



Rare Plants In The Turkestan Range (Dzhizak Regions) Republic Of Uzbekistan

Nasiba Karshiboeva

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute Jizzakh, Republic Of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article examines the rare plant species growing on the territory of the Turkestan ridge (Jizzakh region), included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan

KEYWORDS

"Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, area, Pamir Alai, Turkestan ridge, Malguzar ridge, gene pool.

INTRODUCTION

The protection of the environment and the plant world is of great importance to humanity. Using nature, people change the natural landscape formed over the years and have a negative impact on it. The wrong attitude of the population to nature is also the reason for the reduction of plants.

Published the 4th edition of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2009). It includes 324 species of rare and endangered plants and fungi. In the 1998 edition of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 301 plant species are indicated.

Plants distributed in the mountain ranges of Molguzar, Western Pamir-Alai, Turkestan are included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Turkestan ridge is located in the Jizzakh region (2045699), mainly in the Zaamin (28658 hectares) and Jizzakh (143874 hectares) regions.

Studied 31 species, which are included in 12 families of representatives of rare plants. When studying the inventory of rare and endemic species in the Jizzakh region, 67 species belonging to 22 families were identified [6].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Let's characterize several types of plants

- Astragalus Belolipova - *Astragalus belolipovii* Kamelin ex F.O. Khass. et N. Sulejm. Stemless plant 30-40 cm. H. Thornless leaves 20-30 cm long protruding white hairy, 15-20 paired. Peduncles are longer than leaves. Brushes are loose, 15-20 flowers, 10-15 cm long. The calyx is bluish at the bottom, initially tubular, later swollen, white hairy 12-15 mm long. The flag is greenish-purple, 25-30 mm long with a rounded plate on top notched, wings 25-30 mm long slightly longer than the boat. Bob is unknown. Blossoms in June; bears fruit in July. Rarity 1. distributed in the Turkestan ridge of the Zaamin state reserve of the Jizzakh region. Grows in juniper, seed reproduction. The reasons for the change in the number and range have not been established. The species was cultivated by prof. I.V. Belolipov in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *Astragalus* A. *speciesauratus* Gontsch, A. *knorringianus* Boriss, A. *plumatus* Boriss, A. *leptophysus* Vved, grow in the Turkestan ridge. When studying the flora of the Zaamin State Reserve, 21 plant species were included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and it was also recommended to include the species *Astragalus rusanovii* in the next edition of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan [7].

- Shirach powerful - *Eremurus robustus* Regel - is a strong perennial herbaceous plant 100-250 cm high with a shortened rhizome and radially spreading fusiform thickened roots. Leaves broadly linear, outer 4-8 cm wide, smooth. Raceme very dense, many-flowered, cylindrical, 35-120 cm long. Bracts are triangular. The lower pedicels are 1.5-2 times as long as the perianth. Tepals with 1 vein, light pink. The stamens are slightly shorter than the perianth. Fruit - spherical, smooth capsule 1.5-2.5 cm wide. It blooms in May-June, bears fruit in July-August. Distributed in all ranges of the Pamir Alay. Mass collection by the population is the cause of changes in the number and range of the plant grows in

fine-earth and fine-earth-stony slopes of the middle belt of mountains.

Occurs in single specimens and in small groups. Propagated by seed and vegetative. It is grown in the Botanical Garden of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. Green-flowered shirach (*E. chloranthus* Popov) which belongs to the families Asphodelaceae (*E. chloranthus* Popov) grows in the Turkestan ridge on the upper part of the Guralash Say. The number and reason for the change have not been determined. Rarity level 0. The plant is endemic. When studying and compiling the plants of the Zaamin State Reserve, the species *Eremurus kaufmani* is recommended to be included in the next edition of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan [7].

Ferula Fedchenkovskaya - *Ferula fedtschenkoana* Koso-Pol is a perennial polycarpic completely naked herb. The root is fusiform. Stem single or several, thin, often purple, corymbose branching in the upper part; branches are alternate, upper ones are opposite. Leaves are glaucous, soft, glabrous, 5-pinnately dissected; terminal lobes are narrow, 10-20 mm long. Terminal umbrellas 4-8 ray. Umbrellas are 10-flowered. The calyx is short-toothed. Petals are yellow, oval, 1.4 mm long. Fruits are oblong oval, compressed from the back, glabrous, 6 mm long, 3.5 mm wide. Flowers in May, bears fruit in June. Distributed in the Turkestan and Molguzar ridges. Habitats - fine earth-gravelly northern slopes in the juniper belt. Occurs singly, 2-3 plants per 10x10 m². Seed reproduction. Rarity level 1. Rare endemic species. 3 more Apiaceae species are found: *F. sumbul* (Kauffm.) Hoog.f. *Zeravschania regeliana* Korovin, *Fergania polyantha* (Korovin) Pimenov. When studying the species *Kovrak* (*Ferula*) [Avalboev O. 2012] *ferula helenae* Rakhmankulov and Melibayev believe that the plant should be included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4].

Corydalis severtsovii - *Corydalis sewerzowii* Regel. - a perennial herb 5-12 cm in height with a flattened spherical angular tuber and an ephemeroid type of development. Stems 1-3. leaves are opposite, almost sessile, triply dissected twice, glaucous, glabrous. Flowers in a short brush, 2-5 each. corollas are orange-yellow, brown-red after flowering, 3-5 cm in length. The spur is thin, straight or slightly curved, up to 3 cm in length. The fruit is a capsule, oblong, slightly flattened, sharp, up to 2 cm long, 0.6 cm wide. Seeds 3-4 mm wide, shiny, round, slightly flattened, with filmy, cap-like, sessile caruncle. Blooms in February-March, bears fruit in April. Vegetation ends in May. It grows in clayey fine-earth gravelly slopes from foothills to the lower belt of mountains. The area of plants has greatly decreased in the Turkestan ridge. Rarity level 3 [2].

Cultivated in 1960 in the Botanical Garden. Belongs to the Fumariaceae family, included in the Red Book in 1984. Not included in the 2009 Red Book. The reasons for the change in the number and range are irrational procurement as a medicinal raw material, immoderate collection by the local population as an ornamental early flowering plant. According to the observation results, periods of growth (04/12/2020), flowering (04/20/2020), fruiting (04/25/2020), vegetation (2.05-8.05) are visible. We recommend that the species *Corydalis sewerzowii* Regel be included in the next edition of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

FINDINGS

1. 31 species included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan are identified as belonging to 12 families of rare and endangered plants included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the ridges of the Western Pamir-Alai, Turkestan, Molguzar.

2. The study of species as a whole in such a territory creates the possibility of preserving the gene pool and the stability of the species of the range and the definition of the laws of their development.

3. Taking into account the above scientific research of the researchers, we recommend that the plant species *Astragalus rusanovii*, *Eremurus kaufmani*, *Ferula helenae*, *Corydalis sewerzowii* be included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES

1. Botirova L.A. Zomin suvhavzasining o'simliklar qoplami. Avtoreferat. biol. fan. nom. ilmiy darajasini olish uchun taqdim etilgan. Toshkent. 2012.
2. "Red Book" of the Uzbek SSR. vol. 2. Plants. Fan. Tashkent. 1984.118p.
3. O'zbekiston Respublikasi "Qizil kitobi" 1-jild. O'simliklar va zamburug'lar. Chinor ENK. Toshkent.2009.
4. Rahmonqulov U., Avvalboyev O. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jizzax viloyatining kamyob va yo'qolib borayotgan o'simliklari // Bioxilma-xillikni saqlashda muhofaza hududlarining roli.// Konferensiya materiallari. 4-5 iyun. 2012 yil 66-70 betlar.
5. Tojiboyev K. Sh, Qodirov R.U. "O'zbekiston lolalari" Toshkent. Sharq "nashriyoti. 2010.
6. Tojiboev K.Sh., Beshko N.Yu. Jizzakh and Navoi provinces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Biodiversity of Uzbekistan - monitoring and use. Tashkent. 2007
7. Esankulov A.S. Flora of the Zaamin State Reserve. Abstract of diss. for the degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences. Tashkent. 2012.
8. Adilov, J. K. (2019). THE CAMPAIGN OF ALEXANDER BEKOVICH-CHERKASSKY IN THE WORKS OF VV BARTHOLD. Theoretical & Applied Science, (10), 572-574.

9. Adilov, J. K. (2019). THE CAMPAIGN OF ALEXANDER BEKOVICH-CHERKASSKY IN THE WORKS OF VV BARTHOLD. Theoretical & Applied Science, (10), 572-574.
10. Gudalov, M., & Gozieva, M. (2020, December). Development Of Tourism In Zaamin National Nature Park By The Cluster Method. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CURRENT RESEARCH CONFERENCES (pp. 111-114).
11. Kurbanova, D. (2020). Tent Of The Emir Of Bukhara (Second Half Of The 19th Century)(History Of One Exhibit From The Collection Of The State Hermitage). The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations, 2(12), 180-183.