



**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE FAMILY OF FLOWERS  
(IRIDACEAE) INCLUDED IN THE RED BOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
UZBEKISTAN (20 06-2019)**

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**Annotation:**

In this article, a comparative analysis of the Gulsafsardosh family, included in Volume 1 of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2006-2019 editions, is carried out.

**Keywords:** Red book, degree of rarity, status, form of life, state of growth.

Protecting the environment, the world of plants is of great vital importance to mankind. As mankind uses nature, it is changing its natural landscape, formed over the centuries, having a negative impact on it. The development of industrial sectors and agriculture, the large-scale integration of natural fields, is contributing to the deterioration of ecological well-being. As a result, plants are at risk of decline[4]This requires taking measures to protect and protect plants. Various measures are being taken in this regard, both in countries and internationally. One of the most important areas of conservation is the Red Book.

According to 4 classifications developed by the International Association for the Conservation of Nature, the plant species included in the "Red K Itob" are given 4 statuses [1].

**0. May be lost or lost.** Species that have not been found in nature for several years, but are likely to be preserved only in certain areas or cultural settings that are difficult to harvest.

**1. On the verge of disappearing.** Species that are at risk of extinction, require special protection for preservation.

**2. Kamyob.** Species that are kept in specific conditions only in certain small areas, but can quickly disappear and require serious control.

**3. Declining in numbers.** Species whose number and dispersed fields are decreasing for natural reasons or under the influence of human factors over a certain period of time. At the same time, it is required to take control of such plants in every way[1].





The Gulsafsardoshlar family has a unique place in the 2006 and 2019 editions of the Red Book. The 2006 edition of the Red Book contains 325 plant species, including 4 species of wild gladiolus, olatog triumph, vinkler iridodiktium, antique yuno). There are no species (**Article– 0**) that may have been lost or lost from these species, the number of species (**status is 1**) on the verge of being lost is 2, the number of aperturb species (**status is 2**), and the number of species (**status is 3**) is 1. (Table 1)[2].

When we analyzed these 4 species of plants in a vital way, it turned out that most of them are multi-year onion-sensitive plants (Table 1). There are no reports of the cultivation of one of these plants (vinkler iridodium), another species (wild gladiolus) is being grown in the garden of the FA Botanical Garden, another species has been grown in the FA Botanical Garden since 1959, the cultivation of another species in the FA Botanical Garden, the cultivation of seeds, the triumph of these species, the iridodiktiumi of the vinkler, Information about the growth of antiquated yuno in various parts of the mountains, on the soil slopes, and in pastures along the mountain rivers, as well as in shrubs (wild gladiolus)[2].

**1-jadval:**

| Total number of species | Article |   |   |   | Life form                   |                  | Growth status |                     | Breeding place |     |        |       |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-----|--------|-------|
|                         | 0       | 1 | 2 | 3 | One-year and two-year grass | Ko' p lyiliko' t | Natural       | Madaniylashtirilgan | Tog'           | Add | Yaylov | Cho'l |
| 4                       | 0       | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0                           | 4                | 1             | 3                   | 4              | 0   | 1      | 0     |

The 20th edition of the Red Book contains 314 plant species, 7 of which correspond to the family of the Gulsafsardoshlar. Representatives of the Gulsafsar family (**Article – 0**) do not exist, the number of species (**status is 1**) on the verge of being lost is 2, the number of k amenob species (**status - 2**) is 3, and the number of species that are on the verge of collapse **is 3** Number 2(table 2)[3].

Analyzing these 7 species of plants in a vital form, it was found that most of them are perennial onion-guided plants (Table 2). There are 3 species of these plants (Viktor gulsafsari, There are no reports of ippolithic gulsafsari, vinkler gulsafsari) cultivating



and cultivating the remaining species (Italian gladiolus, antique gulsafsar, orchid gulsafsar, svetlana gulsafsari, svetlana gulsafsari) in the Botanical Division of the FA (table 2). It was also determined that most of these species will grow in pastures and shrubs (Italian gladiolus) in different parts of the mountainous region and along the mountain rivers (Table 2)[3].

### 2-jadval:

| Total number of species | Article |   |   |   | Life form                   |                 | Growth status |                    | Breeding place |     |        |       |
|-------------------------|---------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|-----|--------|-------|
|                         | 0       | 1 | 2 | 3 | One-year and two-year grass | Ko' pilyliko' t | Natural       | Madaniylashirilgan | Tog'           | Add | Yaylov | Cho'l |
| 7                       | 0       | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0                           | 7               | 3             | 4                  | 7              | 0   | 1      | 0     |

During our study of representatives of the Gulsafsarfamil of relatives in the 2006-2019 edition of the Red Book, turlar (Wild Gladiolus, None of these species were included in the 2019 edition, but the number of species in need of protection of representatives of the Gulsafsardoshlar family has increased sharply by 2019 We were. As a result, when this species blooms, its flowers are harvested for flowers, young nipples are trampled on, livestock is fed a lot in the area where plants are scattered, the areas where plants are naturally scattered are being reduced a lot by humans, and many other reasons.

### List of available publications

1. Volume 1 of the Red Kitobi of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Tashkent: Chinor ENK, 2016
2. United States Red Kitobi, Volume 1. – Tashkent: Chinor ENK, 2006.
3. "QizilKitobi" I-jild of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent:Chinor ENK, 2019.
4. Avalboyev Olympiad Narkuziyevich, anwarova Orzigul Anwar's daughter. Types of plants included in the Red Book, published in the Nurota State Guard, are found in the Journal of Natural Science 2022. No. 1(6).

