



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

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Annotation:

In this article, a comparative analysis of the Chuchmomadosh 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.

The importance of plants in the whole world is wide-ranging. They have penetrated into every area of the modern world. Transportation, food, science, construction, pharmaceuticals, medicine, etc., and the list goes on. It is difficult to imagine a food chain without plants. In addition, plants participate in the circulation of several other substances that are most important for humans. In addition, plants are the source of oxygen necessary for human life. In order for oxygen concentration to be stable, plants and their number in nature should be stable as well[4]. Therefore, preserving plants and ensuring their number stability is one of the important tasks that we humans face.

The Red Book is one of the most important areas of measures to ensure the stability and protection of plants.

Plant species included in the "Red Book" are given 4 statuses according to their rarity according to 4 classifications developed by the International Union for Nature Protection .[1].

0. Lost or may be lost. Species that have not been found in nature for several years, but are likely to be preserved only in some places where it is difficult to collect or in cultural conditions.

1. Endangered species that are in danger of extinction and require special protection for their preservation.

2. Rare. Species that are preserved only in certain small areas under special conditions, but can quickly disappear and require serious control.





3. Decreasing in number. Species whose number and distribution areas are decreasing due to natural reasons or under the influence of human factors. At the same time, it is necessary to take comprehensive control of such plants .[1].

The Chuchmoma family occupies a special place in the 2006 and 2019 editions of the Red Book. The 2006 edition of the "Red Book" includes 325 plant species, 3 of which belong to the Chuchmomadoshka family. There are no threatened or endangered species, 2 species, 1 rare species and 1 endangered species of the chuchmoma family. (Table 1) [2].

When we analyzed these 3 types of plants in terms of life forms, it was found that all of them are perennial bulbous plants (Table 1). It is reported that 2 of these plants have been cultivated, and the remaining 1 type of plant is being tested in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also, these species grow in the middle part of the mountains on the slopes with fine-grained rock soil, sometimes in ravines, on the rocks and stony slopes in the middle part of the mountains, on the soils of the foothills. data are presented (Table 1)[2].

Table 1:

Total number of rounds	Status		Life form	Growth status		Place of growth
	1	2		Natural	Cultural	
3	1	2	Perennial grass	Natural	Cultural	Mountain
	2	1	3	1	2	3

The 2019 edition of the "Red Book" includes 314 plant species, 17 of which belong to the Chuchmoma family. The number of species of representatives of the Chuchmomadoz family is 1, the number of species on the verge of extinction is 1, the number of species on the verge of extinction is 1, the number of rare species is 3, the number of species that are decreasing in number is 3 (Table 2) 3].

If we analyze these 17 types of plants in terms of life form, it was found that all of them are perennial bulbous plants (Table 2). There is no information about whether 4 types of these plants are being cultivated, 1 type (landscape onion) was planted in the botanical garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the results were ineffective, 1 type was grown in the homesteads of local residents.



Another species has been planted and grown in places close to its natural range since 1970, 1 species is being tested in the botanical garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the remaining species are planted in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan data on their cultivation and cultivation are presented (Table 2), most of these species are found to grow in different places of the mountain area [3].

Table 2:

Total number of rounds	Status				Life form	Growth status		Place of growth
	0	1	2	3		Natural	Cultural	
17	0	1	2	3	Perennial grass	Natural	Cultural	Mountain
	1	1 0	3	3	17	5	12	17

During our study of the representatives of the Chuchmoma family in the 2006-2019 editions of the "Red Book", we saw that all the species included in the 2006 edition were also included in the 2019 edition, and at the same time, the number of species of the Chuchmoma family in need of protection increased sharply by 2019. we did. As a reason for this, livestock grazing in agriculture, low seed germination, digging of onions by the local population and many other reasons can be cited [3]. In the course of our research, we found information about the comparative analysis of the plants of the chuchmoma family (in terms of the total number of species, status, life form, growth condition and place of growth) in the 2006-2019 editions of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the course of our further research, it is planned to carry out a comparative analysis of other family plants (in terms of the total number of species, status, life form, growth condition and place of growth) in the 2006-2019 editions of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this way, knowing the dynamics of all the representatives of the families in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can make their ecological prediction (prognosis) for the next few years.



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