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FLORA OF YOZYOVON DESERT STATE NATURAL MONUMENT

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Abstract:

This article examines observations for studying the plants of the natural monument of the Yazyavan deserts, the main focus is on monitoring reports. The monitoring period mainly included the growth process of plants. It was held in November, March, April. Based on observation, according to their useful properties, 165 of 302 species are fodder plants, 89 species are with essential oil and medicinal plants, 28 are fibrous, 26 are dyes, 91 are alkaloids and glycosides, and 52 are food plants. From the information given above, it became clear that the flora of the monument area is rather rich, it contains a variety of plant species with all life forms.

Keywords: natural monument, ephemeroids, sand hills, biotope, edificator, indicator, endemic species

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the diversity of the world of plants largely depends on the climate and soil conditions of the area where they grow. As a result of the observations made in the territory of the state natural monument in the Yozyovon desert, conducted monitoring, information received from the population, analysis of sources and their re-scientific processing, it became known that 60-70 years (100 years) ago, the areas occupied by natural landscapes in the areas where the Yozyovon sandy deserts are located was many times bigger, and between the sands there were plains in large areas, salt marshes, sand dunes, and lakes were also numerous and occupied large areas.

In the lakes, there are plants such as reeds, sedges, rush, duckweed, potamogeton, water pepper, and in the forests, trees and shrubs such as vine, turangi, jujube, sea buckthorn, and grasses such as shoreweed, brome grass, reed, panick grass, licorice, staghorn, orach, plants such as wormwood, astragalus, etc. grew in abundance, which were sufficient to meet all the needs of the local population, including feeding livestock throughout the year and preparing fodder for the winter. In addition to these, it served as a pasture for the merchants who brought cattle from west to east and from east to west to temporarily rest and feed their cattle.

Many plants grown in the lands with varying degrees of salinity such as haloxylon**,** sugarcane, saltwart, ammodendron, halimodendron, staghorn, astragalus ephemeris and ephemeroids also served as firewood, silkworm stalks, and pasture for livestock. The irregular year-round use of desert plants in this country has led to a drastic depletion of landscape-forming plant stocks. The blind and regular use of particularly useful raw material plants for various purposes has led to the reduction of their species number and area, and as a result, they have become scarce and rare plants.

These include endemic species of elaeagnus angustifola**,** turangi, halimodendron halodendron**,** licorice**,** endemic types of sugarcane**,** haloxylon, ammodendron, astragalus**,** and halimodendron. Some of the natural biotopes have turned into cultivated fields. The biotopes where they grew and formed gave way to cultural biotopes, natural biotopes were preserved only in name. Dunes are known to be a habitat for plants adapted to arid conditions, and plants serve as a source of food for animals and fortifying the sand.

Therefore, if the preservation of sand gives the opportunity to protect plants, the sand dunes covered with plants create the opportunity to preserve, reproduce and protect the animal world. Each of them is closely connected with each other. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve and protect the flora and fauna scattered in the sands and lands of the monument, based on a scientifically based plan.

Only then, flora and fauna will be able to pass on the wealth they have created and are creating to the next generation. In order to preserve and protect these resources, it is necessary to study them comprehensively. Without complete and accurate scientific knowledge about them, it is impossible to talk about their preservation and protection, effective use based on the plan. Therefore, studying the composition of the flora of the plants scattered in the territory of the monument, the unique and landscape-forming plant species, which are of certain importance in the national economy, became one of the urgent tasks of this day.

METHODOLOGY

A comprehensive study of the plants scattered in the territory of the monument was monitored. The monitoring period mainly included the growth process of plants. It was held in November, March, April. Based on the conducted researches, monitoring and re-scientific processing of collected materials, comparison with sources, 4 sections, 5 classes, 42 families, 188 genera and 302 types of plant species were found to grow in the monument area. In addition to the distribution of plants distributed in the territory of the monument by species and families, their life forms and habitat conditions (biotope) were also studied. Information about these is given in the table below.

RESULTS

Plants of the Yozhyovon Desert State Natural Monument

№	Name of the family	Flora structure		Life form					Living environment conditions				
		Genera	Type	Monoйиллик	Polyйиллик	Semiбута	Shrub	Tree	Sand	Sandy	Grove	Water	Weeds
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**
1	Chenopodiaceae	25	57	42	1	6	6	2	24	46	4	-	5
2	Poaceae	25	33	18	15	-	-	-	14	10	11	4	8
3	Asteraceae	20	29	16	12	1	-	-	9	10	15	1	13
4	Brassicaceae	24	27	23	4	-	-	-	6	8	3	1	12
5	Fabaceae	9	17	5	7	3	2	-	6	2	8	-	8
6	Polygonaceae	3	13	4	3	-	6	-	8	1	3	3	2
7	Apiaceae	6	6	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2
8	Boraginaceae	8	12	4	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
9	Ranunculaceae	6	9	4	4	-	1	-	8	2	2	3	-
10	Lamiaceae	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
11	Convolvulaceae	1	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
12	Potamogetanaceae	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
13	Solanaceae	4	6	3	1	-	2	-	1	2	4	-	4
14	Scrophulariaceae	3	8	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
15	Euphorbiaceae	3	6	5	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2
16	Tamaricaceae	2	6	-	-	1	5	-	4	5	1	-	-
17	Malvaceae	3	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
18	Rubiaceae	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
19	Orobanchaceae	2	5	2	3	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	3
20	Zygophyllaceae	5	5	2	3	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	1
21	Liliaceae	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-
22	Papaveraceae	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
23	Cyperaceae	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
24	Geraniaceae	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
25	Convolvulaceae	2	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	1
26	Plantaginaceae	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
27	Cuscutaceae	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
28	Frankeniaeae	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
29	Onagraceae	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
30	Amaranthaceae	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31	Caryophyllaceae	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
32	Apocynaceae	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
33	Salicaceae	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
34	Typhaceae	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
35	Asclipiadaceae	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
36	Elaeagnaceae	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
37	Equisetaceae	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
38	Cyperaceae	2	2	-	2				1			1	1
39	Cannabaceae	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
40	Capparaceae	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-1
41	Sparganiaceae	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Based on the monitoring, it was determined that 115 of the 302 types of plants, 98 types of perennials, 10 types of semishrubs, 24 types of shrubs, and 5 types of trees, according to the life form of the plant species distributed in the monument area. According to the information obtained during the monitoring of plant species distributed in the monument area it was found that according to the habitat (biotope) conditions, out of 302 plant species, 115 species are found in sand, 94 species are found in saline lands (in areas with different levels of salinity), 85 species are found in forests, 22 species are found in wetlands and swamps, and 84 species are weeds.

Also, based on observation, according to their useful properties, 165 of 302 species are fodder plants, 89 species are with essential oil and medicinal plants, 28 are fibrous, 26 are dyes, 91 are alkaloids and glycosides, and 52 are food plants. From the information given above, it became clear that the flora of the monument area is rather rich, it contains a variety of plant species with all life forms.

CONCLUSION

Among them, together with species that can be used for various purposes, forming a landscape (edificator, indicator), are in danger of disappearing due to the influence of the human factor (endemic species of sugarcane, halimodendron, elaeagnus angustifola, celine, reddish astragalus, kermak, cherkez, ammodendron and others) species are not absent. There are also sand dunes (the sand dunes form the base of the monument), salt marshes, wetlands, meadows, and water lakes.

Restoration of lost and endangered rare plants based on the establishment of a nature reserve is not only the best gift for the future generation but also has special importance in educating young people to become conservationists.

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