas, yak in high mountains. Comparatively numbers of horses are 300 thousand. In mountain areas farms produce favorite drink of locals – kumis (horse milk). On the shore of the lake Issyk - Kul have farms for breeding thoroughbred horses [3].

It is impossible to consider all geographical features of the region Tien Shan in one article. Therefore, we tried to compact all geographical, toponymic characteristics of the lake Issyk-Kul, which is located on the mountain valley of the Tien – Shan.

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