



**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CARYOPHYLLACEAE FAMILY  
INCLUDED IN THE "RED BOOK" OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN  
(2006-2019)**

Abdukhalilova Madinakhon

Student of Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

E-mail: madinaxon14092004@mail.ru

**Annotation:**

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

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

Currently, the main topic of international congresses and symposia, scientific-practical conferences and meetings of botanists is about measures taken to prevent the reduction and disappearance of plant species in nature. One of the most important tasks of botany is to ensure the stability and preservation of rare plants that are part of the flora [4].

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, founded in 1948, began to implement the idea of creating a list of rare and endangered plant and animal species. A special international commission for the preservation of species was created, and since 1966, in cooperation with other nature protection organizations, publications of the international Red Book dedicated to the flora of the world and individual regions have been published.[5].

The "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established for the first time in 1979. According to the 1998 edition, 301 plant species included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan were described. In the new edition, 313 species of plants belonging to 48 families were included. In the editions of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, different numbers of representatives of plants were included (163 species in 1984, 301 species in 1998, 325 species in 2006, 326 species in 2009, 313 species in 2016 and 314 species in 2019) (Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1984, 1998, 2006, 2010, 2016, 2019). Specialists and scientists of the republic and the general public are constantly dealing with the fate of these species [1,2,3].

The plant species included in the "Red Book" are classified according to the level of rarity according to 4 statuses developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.





**1. The degree of rarity is 0.** Species that have disappeared or are unlikely to be extinct. Species that have not been found in nature for years, but are likely to be preserved under cultural conditions.

**2. Degree of rarity 1.** Species on the verge of extinction. Species that are disappearing in terms of number and occupied area.

**3. Rarity level 2.** Rare species. Species that can be found in certain small areas, are preserved in specific conditions, may disappear, and require serious protection.

**4. Rarity level 3.** Dwindling species. Species whose area and number have been decreasing for a certain period of time due to natural causes or under the influence of anthropogenic factors.

The 2006 edition of the "Red Book" includes 325 plant species, 10 of which belong to the family of carnations. There are no extinct or endangered species of representatives of the carnation family, the number of endangered species is 4, the number of rare species is 5, and the number of declining species is 1 (Table 1).[1].

When we analyzed these 10 types of plants in terms of life form, it was found that 8 of them belong to perennial and 2 semi-shrub life forms (Table 1). 6 of these plants grow naturally, and information about their cultivation is not provided. There is information that only 4 types of plants are grown in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 1).[1].

**Table 1:**

Total number of rounds	Status				Life form		Growth status		Place of growth			
	0	1	2	3	semi-shrub	Perennial grass	Natural	Cultural	Mountain	Hill	Moor	Desert
10	0	4	5	1	2	8	6	4	10	0	0	0



The 2019 edition of the "Red Book" includes 314 plant species, 10 of which are species belonging to the carnation family. There are no extinct or endangered species of representatives of the clove family, the number of endangered species is 3, the number of rare species is 3, and the number of declining species is 4 (Table 2).[3].

If we analyze these 10 types of plants in terms of life form, it was found that 7 of them belong to perennial and 3 semi-shrub life forms (Table 2). 6 of these plants grow naturally, and information about their cultivation is not provided. There is information that only 4 types of plants are grown in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 2). [3].:

**Table 2 :**

Total number of rounds	Status				Life form	Growth status		Place of growth				
	0	1	2	3		Natural	Cultural	Mountain	Hill	Moor	Desert	
10	0	3	3	4	3	7	6	4	9	1	0	0

During our study of the representatives of the Chiniguldas family in the 2006-2019 editions of the "Red Book", we monitored the types of species included in the 2006 edition in the wild, restricted the grazing of livestock when the plant was fruiting, and forestry workers explained the work to the public. it became known that 2 of these species were not included in the 2019 edition due to measures such as In order for the rest of the species to recover in such a way, it is responsible for restricting the large number of livestock crossings in the territories of these species, and the flowers of many of these species are responsible for the early passage of bouquets. excessive collection of medicinal funds such as industrial machinery. must try!



**References:**

1. "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, volume 1. - Tashkent: Chinor ENK, 2006.
2. "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, volume 1. - Tashkent: Chinor ENK, 2016.
3. "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, volume 1. - Tashkent: Chinor ENK, 2019.
4. Pratorov O', Madumarov.T.A., Naraliyeva.N.M., Rare plants of Uzbekistan TASHKENT. "Teacher" 2011.
5. <http://geografiya.uz/ekologiya/80-tabiat-va-insonning-ozaro-tasiri.html>

