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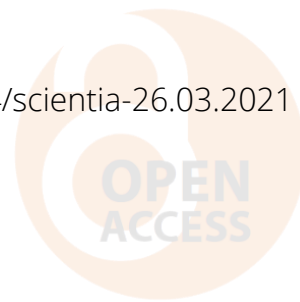
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**SECTORAL RESEARCH XXI:
CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES**
I International Scientific and Theoretical Conference

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SECTION 33. GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

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FLORA OF BUKHARA DESERT ECOSYSTEM AND ITS PROTECTION

Actuality of the research. The protection and rational use of plants, which are one of the most important components of nature has a great ecological and socio-economic importance. Till today we can see a lot of serious negative changes have been taking place in the flora of our planet due to the excessive and unplanned use of plants by mankind to meet their various needs, and insufficient attention to their protection and restoration. Many plant species are disappearing, declining, becoming rare species and losing their natural and economic importance. Due to this, the protection of plants from various adverse anthropogenic impacts, their proper, rational use, ensuring their recovery is becoming one of the major environmental issues [1,2].

Aims and tasks of the research. The following article is provided information on anthropogenic impacts, their manifestations and consequences in the territory of Bukhara region, one of the regions of Uzbekistan that is located in the foothills of the Southern Kyzylkum Desert. The work focuses on the effects of adverse environmental conditions, ways to prevent and eliminate them. It also provides guidance on measures to protect rare and endangered plant species [3-7].

The diversity of vegetation cover in the desert ecosystem of Bukhara region, its importance in the biosphere and human life, as well as the implementation of measures to protect them is to inculcate in the minds of every citizen.

Accordingly, the following tasks were performed to achieve the intended goal:

- To reduce the negative effects that cause the reduction and loss of plants;
- Application of biological methods of protection of natural plants from various pests and diseases;
- Protection of plants from fires; introduction of measures for restoration and reproduction of declining plant species;
- Formation of education and upbringing that teaches the conservation of flora [8-11].

The biological features of the nature of the territory of Bukhara region are determined primarily by the fact that this place is located in the desert zone and delta of the Zarafshan River, oases created by human effort due to river waters from other countries (mountains), and large water structures. The area of the region is not small, it is 40 thousand sq. km. It is located in the eastern part of the Turan plain, in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan River, and is part of the southwestern Kyzylkum. A short distance from the north-west of the region is the land of Khorezm region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. To the north and east Navoi region is surrounded by a "ring", and the south-east connection to the Karnob and Karshi deserts of Kashkadarya. The

south-western border of the region is connected with the state of Turkmenistan at a great distance. Here the border approaches the Amudarya on the right and runs along the Doyakhotin-Kizilrabot distance (80 km) [12-14].

Although the relief of the region seems like a simple plain at first glance, its history, lithological composition, elevation, degree of fragmentation have regional characteristics. The highest point is the Kuljuktog ridge, with an absolute height of 785 meters. About 93% of the total area occupied by wild plants. The nature of Bukhara region is formed by plant communities typical of the desert landscape. The sandy deserts are dominated by “saksaul”, “quyonsuyak”, “kandim”, “cherkez”, “patlok”, “choychup”, “selen”, iloq”, “yaltirbosh” varieties; and in gypsum-rock deserts are dominated by redish, “sassiq kovrak”, “shuvoq”, “astragal”, “isirik”, and “partak” varieties [15-17].

On the banks of the Amudarya, on the old banks of the Zarafshan River, around the lakes and ditches formed in the region, there are communities of tugai plants. Among them “turangil”, “suv toli”, “kaptar jiida”, “yulgun”, “buyra kamish”, “shirinmiya”, “kamak”, “devpechak”, “yantak”, “kuga” and hemp are widespread.

The Red Book of Uzbekistan includes 306 species of plants, of which 28 species are found in Bukhara and in adjacent areas. These regions are distinguished by the uniqueness of their natural relief. A large area of the region is occupied by the Sandikli and Karshi deserts of the Kyzylkum Desert, as well as the steppes. In the tugai, which consists of trees and reeds along the canals, a unique association of flora and fauna is formed. Karavulbozor district, along with species of Karshi flora has a unique landscape, with the surface of gypsum deposits on the terrain. Among them a large number of species are rare species and listed in Uzbekistan and the International Red Book. Also, the various types of water bodies in these lands and deserts and the surrounding tugai are the main migration routes for migratory birds flying through the country [18-19].

In the Kyzylkum desert, along with low mountains, foothill plains and sand massifs are also common, which separate them from each other. The studies of geographical environment of the region play an important role in the emergence, gradual formation and dynamic development of the arid ecosystems that make up the Kyzylkum Desert and its components in space and time.

The nature of the Kyzylkum Desert, its richness in natural resources, extremely low population density, and extremely little study of river valleys, foothills, and intermountain basins under the influence of human activities have long attracted the attention of naturalists, tourists, and scholars. According to the opinion of desert botanist Granitov I.I. who made a great contribution to the study of the southwestern Kyzylkum desert, the flora of the Kyzylkum desert consists of tall plants and more than 900 species, and twenty-five percent of it, or 226 species, are endemic plants of Central Asia. When analyzing the life form of these endemic species, about 80% of them are one, two and perennial grasses. Many of them are psammophytic plants typical of sandy deserts [20,21].

Conclusion. About 85-87 percent of the total area of Bukhara region is typical of the desert region, and its main natural resources form based on species specificity to the desert zone. Despite the diversity of measures taken by the staff of the Regional Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection in Bukhara region, there are still some unresolved issues in the nature of the region. In particular, low rainfall, unfavorable terrain, rising temperatures in recent decades, increasing human use of natural resources, the proliferation of industrial enterprises are influenced on deficiencies in the use of vegetation.

There are about 700 species of high-growing wild plants in the territory of Bukhara region, which mainly form the phytocenosis of the desert zone. Due to the geological work carried out in the desert zone, its widespread use as a pasture, there is a violation of the natural landscape. Much of the Bukhara region is sandy, with more than half of the plant species endemic. The bioecological features of each rare species indicate that a number of plant species found in the nature of the region have medicinal properties. However, we must pay attention to further

expanding the area of vegetation in the region, especially in areas intended for the protection of rare species.

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