

Support of Stability of Protected Species of Plants in the Fergana Valley

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Abstract: *At the same time, one of the most pressing issues facing humanity is to reduce regression in the plant kingdom and ensure the sustainability of the species population. Of the species distributed in the Fergana Valley, 45 are endemic or subendemic. Of these species, 23 are listed in the Red Book. This shows that the Fergana Valley is one of the protected areas. The main task of this scientific research is to eliminate this.*

Keywords: Area, endemic species, Fergana valley, rare plants, Red Book

Introduction:

In a broad sense, the decline of plants is associated with a number of factors, such as the negative impact of humans on the environment, the development of industry and agriculture, increasing demand and needs of the population, land development over large areas **referred to as** In order to ensure the sustainability of rare species, it is necessary to study the effect of a specific factor on this plant. The main feature of the endangered species is the structure of the area. The fact that the area is separated (**broken**) means that the same plant is declining for certain reasons. In order to preserve the species listed in the Red Book, it is necessary to know exactly where they are distributed, their number and the reason for their decline.

Main part:

Geographically, the Fergana Valley includes Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions. The Red Book includes 1 plant species from Andijan, 27 from Fergana and 12 from Namangan. The study area should be analyzed as small as possible. The results of this analysis are as follows:

- 15 in the Aloy mountain range (mainly in the basin of the Shohimardon River and in all the surrounding villages).
- 4 in the Turkestan ridge (White parpi-Aconitum tlassicum Popov, Yellow pheasant-Fergania polyantha, Yellow tulip-Tulipa dasystemon Regel, Kaufman tulip-tulipa kaufmanniana Regel).
- 8 in the ridge (White parpi, Qurama parriya-Parrya kuramensis Botsch, Albert kisoni-Wikstroemia alberti Regel, Yellow tulip, Kaufman tulip, Chipor tulip-Tulipa dubia Vved, Sharipov tulip or Gulbarra-Tulipa scharipovii bejimonev Tojibaev, -Allochrusa gypsophiloides Schischk).
- 9 on the Chatkal ridge (unlike the Qurama ridge, Toshbuzar parriya-Parrya saxifrage Botsch et Vved)
- The only species in Andijan (Oloy onion-Allium alaicum Vved), in the village of Imam ota, 2 populations consist of 40 shrubs.
- The remaining species are distributed in different zones of the Tien Shan ridge.

We have already mentioned that determining the reasons for the decrease in the area and number of plants will play an important role in taking conservation measures. Therefore, it is expedient to divide the reasons for the decline of vegetation in the Fergana Valley into four main sectors. These are:

Collected in large quantities due to its useful properties in folk medicine: White parpi (Aconitum tlassicum Popov), aloe hyaline (Physochlaina alacia Korotkova ex Kovalevsk), Holmon iris (Fritillaria eduardi Regel). To prevent such a decline, it is necessary to plant and cultivate in botanical gardens. For example, the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has **been cultivating Aloy's dream since 1973.**

-Climate change, ie the temperature at which the seeds germinate is lower than a certain temperature: Sturgeon pariah (Parrya saxifraga Botsch et Vved), Beckhaus onion (Allium bakhousianum), Margarita margarita (Salvia margaritae Botsch). The network is expanding its reach every year, for example, the average temperature in the Fergana Valley has increased by 3.1 degrees over the last 5 years.

-Excavation before the end of the growing season or with the bottom (bulbs, tubers and rhizomes) due to its beautiful appearance: Holmon iris (Fritillaria eduardi Regel) and all members of the tulip family (liliaceae). In order to preserve the rare species in this network, it is necessary to create cultural representatives of the species and to organize research fields in their naturally distributed areas. For example, with the successful cultivation of the Holman iris, the risk of extinction and extinction has dropped dramatically.

- The decline in the number of many species, ie the reduction of their range, is due to the unsystematic grazing of livestock and the development of large areas of agricultural land. This factor has led to a decline in the number of protected plants in the Fergana Valley by 33.33%. These include Incarvillea olgae Regel, Astragalus rhacodes Bunge, Astragalus rubellus Gontsch, Ferula Korshinsky Korovin, and Calligonum calcareum Pavlov.

More than 22.2% of the rare plants in the Turkestan and Alay mountain ranges belong to the Astragalus family. The fact that 41.7% of the rare plant flora of the Qurama and Chatkal ridges is composed of tulips indicates the need for industry-specific conservation measures in these areas.

Conclusion.

Summarizing our opinion, we can conclude that the number of almost all plants included in the red book, scattered in the Fergana Valley,

Conclusion. In summary, the number of plants listed in the Red Book, distributed in the Fergana Valley, is unknown and the reason for the decline is still unknown. shows that we need to organize applied research in this area and increase research in this area. There is no information at all about the type of Fedchenko fedtschenkoana (once distributed in Kokand) (distribution, growth conditions, number, reproduction, culture and nature conservation measures). Because the extinction of one species will inevitably affect the other.

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