

Analysis of the Current Status of Plant World Lower Zarafshan District

Anvar Rasulov

PhD, Tashkent State Pedagogical University

Tashkent city, Uzbekistan



Abstract – This article examines the problems of plant resources and their current status, the causes of the reduction, the number of their species, the ways of restoration and the protection measures of the Lower Zarafshan Physico-geographical District, located in the south-western part of Uzbekistan; Recommendations for the rational use and protection of some endangered species of vegetation have been developed.

Keywords – Lower Zarafshan, "The Red Book", Landscape, Geosystem, Plant,

The Republic of Uzbekistan's independence provided a fundamentally new impetus to the protection of the environment, flora and fauna. On December 9, 1992, the Law on Nature Protection was adopted, on May 7, 1993- the Law on Specially Protected Natural Territories, December 26, 1997 - the Law on the Protection and Use of the Plant World, 1999 - On Forests These are the most important documents contributing to the preservation of the plant world in all its diversity.

In 1979, the Red Book of Uzbekistan was established, which contains basic information about rare and endangered species of flora. The task of the Red Book is to draw the attention of the public and government bodies to the problems of protecting wildlife, and to help preserve the gene pool.

To date, the Red Book has been reprinted five times (in 1979, 1984, 1998, 2006, 2009), and the 2009 edition includes 324 species of plants and shrubs. Analysis of these publications indicates a gradual increase in the number of plant species included in the Red Book.

The 1979 edition included a total of 136 species, and 1984 - 161, 1998 - 301, 2006 -305, 2009 -324 species). As can be seen, over the past twenty-five years, the number of plants entered in the Red Book has increased by 188 species.

The distribution of plants included in the Red Book varies in number in different territorial regions of the republic. The main part of these plants is desert and semi-desert species. This is due, firstly, to the fact that the geographic location of the republic falls mainly on the wall and semi-empty regions, and secondly, the vegetation cover of these regions is less than in other regions.

Despite the fact that the Lower Zarafshan district is located in the steppe zone, it has a rich organic world (Fig. 1.) More than a thousand species of higher plants are found in this region. In the steppe part of the region, 580 species of plants belonging to 55 families were registered, and in the part of the valley - 219 species of only weeds (uncultivated plants). 173 species of steppe plants are endemic, characteristic of Central Asia [1].

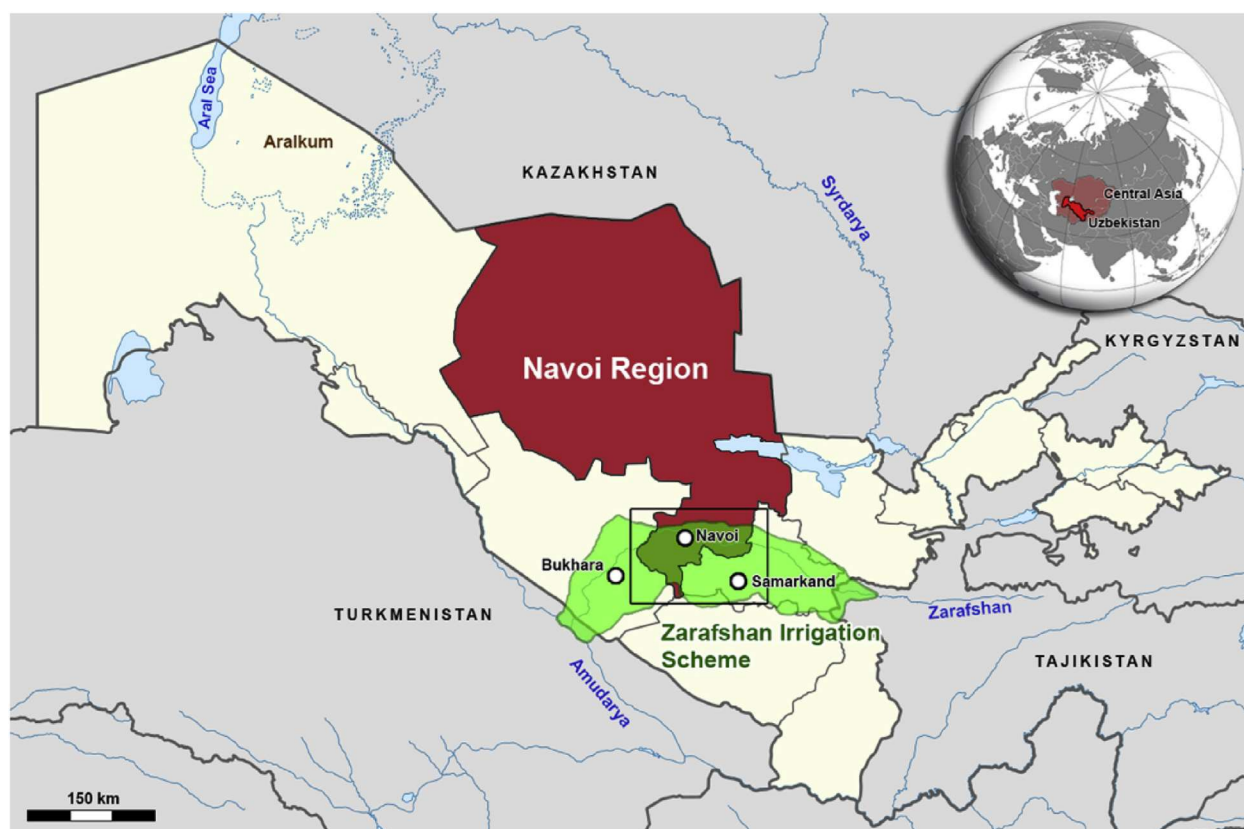


Fig. 1. Map of the Lower Zarafshan Natural Geographic District

Questions about the protection and efficient use of the flora of Nizhny Zarafshan are reflected in the studies of O.S. Choriev (1962), K. Zakirova (1971), U.P. Pratova (1972), K.Sh. Tozhiboeva (2007).

As a result of the large-scale and intensive development of the lands of Nizhny Zarafshan, the development of the energy industry in the region, the construction of road infrastructure, as well as others under the influence of anthropogenic activities, the flora and fauna sharply decreased in this region, several plant species are included in the Red Book as extinct or disappearing. Below we analyze them in detail:

1. Cirrus astragalus (*Astragalus plumtus* Boriss). Status 2. A rare endemic of the western Pamir-alai.
2. Tulip Lehmann (*Tulipa lehmannian* Mercki) Status 3. A rare species in Uzbekistan.
3. Zulophia of Turkestan (*Eulophiia turkestanica* (Litv /) Schiecht). Status 2. Rare endemic to the southern part of Central Asia with a resected range.
4. Kandym mild (*Calligonum molle* Litv.) Status 2. Rare endemic of Kyzylkum.
5. Kandym matteya (*Calligonum matteianum* Drobov.) Status 2. Rare endemic of Kyzylkumov.
6. Kandym of the finger (*Calligonum paletzcifnum* Litv.) Status 2. A rare species of Kyzylkum.
7. Climocapter Merkulovich (*Climacoptera merkulowiczii* (Zkirov) Botsch). Status 2. A rare species of Kyzylkum.
8. Ophthalmicopharyngeal desert gully (*Eremostachys eriolarynx* Pazij et Vved). Status 1. Very rare endemic of Kyzylkumov.
9. Sogdian Cousin (*Cousiniyaogdiana* Bornm). Status 1. Very rare endemic of Kyzylkumov.

If the 1998 edition of the Red Book included representatives of the above species (*Astragalus pinnate*, *Tulip lehmann*, *Zulofiya Turkestan*, *Kandym soft*, *Kandym matteya*, *Kandym finger*, *Klimokapter merkulovich*, *Desert Ginger-billed*, *cousin Sogdian* “, only the year 2009 was enriched one quantity due to the Lehman Tulip. ”

Leman tulip is a rare species in Uzbekistan, it belongs to the third group by measure of rarity.

Changes in the ranges and number of plants in the Lower Zarafshan district are associated: firstly, with the erratic use of land as pasture for stingrays, secondly, with the development of land for various purposes, thirdly, with the cutting out of certain plant species and shrubs as an energy source, development in the region of energy industry and construction of road infrastructure.

The following measures are recommended to protect the flora of the Lower Zarafshan District:

- ✓ Improving the geoecological state of pastures by organizing anthropogenic agrobiophytocenoses;
- ✓ Widespread introduction of phyto-reclamation works;
- ✓ Increasing the level of fruitfulness of biomass, stabilization of vegetation cover by dispersing the seeds of shrubs and shrubs;
- ✓ The prohibition of carving trees and the restoration of technogenic landscapes.
- ✓ Such measures will contribute to improving the ecological status of nizhny zarafshan for the sustainable development of geosystems of all types and increase their productivity.

In conclusion, it can be argued that biological diversity is characteristic of all ecosystems in the world. The disappearance of a species is negatively affected by the development of other species, since all species are closely interconnected. Unreasonable use of natural resources continues to be the main threat to the fauna and flora of the studied region.

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