

TYPES IN THE RED BOOK OF THE POACEAE FAMILY IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a brief analysis of the species listed in the Red Book of the Poaceae family in Uzbekistan. Protecting the environment and flora is of vital importance to humanity. As humanity uses nature, it is changing its centuries-old natural landscape, which is having a negative impact on it. The development of industry and agriculture, the large-scale development of natural areas are leading to ecological imbalances.

KEYWORDS: *Flora, Kohitang, Poaceae, Endemic, Ridge, Mountain-Forest, Ecotism, Fruit, Nature.*

INTRODUCTION

Protecting the environment and flora is of vital importance to humanity. As humanity uses nature, it is changing its centuries-old natural landscape, which is having a negative impact on it. The development of industry and agriculture, the large-scale development of natural areas are leading to ecological imbalances. As a result, there is a risk of plant decline. This leads to a reduction in the gene pool of flora. It is clear that the loss of any species will lead to other unpleasant consequences. It should be noted that wild plants are important as a primary basis for the creation of cultivars cultivated in agriculture. At present, there are about 4,400 species of higher wild plants and more than 2,000 species of fungi in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Among them are many rare, endemic and relict species that need serious protection. There are more than 300 such species, which make up 10-12% of the flora of Uzbekistan. [1] Despite the relatively good general condition of the plants protected in the national reserves, the natural resources of many wild species are declining sharply. The wrong attitude of the population to nature also leads to the decline of plants. The Red Book was first established in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1979. The Red Data Book contains information on rare and endangered species of flora. The aim was to draw the attention of the public and government agencies to conservation issues and to help preserve the species' gene pool. [1]

The 1984 edition of the Red Book lists 163 endangered species of Uzbek flora. The fate of these species is constantly being studied by specialists and scientists of the republic. Observations over the years have shown that the number and area of some plant species have expanded significantly. For example, anzur and Suvorov onions have increased to some extent, although they have not returned to their previous state. The number of *Minkvistidium* species, one of the

rarest plants, has increased from 7 to 17. Korovin shirachi, one of the rare plants in the Qurama ridge, has been found. At the same time, the number of some plant species has declined sharply. These include the Omonkara plant, the Pskom onion, and the Margarita marmalade. Research in recent years has shown that another 138 species of plants belonging to the flora of our country should be included in the Red Book. In 1998, the number of plant species listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 301, while the new edition includes 313 species of plants belonging to 48 families. [1]

The plant species listed in the Red Book are rated 4 according to their rarity according to a classification developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

1. It is unlikely to be lost or misplaced. Species that have not been found in the wild for several years, but are only likely to survive in certain areas or cultural conditions that are difficult to collect.
2. On the verge of extinction. Endangered species that require special protection to survive.
3. Rare. Species that have survived only in certain small areas, but are endangered and require careful control.
4. Declining in number. Species whose numbers and range are declining over time due to natural causes or human activities. At the same time, such plants need to be closely monitored.

The main task of all of us is to put an end to the neglect of nature and the flora, to protect and increase natural resources. Representatives of the family *Poaceae* are widespread in the world, and several species are included in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. We will get acquainted with them in detail below.

Oktogchalov-stipaaktauensis Roshev: It is a very rare endemic plant in the central red sand, 25-30 cm tall, grass-forming, perennial herb. The leaves are slender, the upper ones are slightly widened and surrounded by inflorescences. Inflorescence 6-10 cm long, slender, sparsely spiked. The stem of the head is almost 13.5 cm long, twisted into joints, the entire surface is covered with fine feathers, and the feathers are 4-5 mm long. It blooms and bears fruit in April-June. [2]

Distribution: Distributed in the lowlands of the Central Kyzylkum (in the regions of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Navoi)

Growth Conditions: Occurs on dry mountain slopes, in cracks in rocks.

Reproduction: Propagated by seeds

Reasons for Changes in Plant Numbers and Range: Livestock has declined due to grazing.

Protective Measures: No special protective measures have been developed. It is necessary to study the biology of this species in nature and in cultural conditions. To control it, it is recommended to set up offices in Aktag and Tomditog.

Qoratog' chalavi-stipakarataviensis Roshev is a rare endemic plant whose range in the -Nurata Mountains and northwestern Tianshan is declining.

Brief Description: Perennial herb with dense stems up to 20-30 cm tall, growing on grass. The leaves are thin, linear, the edges are bent inwards, coarsely hairy, the upper part is slightly widened, the inflorescence is thin, sparsely spiral, and surrounds the entrance. The head is 8-9

cm long, once bent at the joints, the lower part is hairless. The upper part of the joint is hairy, the hairs are 5-7 mm long. It blooms and bears fruit in June-July. [2]

Distribution: The western part of the Nurata ridge of Navoi region, the Karatag and Aktag ridges, also grows and flies in Kazakhstan.

Growth Conditions: Grows in the middle and lower parts of the mountains on the soil and limestone slopes.

The Number is Low, Forming Small Tufts: Propagated by seeds.

Reasons for Changes in Plant Numbers and Habitat: It is declining due to the construction of industrial enterprises and other facilities, as well as the grazing of livestock. No special protection measures have been developed.

Gnezdillochalovi- stipagnezdilloi Pazij is a rare, petrophytic plant of the Kihitang ridge.

Brief. The stems are hairy, perennial herb, 50-60 cm tall. The leaves are hairless; the cilia are 1-2 mm ciliated. The flower ball is 11-17 cm long. The stems are almost the same length of 3-4 cm. The inflorescence is 11-13 mm long, the head is 12-13 cm long, the two-knotted hairs are 0.2-0.3 mm. It blooms and bears fruit in May-June [2]

Distribution: Kohitang ridge of Surkhandarya region is found not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Turkmenistan.

Growth Conditions: It grows on rocky, gravelly slopes of the middle belt of the mountains. Stenobiont is a plant with a narrow range and is protected in the Surkhandarya State Reserve.

In summary, 3 species of the family *Poaceae* are listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are currently protected. It is the duty of each of us to protect and preserve the flora.

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