





Located in the north-west of Uzbekistan in the lower of the Amudarya river, the Republic of Karakalpakstan has a unique rich cultural and natural heritage.

Ancient monuments of archeology, oral folk arts, performing art, traditional crafts, natural reserved zones, flora, fauna and famous museums of the region, among which the state museum of arts of Karakalpakstan named after I. Savitsky, attracts many scientists, sophisticated and wide public in Uzbekistan and abroad.

Here, besides the significant fund of monuments of ancient and medieval civilizations, there are a number of unique natural objects. These are various landscapes: Ustyurt Plateau, Kyzyl-Kum desert, delta of Amudarya and others.

Today to preserve the cultural heritage in Karakalpakstan traditional types of crafts are restoring, works on revival and popularization of monuments of archeology and architecture are held, mass cultural and entertainment activities are organized: folk festivals, sports equestrian games, "kurash" fight and many others. Also, in the region a few times a year for extreme sports enthusiast the auto and moto rallies are organized, which distances are passed through the:

Ustyurt Plateau, the Kyzyl-Kum desert and other scenic countryside.



- TRADITIONS OF KARAKALPAKS -



The customs and rites of the Karakalpaks originate in the cultures of Saks,
Pechenegs and Oguzes.

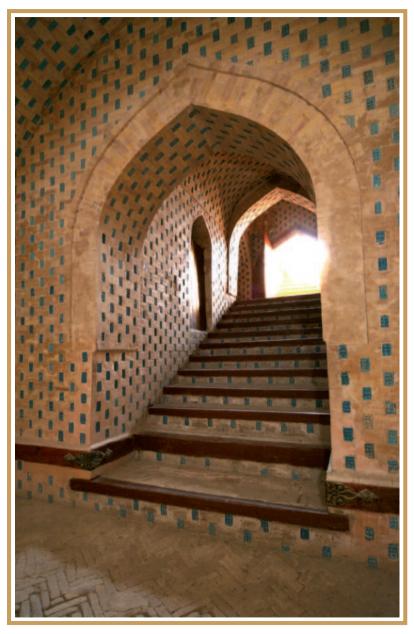


One of the most picturesque monuments of Karakalpakstan - the ancient settlement Ayaz-kala (IV – III centuries BC) includes three fortresses, grouped around a towering hill up to 100 m high.





- LEGACY OF THE PAST -



An architectural monument of the ancient necropolis of Mizdakhkan, also known as "Gyaur-kala of Khodjeyli".





The State Museum of Art named after I.V. Savitsky is one of the largest museums in Uzbekistan. The museum's collection is recognized as the second largest in the world in importance and volume among the collections of works of the Russian avant-garde, as well as the best art collection in the Asian region.





Memorial monument in Muynak - Ships Graveyard - the personification of the Aral Sea tragedy.





KARAKALPAK EMBROIDERY -



From ancient times, Karakalpak embroidery combines small elements of an ornament, assembled from contrasting threads. Harmony of the palette is achieved by interspersing halftones of red, brown, pistachio green, and golden yellow.



The dance art of karakalpaks has its own characteristic features. It is closely associated with the plastic expression of moods and feelings, which are transmitted through the energetic and virtuosic movements of the body, legs, arms and unusual movements of the shoulders and head.

