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Analysis of the Flora of Cemeteries in the City of Chirchik, Tashkent Region by Life Forms

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Abstract
Asa result of Field Research in this article,the preservation of natural ecosystems, which are considered relevant today, and its delivery to the future generation, for this, as a result of our field research in the cemeteries of the city of Chirchik, Tashkent region, in 2022-2023, plants form various adaptations to the external environment during evolution, and as a result, their life forms

Keywords: Flora, life forms, species, category.

Introduction

The absorption by humanity of ecosystems found today in natural hold, and the degradation of the ecological environment, are contributing to the shrinkage of flora object diversity. At the same time, as a global strategy for maintaining biodiversity, it is considered necessary to develop an effective bioengineering practice that assesses the state of the flora of a particular area. Accordingly, on the basis of modern methods of inventory, the assessment of the state of local flora and the development of measures to preserve rare and endem species are of important scientific and practical importance [9].

In our country, great attention is paid to the improvement of international programs aimed at identifying the diversity of local and national flora, preserving and protecting vulnerable species. In this regard, including the composition and origin of local and global flora, their national database was created, effective ways to preserve endangered species populations were developed. It should be noted that the mismatch of classical and modern data on flora due to the change in the composition of plant species in recent years, the lack of reliable information about the “hotspots” or “minority gods” of local flora requires assessing the territorial distribution of species and effectively establishing a digital system of flora, which is considered relevant in their conservation. Currently, special attention has been paid to the identification and conservation of species diversity within the local flora in our republic. In this regard, in particular, scientists of the Institute of botanical scientific investigation of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan created an electronic base of information of the flora of the Republic, established a system of cadastral records of Regions and applied the practice of identifying and preserving rare species. Important scientific and practical importance is the development of measures to determine the species composition of the flora of cemeteries in Chirchik, Tashkent region, to preserve populations of rare, endangered and endem species.

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. PF-4947 “on the strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, No. 914 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 7, 2018 " on state accounting of objects of animal and plant world, accounting of volumes of their use and

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state cadastre“, No. 1034 of December 19, 2018, to some extent, this dissertation study will serve to implement the tasks set out in the decisions”on measures to organize the publication and operation “and”on approval of the strategy for the preservation of biodiversity in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028 " No. 484 of June 11, 2019, as well as in other [10].

Plants form various adaptations to the external environment during evolution, and as a result, their life forms are formed. Therefore, the analysis of life forms is important

This section is devoted to the life forms of the species contained in flora. The distribution of species by life forms is based on the “Central Asian plant determinant” (1968-1993) [8]. Life forms of flora and the number of species in them (1,2,3,4,5- in the table).

1- table

2-life forms of the cemetery flora

№	**Life forms**	**Number of pecies**	**number of species % on account**
1	Trees	2	1.34
2	Bushes	3	2.01
3	Multiple years	65	43.62
4	Biannual	9	6.04
5	One year	70	46.97
	Total	**149**	**100**

According to the result of our studies, the life forms of flora were divided into 5 groups. In its characteristics, the spectrum of life forms consists of 70 species per year, accounting for 46.97% of the total flora. R.V. According to camelin, the occurrence of annual species is a characteristic of the temperate-cold golarctic flora (Kamelin, 1973) [7].

A large proportion of annuals belong to the Pluriregional areal type (61/405 species or 15.06%). The species that belong to this group are mainly east-ancient, Middle-Eastern, ancient, Middle-Eastern, etc. common species in areal types are.

The spectrum of leading families containing annual species includes Brassicaceae (5; 3.35% of all annual species in a species or flora), Fabaceae (4; 2.68%), Caryophyllaceae (4; 2.68%), Asteraceae (3; 2%), and etc. leads in the family sequence table 01.

2-jadval

Number of annual species and species in families

Family Category	**Family Category**	**Family Category**	**Family Category**	**Family Category**	**Family Category**
Juncaceae	1	1	Euphorbiaceae	2	3
Rubiaceae	1	1	Poaceae	3	4
Gentianaceae	1	1	Asteraceae	4	4
Portulacaceae	1	1	Amaranthaceae	1	4
Papaveraceae	1	1	Ranunculaceae	5	5
Capparaceae	1	1	Fabaceae	3	6
Polygonaceae	1	1	Chenopodiaceae	3	6
Apiaceae	1	1	Caryophyllaceae	8	10
Primulaceae	1	2	Brassicaceae	13	16
Hypecoaceae	1	2			
			Total 19	**55**	**70**

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In the flora of the region, perennial species correspond to representatives of polymorphic families for the mountainous part of Central Asia (table 02): Fabaceae (14), Liliaceae (9), Asteraceae (7), Ranunculaceae (4), Poaceae (3), Cyperaceae (3), etc. Perennial species belong to the order of the leading families in the flora, Fabaceae (Astragalus – 5, Cicer – 3, et al.), Liliaceae (Gagea – 5, Tulipa – 4), etc [3, 4].

Table 3. Number of perennials and species in families

Family Category	Family Category	Family Category	Family Category	Family Category	Family Category
Asphodelaceae	1	1	Equisetaceae	1	2
Colchicaceae	1	1	Rosaceae	1	2
Plantaginaceae	1	1	Cyperaceae	1	3
Convolvulaceae	1	1	Malvaceae	**2**	**3**
Fumariaceae	1	1	Polygonaceae	**2**	**3**
Capparaceae	1	1	Poaceae	**2**	**4**
Alliaceae	1	2	Ranunculaceae	**3**	**4**
Iridaceae	2	2	Asteraceae	**6**	**7**
Podophyllaceae	2	2	Liliaceae	**2**	**9**
			Fabaceae	**7**	**14**
			Jeymi 19	**40**	**65**

As part of the flora of the cemetery, biannual species are 9 species, accounting for 6% of the total flora. Species of this type are included in 4 Families. Among these families, Asteraceae (5 species) and Brassicaceae (2) dominate with species composition. There are 1 species in Boraginaceae and Scrophulariaceae. The number of species in the flora that have a biennial xayotian form their families is given in Table 03.

Table 4 The number of biannual species and species in families

Family Category	Family Category	Family Category	Family Category	Family Category	Family Category
Boraginaceae	1	1	Brassicaceae	2	2
Scrophulariaceae	1	1	Asteraceae	3	5
			Total 4	**7**	**9**

The next place in the flora of the cemetery of Muslims No. 2 is occupied by bushes with 2 species. Species of this type account for 2% of the total flora. In terms of geographical distribution, the flora bushes occupy the Western Tionshon-Western Pomiroloy, ancient-Roundayerdengizi, Tarboğatoy-Mountain-Rounday areal types. When analyzed by categories, it was found that representatives of the regions Rosa (2 species Rosa canina, Rosa fedtschenkoana), Salix (1 species Salix olgae) will meet in Table 04.

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Table 5 Number of trees, shrubs in families

Bushes		A tree	
Family	Type number	Family	Type number
Salicaceae	1	Salicaceae	1
Rosaceae	2	Moraceae	1
Total 2	**3**	**Total 2**	**2**

Trees occupy the last place among life forms. Trees consist of 2 types and make up 1.34% of the total flora Table 04. One species from the families Salicaceae (Salix niedzwieckii) and Moraceae (Morus alba) was found among tree plants. [5].

In conclusion, according to the analysis of the species in the flora by their life forms, it was found that the main part of the flora corresponds to annual and perennial species, which, in turn, means that the flora belongs to the Middle It shows belonging to mountain flora in Asia. The abundance of annual species in the flora is explained by the influence of anthropogenic factors on the region.

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