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THE IMPACT OF THE HUMAN FACTOR ON THE VEGETATION COVER OF THE EARTH'S ECOSYSTEM

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Abstract
The article describes the research of geobotanists about the transformation of plant cover, measures to increase the diversity of biota in places. Also, scientific information is provided about the negative effects of human factors, production enterprises and techniques on the flora and ways to reduce them.

Keywords: Biodiversity, transformation, dry desert, geobotanical research, plant cover, ecological balance, coniferous-wort.

Introduction

Importance of the plant world. The plant world is the primary source of life on Earth. They cost 380 crore annually. t produces organic matter, of which 325 crore. t to sea and ocean vegetation, 38 crore. t to forests, 6 crore. t corresponds to grasslands. In addition, thanks to plants, that is, green plants, the process of photosynthesis takes place, producing the oxygen necessary for the survival of life on Earth.

If there was no photosynthetic process, the amount of carbon dioxide in the air would have increased to the death of individuals and animals. However, the same SO2 gas coming from the atmosphere, water surface and soil is absorbed by plants, and as a result of photosynthesis, green plants release oxygen around. Thus, through photosynthesis, the water in the globe is 5.8 million. in, atmospheric oxygen is renewed once every 5800 years, CO_2 7 years.

The development of the world community and the continuous ugliness of a person's attitude towards biota leads to the fact that species shrink every day and, as a result, the Red Book becomes richer.One of the main directions carried out in the direction of the transformation of plant communities in their natural conditions is considered to be the study of the dynamics of meadow vegetation, geobotanic studies of such a nature were carried out by the following scientists.Anderson J.E. (2001), Briske D.D.(2012), Miles J.(1979, 2012), Milton S.J. (1994), Prach K. (2006), Rees M. (2001) conducted by such scientists mainly in the United States, Australia, Argentina, Iran, Sinvuzian-Uyghur Autonomous okrugs of China.

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A major research work that would lay the foundation for a scientifically new direction is Anderson J.E., Inouye R.S.(2001) had" Landscape-scale changes in plant species abundance and biodiversity of a sagebrush steppe over 45 years " with 45 years of plant cover changes in California conditions, i.e. unplanned use of grasslands, overexploitation of herbicides, and effects on plant cover of factors such as severe drought (2001).

By the 20th century,with the increasing anthropogenic pressure on natural ecosystems, the problem of studying the dynamics in plant cover began to gain more and more relevance. Since the 70s of the last century, G. in Russia.I.Doxman (1960), L.G.Ramensky (1971), ye.M.Filroze (1978), P.L.Gorchakovsky (1979), G.V. Andreyev, N.S.Ivanova (1999), V.S.The initial work of the Ipatov (1990) was devoted to the effects of livestock grazing, road construction, work in communication networks, construction of housing facilities, recreational work, natural and human-involvement fires on vegetation cover.National parks and separately protected natural areas are the main "landfill" for maintaining biodiversity in natural landscapes, monitoring, evaluating and drawing scientific conclusions about changes in vegetation cover influenced by anthropogenic factors. Due to the location of the Pavlodar region, a large industrial object, in the desert region, the anthropogenic transformation of the vegetation cover comlex has been studied;

1) the indicator and diagnostic position of certain species in determining the composition of modern species, ecological and biological characteristics of flora and anthropogenic transformation factors;

2) recommendations on the restoration of the vegetation cover in the studied area, scientifically based recommendations on the preservation of Floristic and phytocenological diversity are given.

The vegetation cover of the area was until the industrial development in this region made up of chimli-various grass-heathlands and dry heathland covered by a thorn-cowled (Festuca valesiaca, Stipa capillata) formation. For many years, as a result of the influence of anthropogenic factors, communities of long-standing steppe communities have been preserved to this day, in particular, bosom-wormwood, lapchatka-wormwood.

As a result, the ecological balance and Floristic diversity of the area were damaged. Of the area sarkhads where botanical research was carried out, 41 families, 250 species of high plants of 142 species have been identified (V.A.Kamkin, 2009). The conduct of economic activity (special phytomeliorative measures) with a certain degree of limitation in the sarkhads of the territory is an important factor in the self-restoration of the vegetation cover.

In conclusion, the scientific and practical significance of this scientific research work is that the results of the work carried out in this area can be widely used in Uzbekistan in the study of the transformation of industrial cities such as Navoi, Angren, Olmalik, Surkhandarya region (the influence of the Tursunzoda aluminum plant on the territory of neighboring Tajikistan) and Andijan (Maylisuv techno Area) region and the flora and vegetation cover of the Fergana Valley.

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