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THE FLORA SYATEM OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS BRIEF ANALYSIS
ФЛОРА В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ И ЕЕ КРАТКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

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ANNOTATION

This article gives information about the role of flora of Uzbekistan in the national economy, the diversity of flora of Uzbekistan in Central Asia, representatives of the family Asteraceae are the leading species in the flora of Uzbekistan in terms of species diversity and distribution representatives of the family Centaurea also talk about the peculiarities of the family and the large families in the flora of Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

flora of Uzbekistan, the family Asteraceae, the family Centaurea, flora of Uzbekistan, colorful, diverse, family.

INTRODUCTION

The flora of Uzbekistan is diverse and plays an important role in the national economy. The flora of Uzbekistan is very close to the flora of other Central Asian countries, in particular, Iran and Afghanistan in terms of origin, distribution, species, genera and general similarity of families. The flora of Uzbekistan has a long history. Paleobotanical research has shown that there are plant remains of all terrestrial plants (from xylophytes) of all evolutionary periods in the territory of the republic. Even in the present-day Kyzylkum Desert, remnants of trees and shrubs such as palm, maple, and poplar were once found.

There is no place in Uzbekistan where plants do not grow. They can be found in a variety of terrain and soil conditions, from flat sandy deserts to snow-capped mountains. The flora of Uzbekistan is characterized by its diversity. It has all the ups and downs and vegetation. Currently, the total number of species in the country is about 4,500, grouped into more than 15,000 genera and more than 785 families.

Flowering or tall plants are also common in our flora. Their number of species is more than 250,000. These species are included in 13,000 genera and 533 families. Including the plant species in the botanical gardens, the number of species in the flora of Uzbekistan is about 9,000 species.

Representatives of the family Asteraceae (Asteraceae) are one of the leading species in the flora of Uzbekistan in terms of species diversity and distribution. Their role in vegetation is also invaluable. The members of this family are superior to all other families in terms of their valuable economic characteristics.

The Centaurea (Centaurea) family also has a special place in the family. In this regard, the study of the representatives of this series is one of the most pressing issues today.

Representatives of the genus Centaurea (Centaurea) have been studied by scientists from our country and other countries. The scientific literature provides information on the biology, ecology, reserves, and importance of the species.

Representatives of the Astra (Aster L.) family are perennial herbaceous plants. The leaves are alternate, entire and toothed. The flower baskets are 1-1.5 cm in diameter and are solitary, in some species the flowers are clustered in thyroid or cluster clusters.

The peripheral flowers are fake talismanic, purple, pink or blue. The middle flowers are tubular and yellow. Representatives of the category – "Tolsimon astra", "Vvedensky astra", "Popov astra".

Representatives of the genus Erigeron (Erigeron L.) are annual and perennial or sometimes semi-shrub plants. The whole plant is hairy. The leaves are alternate, entire, entire-edged or serrated. The baskets are one or more, and they are gathered in a shield or shingle.

The petals are linear-lanceolate, green. Basket flowers are usually blue-blue and purple.

The outer flowers of the basket have forged, very narrow, more thread-like twisted petals. The flowers in the middle of the basket are tubular. The pistachio fruit is lanceolate, wrinkled and bearded.

Representatives of this genus are the Canadian erigeron (E.canadensis), the zebra erigeron (E.zarafschanica), the banded erigeron. The Sogdian erigeron (E.sogdiana) is an endemic species.

Representatives of the genus Andula (Inula L.) are mainly perennials, sometimes annuals and sometimes biennials, with whole and alternate leaves.

The baskets are heterogamous, hemispherical, numerous, arranged in thyroid inflorescences. All the flowers of the plant bear fruit. The peripheral flowers are lanceolate, female, linear and yellow. Disc flowers are bisexual, tubular, darker in color than the peripheral flowers.

Briefly about the large families in the flora of Uzbekistan, they are as follows: "Qoqio'tdoshlar" (Asteraceae), "Burchoqdoshlar" (Fabaceae), "Bug'doydoshlar" (Poaceae), "Yalpizdoshlar" (Lamiaceae), "Karamdoshlar" (Brassicaceae), "Ziradoshlar" (Apiaceae), "Sho'radoshlar" (Chenopodiaceae), "Loladoshlar" (Liliaceae), "Torondoshlar" (Polygonaceae), "Chinniguldoshlar" (Caryophyllaceae), "Kampirdoshlar" (Boraginaceae), "Ra'nodoshlar" (Rosaceae), "Ayiqtovondoshlar" (Ranunculaceae), "Xiloldoshlar" (Cyperaceae), "Sigirquyruqdoshlar" (Scrophulariaceae), "Sutlamadoshlar" (Euphorbiaceae), "Ro'yandoshlar" (Rubiaceae), Kermakdoshlar (Plumbaginaceae).

In terms of the number of edificators, the first place belongs to the family of sorghum, followed by the family of sorghum and wheat. Of all the other families, the Rana family is the largest in terms of the number of edificators.

If we look at the edificators, the most dominant species in the families are: Chenopodiaceae (17.1%), Plumbaginaceae (17%), Rosaceae (14.7%) and Poaceae (10 , 6%).

Among the many genera in the flora, the ones with the most species diversity are:

1. Astragal - Astragalus
2. Cousin - Cousinia
3. Qandim - Calligonum
4. Onion - Allium
5. Shorak - Salsola
6. Toron - Polygonum
7. Iloq – Carex

The two categories above - the astragalus and the cousins - are far ahead of the other categories. In terms of species diversity, these groups predominate in the hills and mountains.

The level of endemism in the flora of the country is slightly lower - 390 species are endemic, 9.2% of the total flora. The number of endemic species in the flora of Central Asia is 3336 species and 46% of the total species.

The most endemic species in our flora belong to the following large families:

1. Asteraceae – 84 ta tur
2. Fabaceae – 70 ta tur
3. Apiaceae – 39 ta tur
4. Lamiaceae – 35 ta tur
5. Polygonaceae – 26 ta tur
6. Liliaceae – 23 ta tur
7. Caryophyllaceae – 16 ta tur
8. Poaceae – 11 ta tur

In addition, if we take the Kashkadarya region as an example, Kashkadarya region has great potential for the use of flora and fauna in agriculture. According to S.Kh. Chevrenidi and S.M. Mustafayev, 1184 species of plants or about 40% of the flora of Uzbekistan are distributed in the territory of Kashkadarya region.

The vast majority of plant species distributed in the region can be widely used in food supply, technical raw materials, medicine, construction and other fields. However, the problems of using plant resources on the farm are poorly understood. There is almost no accurate and detailed information on the distribution and usable reserves of useful plants that grow in the wild.

Therefore, the study of habitats of useful plants, economic assessment of their reserves, planning the preparation and delivery of food and medicinal plants, taking into account their natural recovery conditions, measures for cultivation, protection and reproduction of rare and endangered plant species should be identified.

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