

RARE AND DISAPPEARING PLANTS ON THE VERGE OF LEAVING AND THEIR PROTECTION

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Annotation: *it is known that the study of the natural resources of our country, the establishment of their use according to a scientifically based plan, conservation is one of the tasks of this day that cannot be delayed. The natural resources created and created by flora and fauna are the most important among the resources endowed by nature. Because it is difficult to imagine almost all the products that humans need to live without excesses, without flora and fauna.*

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General considerations on the use and protection of natural resources of the Fergana Valley region

Despite how many laws and decisions have been made and are being made by Khukumat in terms of saving and protecting them, there are still irregular uses of these resources. The result is an increasing number of rare, rare, endangered plant and animal species each year. Evidence of our opinion that the number of rare plants species in our country, including our region, has doubled compared to 30 years ago. One of the main reasons for this is the result of poor promotion of rare plant and animal species. In the public education system, however, there is a lack of a guide that provides information on rare, endangered plant and animal species. Although the "Red Book" of Uzbekistan was heard by students of schools, colleges, lyceums, many did not even see this book. Also, the number of healers and hunters who use plant and animal products irregularly increases every year. In order to prevent and stop these, it is necessary to breed ponds in each of the provinces, which will closely introduce them to rare plant and animal species.

This relationship has been one of the important problems that have intrigued everyone since ancient times.

Nature is ardently called "Mother Nature". This is really true, because nature has endowed all living organisms, including man, with vitality, nurtured ardor, giving space in his bosom. It is also a mother nature that, having acquired the ability to live for the first time, raises everything from a cellless organism to a human level and satisfies all its excesses.

Yes, nature requires a thorough study of its laws, the avarice of not breaking it, the veneration of it as a mother, the need to multiply it, using her wealth wisely. It is known that man is a part of nature, but he is a conscious part that is different from other parts. The conscious part of nature-a person who is endowed with it-influences nature

throughout his entire labor activity, receives from nature all the products necessary for his survival.

From the appearance of man until now, having influenced nature, he has completely changed it and is subjecting himself.

It is indisputable that the wrong treatment of nature as a result of human activities, its influence without taking into account its laws, will lead to completely unexpected results, cause great harm to farms. Because each part of nature is so connected to each other that the wrong effect on one part of it also changes the other components of nature over a certain period of time. For example, the appropriation of land without extension leads to a reduction in natural areas, which in turn reduce the areas where animals live, feed, mow, as well as a reduction in the number of plant species, reserves, and ultimately an increase in the number of rare species among plant and animal species.

The importance of plants distributed on the territory of the Fergana region

It is no doubt that one of the inexhaustible riches of nature is the world of plants.

The Fergana Valley, including the barren steppe, forests and mountain meadows of the Fergana region, is rich in useful plants with a diverse life form growing naturally, while a comprehensive scientific study of them according to the plan dates back to the time of the first appearance of humanity, since it takes the first Galdi of food for people to live, while it is difficult That is why our ancient ancestors, in addition to meeting their food needs at the expense of plant products, selected the species that would be the most useful food among the plants studied, planted and bred them, laying the foundations for current dexterity. But there are not so many types of cultivated plants that are cultivated to this day. Because the study of plants with natural distribution, the search for species that would be good food among them, the culturing, the attention to learning were not at the level of demand. Therefore, the current cultural vegetation accounts for 1-2 percent of the total plant species.

As we talk about plants in general, before our eyes are the colorful, unspeakably diverse riches of nature, with amazing scenery, which cannot be expressed in words.

Even today, it is difficult to imagine human life without the products of the diverse plant species growing around it. Even now, plants serve as a source of food for a person, food for animals, and wood forage to various branches of the industry. They also have a place in their hearts as a delightful residence, where they can inspire hardworking and creative people of different professions, heal patients and relax to the entire population. It must not be a secret that their charming cute flowers na captivate only humans, even birds.

It is known that our ancestors have long used plant resources for various purposes. But even now it has not lost its value. Because plants planted culturally cannot fully meet human needs. Also, products produced chemically cannot replace products made from natural plants. Especially at the present time, the need for plant products such as

medicines, vitamins, food, clothing, residential building materials, essential oils, dyes and additives is beginning to make good use of plant resources according to the plan, which is naturally distributed by increasing daily use.

The use of plant resources according to a science-based plan requires careful study of them in its turn. It is also impossible to talk about their planned use without having sufficient scientific information about each plant species.

Based on long years of research, observations and analysis of available sources, it became known that 78 families, 488 species and 1380 species grow on the territory of the Fergana region. Of these, 21 species were found to be trees, 124 species of shrubs, 26 species of Chala shrubs, 790 species of perennial grasses, 389 species of annual and biennial herbaceous plants.

When analyzing the distribution of plant species distributed naturally in the territory of the region by region, it was accurately calculated that of the 1350 species, 336 species were distributed in the desert, 437 species in Adir, 620 species were distributed on the mountain. It should also be mentioned that 1,350 species do not emerge when plant species and life forms given by region are added, as a desert-growing plant may also grow in Adir, or an Adir-growing plant may also grow in the mountain, in the desert.

It is known that it is no secret that the Fergana Valley is perceived as the “masterpiece” of Central Asia, while the Fergana region is part of this masterpiece. It can be said that all natural manifestations that occur in the territory of the valley also occur on the territory of the Fergana region. But it can be observed that the world of plants has their own facets, comparable to the mountain ranges of the Valley (Fergana, Chotqol, Qurama, eastern, central part of the flame). It is known that the desert part of the Valley falls mainly on the territory of the Fergana region. That is why the territory of our region is distinguished from the desert regions in the other Valley by the fact that it has all the views characteristic of the desert.

60-80 years ago, on the left banks of the Syrdarya (up to 15-20 km), the tugai occupied much larger areas. Plants such as bird jiyda, turangil Poplar, yulgun, wild sugarcane (pen), sweet brain, yantaq grew thick and occupied large areas. Trees and shrubs grew so thick in toucay that Hatto found it difficult to find a path without an ax. But since 1953, such thick Weaves have been left to nothing, as a result of the intense occupation of the steppe and steppes, the weavers, the Adirs and the mountains. Even now, it is unforgivable that webs can be used irregularly. Unplanned use of desert sands and vegetation is causing shrinkage of areas inhabited by plants and animals, leaving plant and animal species in the ranks of rare species.

We would like to turn part of the steppe and webs of our region into a reserve, and let our future generations learn them not from the book, but from nature itself, and from it in unaltered ways. True, monuments were established in order to preserve them, but they still continue to use them irregularly, remaining in an uncontrolled state.

Places with an altitude of up to 400 m above sea level, in some places up to 600 meters are desert, above it – 600-900 m khatto River, along the soy Sox, places with an altitude of 1800 m are referred to as the Adir region. Drought-resistant plants are distributed in this region due to the high temperature, low humidity. Among them, ephemerals and ephemeroids, species of Wormwood from perennial grasses (red Wormwood, White Wormwood, Sogdian Wormwood), resin, melon Khapri, borigul, wheatgrass, chia from shrubs, barberry, pachcha shearing, na'matak species are common.

Places with an altitude of 1200-2800 M are called mountain ranges, and this region is characterized by being rich in plant species and life forms. In this region, both humidity and vegetation are much more favorable for growth. That is why in this region, along with the above-named plant species, there are three types of shilvi, Archa (Zarafshan, Savr and Turkestan arches), willow, birch, chakanda species on the banks of Rivers, a variety of herbaceous plants grow on the northern slopes of the mountains. In this region – Khapri, dalachoy, kaklik grass, mountain jambili, Wormwood, wheatgrass, foxtail, fragile, Chalov, betaga and many other plant species form diverse views with mixed growth. These include the golden-spotted otter, which is common in Kalim, among rare species, and the spectacular shilvi, oloy alley, tulip species, shiroch species, onion species, and other plant species.

In the Adir and mountains in the southern kism of the territory of the Fergana Region (Western Isfayram soy, Eastern and Western Shahimardon soy, in the eastern part of Sokh soy, part of our region without interruptions entered), diamonds, apricots, nokzores, mountain thickets, Pines, pistazors and other fruit trees and shrubs that require more moisture to live do not grow naturally. But in 1948-1950, in the suburbs of Shahimardon, in the Chimyon Adirs (Mingdonabad, White bilol surroundings), when pistachios were planted, they were eaten, but in these lands, in connection with the fact that the local population continued to year-round, raising cattle and other animals, the bunches of pistachios were preserved. These experiments showed that pistazors could be built in the Adirs and mountains of the province.

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