



## GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TAJIK RUG IN THE CONDITIONS OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

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<p><b>Received:</b> 11<sup>th</sup> February 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 28<sup>th</sup> February 2021 <b>Published:</b> 18<sup>th</sup> March 2021</p>	<p>Ferula L. is a perennial, herbaceous, geophytic plant. Seasonal they are ephemerooids in rhythm. That is, the plant is short in spring each year grows and develops during the growing season, air temperature, soil inhibits plant growth during the summer, fall, and winter months, when the atmospheric precipitation is low Biological properties, ecology, systematics of Ferula L. species. The importance of economics has been described by many scientists in the scientific literature however, little is known about the ontogeny of the plant.</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b> "Ferula tadshikorum", Red Book, Ecology and Environmental Protection, Academy of Sciences, the Tajik bark.</p>	

In Uzbekistan, there is an increase in the number of requests for the collection of "Ferula tadshikorum" (Tajik plant "Ferula tadshikorum") in the border areas (border zone, border zone). There are misunderstandings.

The press center approved the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2014 No 290 "On the procedure for passing permits in the field of use of flora and fauna" The special use of flora objects should be carried out within the approved quotas for the accumulation of wild species of medicinal and food plants and technical raw materials of wild plants in agreement with the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and reminded that it is scheduled to be approved by the State Committee for Environmental Protection.

It was also noted that quotas for the accumulation of wild species of medicinal and food plants and technical raw materials of wild plants for the next year were formed on the basis of applications submitted by nature users in the period from December 1 to December 30, 2020. According to the orders, from April 1 to May 30, based on the positive conclusion of the Academy of Sciences on the availability of stocks of these plant species, additional quotas may be allocated for their accumulation (collection).

In accordance with the Presidential Decree of April 10, 2020 "On measures for the protection, cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources of wild-growing medicinal plants", Ecology and Environmental Protection The State Committee, together with the Academy of Sciences, made a proposal to strengthen the protection of endangered medicinal plants in the wild, to take measures to restore them through the establishment of natural plantations. It is scheduled to be submitted to the court.

The Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan has included it in the Red Book in 2019 due to the threat of extinction in recent years in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions.

The DXX Border Troops Press Center, based on the above and several other legal and regulatory documents, and taking into account the established procedure for carrying out work on the border, legal entities and individuals are engaged in the collection of saplings in the border area. In this regard, the conclusion of the Academy of Sciences, the application for quotas approved by the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, to obtain appropriate permits for DXX Border Troops to carry out work near the state border line stating that it is possible to apply for.

Tajik carpet (Ferula tadshikorum Pimenov)

Now, in order to preserve and restore the natural populations of the Tajik rug:

- prevent the collection of sap from natural plant populations (this will lead to the recovery of plant populations);
- Establishment of large-scale artificial plantations of plants;
- The use of natural plant populations in the establishment of artificial plantations, ie the collection of plant seeds without harming the population;
- Strict control over the use of plant populations;
- In turn, it is necessary to ensure that the protection of natural populations by the relevant organizations is carried out on the basis of a strict action plan.

It should be noted that according to the results of special research conducted by the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the study of natural resources of plants of medicinal and economic importance, As a result of unplanned and uncontrolled harvesting of raw materials, the natural populations of ferns (*Ferula foetida* L.), licorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* L.), Samarkand almond (*Helichrysum maracandicum* Popov ex Kirp.) have sharply decreased and their reserves are almost zero was found to be missing. This is the reason why these plants, along with the Tajik bark, are recommended for the next edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Among the medicinal plants are members of the family Apiaceae L. takes place Series are important. There are about 200 species in the world. There are 114 species in Central Asia, There are about 50 species in Uzbekistan.

*Ferula* L. is a perennial, herbaceous, geophytic plant. Seasonal they are ephemeroids in rhythm. That is, the plant is short in spring each year grows and develops during the growing season, air temperature, soil inhibits plant growth during the summer, fall, and winter months, when the atmospheric precipitation is low Biological properties, ecology, systematics of *Ferula* L. species.

The importance of economics has been described by many scientists in the scientific literature however, little is known about the ontogeny of the plant.

In recent years, from the representatives of the genus *Kovrak stinky kovrak* (*Ferula foetida* (Bunge) Regel.), Resin from the roots of the Tajik *kovragi* (*F. tadshikorum* Pimen) and exported abroad as a result of the unplanned, ruthless use of plants natural resources are declining sharply. This is the state of the plant population and has a negative impact on the ecology of *kovrakzols*. This is a filthy brittle and Tajik it is important to study the biomorphological properties of the fractures, which are monocarpic. The plants bloom once in 6-8 (25) years of their life. We are from the Forish district of Jizzakh region, Tajik seeds from Dehkanabad district of Kashkadarya region in 2016-2019 morphology of seeds collected during and germination in room conditions We studied the dynamics Seed morphology. Dissemination of seeds of *Ferula* L. - in the form of a ballistochor, that is, when the seed matures, it travels around by its own weight and the wings of the fruit spreads.

Among the species of the genus *Ferula* L. there are also ballistic - anemochors. Seeds in addition to its own weight, it is also spread by wind (anemoxor). In nature the time it takes for the seeds to fall to the ground, absorb the soil moisture, and germinate difficult to determine. Because as the seeds ripen and they begin to shed one by one. Therefore, when we say "freshly harvested seed", we mean that the seed of the plant falls in the fall of that year collected seeds are understood. Nikolayeva (1950), E.V. Tyurina and others (1978), U. Rahmonkulov (1999) from the seeds of the *Ferula* L. family, which grows in Central Asia output is observed in early spring [3] [4] [5]. Natural stratification of seeds in winter observed . In the studied *Ferula foet* (Bunge) Regel absolute of the seeds of the genus (1000 seeds) weigh an average of 37 grams, while *F. tadshikorum* Pimen seeds weigh 33 grams.

Below are the morphological dimensions of *Ferula foetida* and *F. tadshikorum* species, their given the differences from each other. That's it the reasons may be different: the seed is not fully developed, the seed such as the need for a period of peace. In some species, the immature stem of the seed is morphologically stable and in some cases it is physiologically calm. In nature, temperature plays an important role in controlling the germination process the moisture factor does not take into account the role of seeds in production, because in nature the seed is flour there is enough moisture during the start. The seeds are calm even under the same conditions the duration of the period may vary. Growing seeds at different temperatures allows us to think about their adaptation to external conditions. Based on the methodology developed by Rakhmonkulov U. (1999), the following 2 types stored at room temperature in a dry place for several years and months, then the seeds we give materials about the fact that in cold temperatures - (0) +40. Both rounds will take place in November 2019 for the period 2016-2017-2018 and 2019 seeds are stored at room temperature and then at a temperature of 0 - +40 on a petri dish 100 seeds were sorted and placed for 90 days.

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