



## IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION PROCESSES ON THE PLANT OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS PROTECTION

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"Learn medicine from nature, it has already created what human is looking for"

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<b>Received:</b> 1 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2021 <b>Published:</b> 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	The plant kingdom is one of the most important factors in the existence of humanity on earth; it is an inexhaustible source of oxygen for life. Plants are also a source of food. The flora of Uzbekistan is very rich, there are all kinds of plants and trees, such as fruit, spices, medicinal, ornamental. While we understand how important they are in human life, in recent years we have seen the development of science and technology, the decline of the plant world due to globalization, and the complete extinction of some species. An attempt has been made to clarify these aspects through this article.

**Keywords:** The world of plants, flora, Institute of Botany, tulips, Pale botany, desert, hill, pasture, FAO, Red Book, endemic, ephemeral, F.N. Rusanov, basil, coriander.

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. Pale botanical research has been conducted on land in the republic, and studies have shown that there are plant remains of higher plants (from xerophytes) of all evolutionary periods. Even in the present-day Kyzyl-Kum deserts, the remains of ancient trees and shrubs such as palm, maple, and poplar have been found. There are also miniatures on the interior walls of large buildings in ancient cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand and Urgench, Alisher Navoi's "Khamsa" and the famous works of Zahiriddin Babur, which are reminiscent of plants in flowerpots. Abu Rayhan al-Biruni's "Kitab al-Saydana fit tib" provides information on the medicinal properties of some indoor plants. This means that traders returning from a trip abroad brought most of the plants. Such trips were widespread, especially along the Great Silk Road. He was also brought to Mecca on foot and on horseback for pilgrimage. There is no place in Uzbekistan where plants do not grow. They can be found in everything from flat sandy deserts to snow-capped mountains, even if the mountains have different relief and soil conditions. Four vertical zones (desert, hill, mountain, pasture) have been proposed to illuminate the distribution of vegetation in Uzbekistan. Each region has its own relief, climate, soil and flora.

Flora is the Latin word for "flora" - the goddess of flowers, spring and youth, a collection of plant species. Plants keep the atmosphere clean, increase soil fertility, regulate the hydrological regime of rivers, supply nutrients to humans and wildlife, and serve to create normal conditions for human life. The process of photosynthesis takes place because of plants. As a result of the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> gas from the atmosphere, water surface and soil by plants, and because of the process of photosynthesis, green plants release oxygen into the environment. The plant world produces 380 billion tons of organic matter per year, of which 325 billion tons come from marine and ocean plants, 38 billion tons from forests, and 6 billion tons from grasslands. Plants clean the city air, enrich it with O<sub>2</sub> and perform a sanitary function. Plants are an invaluable resource for society.

There are 300,000 plant species on Earth. Of these, 6,000 species are used in human life and 1,500 species are used medicinally. Humans have both positive and negative effects on the plant world. Establishment of new forests, reproduction of cultivated plants, improvement of pastures and meadows quality, increase of plant area, soil salinization, irrigation of lands, mineral and organic fertilizers planting pests, combating plant pests and diseases is a positive effect.

The flora of Uzbekistan is diverse and plays an important role in the national economy. According to a recent study conducted by the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, there are about 4,500 species of higher plants belonging to 166 families in the country. Most of them (about 260 species) are representatives of large families, such as qoqio'tdoshs, karamdoshs, yalpizdoshs, sho'radoshs, loladoshs, chinniguldoshs,

yoronguldoshs, govzabondoshs, ranodoshs. Plants are natural sources of food, feed, medicine, clothing, and many other substances for humans. Currently, mountain forests cover an area of 311,000 hectares, the main plant is spruce, and the rest consists of various trees and shrubs. Desert forests cover 2.4 million hectares. The main vegetation of these forests is saxophones. The tugai forests used to be very dense and now cover only 25,000 hectares. The forests of the valley are covered with cultivated trees, which cover 12,000 hectares.

The flora of Uzbekistan is very rich and colorful. Deserts and steppes, mountains and hills, lowlands and river deltas sit side by side to create a spectacular view. This may seem absurd, but in fact, the number of plants per unit area in the mountains of Uzbekistan is several times higher than in neighboring regions of Central Asia. Complex processing of plant materials is carried out in accordance with all modern regulations, including extraction, purification, concentration, standardization, which meet all international quality standards of production. The most common medicinal plants in Uzbekistan are basil, coriander, dill, mint and sebar. Wild plants can be found in the plains and mountains, and can be purchased at markets and pharmacies. The locals know in advance about the miraculous power of such plants. They are consumed, added as a spice to food, made into tea, used as medicine, and used in cosmetology. In pharmacies and cosmetics stores, you can buy monohydrates, special herbal tinctures, herbal preparations for the bath, various useful supplements, essential oils and more. Each product contains natural minerals, vitamins and biologically active substances.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan paid special attention to the protection of the environment, flora and fauna. December 9, 1992 on "Nature protection", May 7, 1993 on "Specially protected areas", December 26, 1997 on "Protection and rational use of flora". Finally, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 7, 2018 No 914 "On the state accounting of objects of flora and fauna, the volume of their use and the state cadaster". These laws relate to the relationship between the natural flora and the conservation and use of wild plants grown for reproduction and conservation.

There are about 4.5 thousand species of plants in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These include many rare, endemic and relict species that need serious protection. The number of such species is 301 and is included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thanks to our independence, a lot has been done about plants that need such protection. There are about 4.5 thousand species of wild plants and more than 2,000 species of fungi in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, 577 are medicinal, 103 are dyes and 560 are essential oils. These include many rare, endemic and relict species that need serious protection. There are about 400 such species, which make up 10-12% of the flora of Uzbekistan. The wrong attitude of the population towards nature is also contributing to the decline of plants. Especially in recent years, we have witnessed a sharp decline in the number of delicate flowering plants such as red tulips, tulips, lilies and the like.

The Red Book of Uzbekistan was established in 1979 to preserve and protect plant species. Red is a symbol of danger, prohibition and prohibition. The Red Book provides excellent information on endangered and endangered species of flora and fauna. Its mission is to involve the public and government agencies in conservation and to help preserve the gene pool of the species. 163 endangered species of Uzbek flora are included in the 1984 edition of the Red Book. It should be noted that the first volume of the Red Book on animals (roof) was published in 1983. By 1998, the number of plant species listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan had reached 301. The Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, published in 2009, includes 321 species of plants and 3 species of fungi. The essence of the Red Book is that it provides excellent information about rare and endangered species of flora and fauna. The purpose of the Red Book is to involve the public and government agencies in the conservation of nature and to help preserve the gene pool of the species. Plant species included in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan are divided into 4 groups according to the classification developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature:

- ✓ Lost or on the verge of extinction
- ✓ Disappearance
- ✓ Rare species
- ✓ Declining species

Species listed in the Red Book are not evenly distributed in the Republic. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 11, Andijan - 4, Bukhara - 24, Jizzakh - 21, Navoi - 13, Namangan - 12, Samarkand - 45, Surkhandarya - 112, Syrdarya - 2, Tashkent - 80, Fergana - 28, Kashkadarya - 59. The figures show that Surkhandarya (112), Tashkent (80) and Kashkadarya (59) regions are the richest in rare species. It should be noted that most of the rare species are found in mountainous areas. Of course, over time, the species in the included groups can move from one to another.

One of the major projects for the protection of flora, conservation and reproduction of endangered species is the Botanical Garden, established in 1950 in the northwestern part of Tashkent. Its founder is the botanist F.N. Rusanov. Here, trees imported from different countries of the world are acclimatized, rare and endangered plant species in Central Asia are preserved, flowering plants are acclimatized, medical botany, industrial botany, geobotany, o. Scientific laboratories such as wire ecology are operating. Positive results can be achieved only with the participation of the general public in the process of protection of flora. Only then will we be able to preserve the invaluable wealth of flora and fauna for future generations.

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