

Types Of Surkhandarya Plant World And Their Problems.

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Abstract. *This article discusses the issues of preservation of the flora of Surkhandarya and its species and their transmission to future generations. Particular attention is paid to the factors influencing the reduction of the number of plants growing under natural conditions.*

Key words: *Red Book, landscape, plants, cultural heritage, tourism, flora, geography.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The basis of life on earth is the plant world. As a result of the process of photosynthesis, the plant absorbs carbon dioxide from the air and provides the oxygen it needs most for humans. The plant world is a source of food for all living things on earth. The world of green plants cleans the air, protects the fields from the winds, gives a person aesthetic pleasure.

In the distant past, people used isolated, high-yielding plants from wild plants, but did not know how to propagate and store them. This process, which has been going on continuously for many centuries, has gradually improved with the development of the human mind.

Archaeological excavations have shown that most of the cultivated plants were planted tens of thousands of years ago, in the Stone Age. In those days they created valuable varieties of grain, melons, vegetables, fruit plants and vines. These achievements played a major role in the subsequent development of the plants.

Today, thanks to the independence of Uzbekistan, we have a valuable heritage created by the centuries-old history of our people. Today we are faced with the task of preserving and repairing the monuments and art of the past in terms of ancient monuments, art and nature protection. In this regard, a number of important decisions have been made to repair unique structures in the historic cities of Uzbekistan, to dramatically improve their quality. The law "On the preservation and use of historical and cultural monuments" provides for the protection and repair of cultural and architectural monuments, as well as the creation of all conditions for the preservation of buildings and beautification of the area where they are located. The purpose of repair, restoration and use of the rich architectural monuments of our republic is not only to leave it for contemporaries and future generations, but also to make these changes aesthetically, spiritually and economically relevant and important for us in the current conditions. Therefore, one of the most promising problems today is the problem of repairing, restoring architectural monuments and developing landscaping of their territory. In order to effectively solve these problems in historical cities, it is necessary to pay attention to the in-depth scientific study of the plant world, which is one of the natural resources around the monuments, preserving them, preserving them, passing them on to future generations.

One of the main tasks of specialists is to know the species of plants growing in the country, as well as in each region, to study them botanically and to analyze the current and future status of each plant species.

There are more than 4,500,000 species of plants in Uzbekistan, according to scientists, of which 1,646 species, some of which, 1780 species grow in Surkhandarya region. In order to protect

the flora and its rational use, since 1926, nature reserves and national parks have been established in Uzbekistan, where rare and endangered plants and animals are protected. To this end, each state began to create its own red book. This book is not only about endangered plant or animal species, but also a program of conservation efforts. The Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, published in 1984, includes 163 rare and endangered plant species, while the 1998 edition includes 301 species. The 2009 edition includes 324 species. In 2019, some plants were removed to 314. formed the body. [3].

Plant species included in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan are divided into 4 categories according to the classification developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature:

Lost or endangered species (Kopechnik Omonkoton, Korovin shirachi, Turkestan wild pear). Some of these plant species have survived in areas where they are difficult to harvest or in cultural conditions.

Endangered species (pomegranate, Zarafshan, regalia, Oshanin onion, onion, dilband, Uzbek tulip, yellow shirach,

wild figs). Such plant species are at risk of extinction and require conservation measures to survive.

Rare species (Omanqora, Abolin and Bukhara astragali, wild grapes, cloves, mingdevona, summul, kavul, chilanji, tulips, Chimyon tulips, Boysun shirochi, sugur ot, guli salim, etc.). Such plant species have been preserved in certain small areas.

Declining species - normushk, yetmak (beh), anzur onion, parpi, white parpi, fufanak, burmakora and others. Such plant species may be reduced in area and quantity for some natural reasons and under the influence of man, and therefore require periodic monitoring.

According to the scientific literature, the flora of Surkhandarya is the second largest in terms of species composition after the Transcaucasian republics. This shows how rich in plants Surkhandarya is. Therefore, there has long been a great interest in the study of the flora of this country. The work on the introduction of the plant world was carried out in 1881 by the botanist A.E. Regel. In those years, two French scientists, Capu and Bonval, also conducted research and published several scientific articles. From the 20s and 30s of the last century, scientific research has been carried out by botanists of the former Soviet Union, tourists and scientists of the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. About the flora of Surkhandarya - in the researches of H. Achilov, K. Jumaev, R. Mukhamatzyanova, II Maltsev, M. Kholmurodov and A. Ibragimov on the candidate's dissertations.

Surkhandarya has a unique natural and geographical location, its relief, landscape and climatic conditions differ from other geographical regions of Central Asia.

The climate of Surkhandarya is sharply continental, with short winters and long warm summers, heat, diversity of relief, temperature regime has a sharp impact on the amount of precipitation. The forests of Surkhandarya region are divided into three types of vegetation zones: steppe zone, juniper zone, high mountain zone.

The Surkhan-Sherabad oasis is located in a closed basin surrounded by mountains, so precipitation is low. In its southern plains it rains 130-140 mm per year, in the Gissar mountains - 445-625 mm. The main part of the precipitation occurs in spring and winter. Winds are frequent in the western, southwestern and northeastern regions of the province. This situation has a great negative impact on the life of plants and animals, but plays a positive role in terms

of their distribution in nature. [1] The nature and flora of the region are closely related to its environmental conditions.

The nature of Surkhandarya belongs to the arid subtropical zone. Wild and culturally diverse subtropical fruit plants grow in the region. In 1945, in the city of Denau, Surkhandarya region, an institution for research in horticulture, viticulture and subtropical crops - "South Uzbekistan Experimental Station" was established. Since 1956, R. R. It will be part of the Schroeder Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology. Richard Richardovich Schroeder is a prominent agronomist, scientist, one of the first founders and head of the Institute of Scientific Research in Central Asia. The main task of this experimental station was to develop agronomic methods of horticulture, viticulture and subtropical fruits (pomegranates, figs, dates), to study and introduce the best domestic and imported varieties of fruits, grapes, subtropical crops. The station has viticulture and horticulture, subtropical crop departments, agrochemical laboratories and a subtropical crop variety section of the variety testing network, a unique arboretum containing more than 200 species of subtropical and forest trees, the only one in Uzbekistan. The total area of the experimental base is 136 ha, including experimental and collection crops of orchards and vineyards. 42.1 ha. The station's collection includes 140 varieties of pomegranates, 92 varieties of figs, 62 varieties of oriental dates, 46 varieties of seeds (apples, pears, quinces, etc.), 55 varieties of legumes (apricots, plums, peaches, etc.) and 125 varieties of grapes. More than 500,000 seedlings of the best subtropical fruit crops and grape varieties are grown annually in the station nurseries. High-yielding varieties of pomegranate (Desert), date (Denau blood, pioneer of Uzbekistan) were created, promising varieties of figs were selected.

There are more than 100 species of medicinal plants in the region. The flora of the region is very rich, which allows the plants to be widely used as medicine and food. Rawoch, namatak and other medicinal plants are harvested by the regional forestries. Preserving their roots when medicinal plants are collected, leaving 30% of the plants that have grown in a ball in one place, will allow them to grow in the coming years, and grazing cattle there is prohibited.

Forests cover a large area of the region, including 83,238 hectares in Bobotag, Boysun, Termez, Uzun, Sherabad forestries, 7,536 hectares in the Gissar forestry and 10,258 hectares in the Surkhandarya reserve.

The forests of the region are mainly spruce and cover an area of 5300 ha. In addition, ash covered 3 ha, asparagus 1798 ha, aspen 228 ha, pistachio 2005 as well as birch, poplar, willow and other trees.

Every year a lot of work is done to restore forests. It is known that pine-leaved spruce, pine and other similar trees produce 6 to 14 tons of oxygen per hectare for living organisms. It also absorbs 15-20 tons of carbon dioxide and traps up to 12-20 tons of dust.

Protection of landscapes and natural objects - is carried out through the organization of specially protected areas. These include nature reserves, national parks, and natural monuments. A similar reserve was established in Surkhandarya region in 1987. The total land area is 27.6 thousand hectares, of which 10.2 thousand hectares are covered with trees and shrubs. There are 810 species in the reserve, of which 25 species are rare plants. Especially among them are essential oil plants. [2]. Here the mountain landscape and the archeological monument of Zaroudkamar are protected. While practical work is being done in the reserve to protect and restore rare and endangered plant species.

In Surkhandarya region today 1646 species of plants grow in different environmental conditions. Of these, 126 species are endemic species listed in the Red Book, whose number and quality are declining from year to year and are in danger of extinction: korovin shirachi, wild pomegranate, red astragalus, Gissar Alexander, white tulip, Tubergen tulip, Litvinov karragi, Oshanin onion, from fruit plants: almond, wild grape, wild pomegranate, wild fig, maple, purple palm trees are also found. Of the 600 species of plants in the Surkhandarya State

Reserve, 22 species are listed in the Red Book. In the plains of the region, on the hills and mountains, around the rivers and springs grow various shrubs, perennial rare plants. For example, currants, red currants, oranges, astragalus, tulips, saffron, sage, mountain onions are among them.

The main reason for their disappearance is human activity.

Decrease in the number of plants growing under natural conditions:

- they are not used sparingly;
- unplanned use in various sectors of the economy; (as a result, their area, their natural state is shrinking)
- felling of shrubs, trees for economic needs,
- Deforestation of some biologically rare pines, white birches, maples, spruces, chestnuts and other ornamental trees, deforestation;
- Grazing;
- Collecting as medicinal, digging up unripe plants, plucking;
- Urban and rural residents resting in unauthorized places and causing damage to plants and animals;
- Construction of roads, construction of canals, construction of villages;
- Rising urbanization;
- construction of various plants and factories;
- Excessive use of chemical mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals;
- salinization of soils;
- aggravation of the desertification process and so on.

Significant measures are being taken to prevent this. If these negative effects are not addressed, the resulting living standards of the population will deteriorate and national income will decline. This, in turn, has a direct impact on the economy of our country.

The natural-geographical location (sea, mountains, forests, flora, fauna, climate) and cultural-historical are the main factors that determine the choice of a region when visiting tourists. The richness of natural and cultural-historical resources, the possibility and convenience of their storage and use on a scientific basis have a significant impact on the scale, pace and direction of tourism development.

Uzbekistan has adopted a number of laws and decisions aimed at nature protection. These are the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Nature Protection", the Law "On Protection and Use of Flora", the Law "On Specially Protected Areas". the protection of wild plants regulates all relations in the field of their use.

Many organizations in the Republic and the region are engaged in the protection of flora and fauna: the Committee for Nature Protection, the Department of Ecology, nature reserves, forestry, experimental stations, botanical gardens. Not only these organizations, but also everyone should be more concerned about the proper organization of the relationship between nature and society in the current situation, the restoration of natural resources, the transfer of existing natural resources to future generations and contribute to solving current problems. should think.

The flora of Surkhandarya region is a part of the flora of Uzbekistan.

The nature of the region, flora, diverse landscapes are the national treasures of Uzbekistan. This priceless treasure has emerged in the course of millions of years of evolution and is a huge legacy left to us by our ancestors.

Therefore, one of the main and urgent tasks of each of our citizens is to carefully preserve each of the plant species created by nature, to create conditions for their reproduction and, in turn, to use them for human benefit, to find ways to show the beauty embodied in them.

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