THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE NATURE MONUMENT" YOZYOVON DESERTS " IN PRESERVING BIOLOGICAL AND LANDASHFT DIVERSITY

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ANNOTATION: this article describes "a detailed study of flora and fauna in order to preserve the biological and landscape diversity of a nature monument in the summer steppe, and explains that the diversity of this flora and fauna comes from various factors in the area.At the same time, this species and species are shown by indices and numbers indicating landscape stabilization of flora and fauna.

РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ПАМЯТНИКА ПРИРОДЫ "ПУСТЫНИ ЙОЗЕВОН" В СОХРАНЕНИИ БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО И ЛАНДШАФТНОГО РАЗНООБРАЗИЯ

АННОТАЦИЯ: в этой статье описывается "детальное изучение флоры и фауны с целью сохранения биологического и ландшафтного разнообразия памятника природы в летней степи" и объясняется, что разнообразие этой флоры и фауны обусловлено различными факторами в данной местности.В то же время этот вид и разновидности животных обозначены индексами и цифрами, указывающими на ландшафтную стабилизацию флоры и фауны.

The flora and fauna of the Fergana Valley is very ancient and is considered one of the regions rich in species. Here, common, coming and going, declining and rare species are distinguished. Also, endemic and autochthonous species are of particular importance. In addition, in the historical past, there are also species that have entered here from other countries, namely other regions of Central Asia, Hindi-China, the Mediterranean suburbs and the Eurasian steppe.

The Fergana Valley (Andijan, Namangan, Fergana regions) is an ancient, unique natural area with unique flora and fauna. At the same time, the population is very densely populated here. 18,543 square kilometers (the Uzbek territory of the valley) the land has a population of more than 10,080,960 inhabitants as of January 1, 2022. It is in the heart of the valley that there are unique sand barrages. In this area, nature monuments Yozyovon steppe (1820.4 ha) and Mingbulok (1000 ha) are located from the nature monuments established in 1991.

But the size of the territory is increasingly shrinking as a result of the appropriationof land. The uniqueness of the Yozyovon steppe is that dozens of specific, scientifically speaking endemic plants, five species of endemic insects and five species of endemic reptiles are found here, which are not found in any corner of the world. But according to

experts, they can disappear altogether in 4-5 years. The flora of the natural landscapes of Central Fergana is formed from species of plants adapted to arid conditions, as observed in other desert regions. The vegetation of the region is characterized by high temperatures, low relative humidity, as well as adaptation to living in salinity conditions. The arid conditions of Central Fergana are associated with the scarcity of atmospheric precipitation, as well as the effects of high temperatures. It is no doubt that, in addition to the climate, the fact that the central Fergana changes sand Barrows under the influence of wind also has a certain effect on plant diversity. Among the highlights, it is also necessary to take into account the fact that the area is located on the surface of groundwater to the plant world, the soil is highly saline.

In central Fergana, there are 4(15%) plant families rich in species. In particular, 10 (19.6%) species of the legume family (Poaceae) are found in Central Fergana, with 6 (11.8%) species in the complex Magpie family (Asteraceae), 5 (9.8%) in the legume family (Fabaceae), and 3 (5.9%) in the saltmarsh family (Chenopodicaeae). Some species of these families are widespread and grow throughout the territory forming tseno populations. It includes Reed Warbler (Phragmites communis), Bell-warbler (Poa bulbosa), YL-warbler (Bromus oxyodon), yantok (Alhagi pseudalhagi, A.kirghisorum).

In the central Fergana, the families toldashlar (Salicaceae), tojachurashlar (Amaranthaceae), torondoshlar (Polygonaceae), gourdlar (Brassicaceae), Tuyatovondoshlar (Zygophyllacea) each have two orders, the remaining 17 (65 %) families have one order (Table 1)

Families and genera of Central Fergana plants distribution indicators by

№	Families	Categories		Species	
		Number	%	Number	%
1	POACEAE	10	19.61	11	16.68
2	ASTERACEAE	6	11.77	7	10.62
3	FABACEAE	5	9.81	6	9.10
4	CHENOPODIACEAE	3	5.89	4	6.07
5	SALICACEAE	2	3.92	6	9.10
6	AMARANTHACEAE	2	3.92	3	4.55
7	POLYGONACEAE	2	3.92	2	3.03
8	BRASSICACEAE	2	3.92	2	3.03
9	ZYGOPHYLLACEA	2	3.92	2	3.03

10	TAMARICACEAE	1	1.96	3	4.55
11	EQULSETACEAE	1	1.96	2	3.03
12	TYPHACEAE	1	1.96	2	3.03
13	CONVOLVULACEAE	1	1.96	2	3.03
14	SOLANACEAE	1	1.96	2	3.03
15	EPHEDRACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
16	LILIACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
17	CANNABACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
18	RANUCULACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
19	PAPAVERACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
20	EUPHORBIACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
21	ELAEAGNACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
22	PLUMBAGINACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
23	ASCLEPIADACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
24	BORAGINACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
25	SCROPHULARIACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
26	PLANTAGINACEAE	1	1.96	1	1.51
	Жами	51	100	66	100

The adaptation of the plant world of Central Fergana to the arid conditions formed from the Tertiary period, as observed throughout the territory of Central Asia, is considered a change dressing. According to the results of the study, it is known that plants of 26 families, 51 species and 66 species are found in the natural landscapes of Central Fergana. The number of species-rich families in central Fergana is 7. That is, virgins are of species diversity 11 (16.7%), complex virgins 7 (11%), legumes 6 (9.1%), legions 6 (9.1%), Saltmarsh 4 (6%), coronets 3 (4.6%), hippos3 (4.6%). These families combine 40 species of plants in the desert flora, representing 61% of the species diversity. There are 7 families of plants with 2 species, including torondoshae (Polygonaceae), crustaceans (Brassicaceae), Tuyatovondoshae (Zygophyllacea), foreflies (Egulsetaceae), cockatoos (Typhaceae), Ivy (Convolvulaceae), ituzumdushes (Solanaceae), with a species diversity of 14 (21%). Each of the remaining 12 families has 1 Type (Table 1).

A special place among the central Fergana vegetation is occupied by the Toucas, the Toucas flora being plants adapted to a separate hydrothermal condition, with trees in the area (Populus pruinosa,

P.nigra, Salix songorica, S.tenuifolia, S.wilhelmisiana, Elaeagnus angustifolia etc), shrubs (Tamarix hispida, T.parviflora, T.ramosissima et al) and herbivores (Phragmites communis, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Limonium sogdianum, Karelinia caspica, Cynodon dactylon, aeluropus litoralis, Alhagi kirghisorum) are found. These plants are characteristic of webs and are characterized by having a long-term vegitation cycle, as well as the absence of a summer tinge period.

Webs are rapidly changing, this situation will directly depend on the depth of the waters of the sea, as well as on the human body. M.M.According to orifkhanova (1967), the plants of the Central Fergana Form 2 large groups. That is, humidic and arid (desert) groups, and each of these in turn is divided into a series of types and formations.

Turangi, jingil formations are found in the webs. In the structure of the grassland-marsh vegetation type, Reed, salt marsh, yantok-yantok, yantok and whitebush formations were formed. Also in the desert area, the types of galophilic plants and psammophilic shrubs form several forms of their own [4]. In general comparison, it is known that 6 (9.1 %) species of Central Fergana plants belong to trees, 13 (19.7%) species to shrubs, 38 species to perennial herbaceous plants, and 9 (13.6%) species to annual herbaceous plants.

In the following years, practically no work was carried out on improving the system of protected natural areas in the regions of Fergana, Andijan and Namangan, or the state cadastre was not maintained. For example, in the Yozyovon district, the nature monument "Yozyovon deserts", created in 1994, with an area of 1820.4, was created with the aim of preserving, enriching and protecting the sandy desert landscapes typical of Central Fergana, giving it the status of a reserve-etalon in the future. But the nature monument "Yozyovon Steppe", which acts as a benchmark for the Karakalpak desert, is the only one for the steppe region of the Fergana Valley, protected under the Reserve regime, is losing its scientific, ecological, aesthetic and social significance as a result of the construction of the reservoir.

As a result, the yellow astragal, included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is reduced in quantity and quality (degradation) of such as white and black Saxons, desert grapes, turong'il, which have become unique for the Fergana Valley; Animal representatives: goat, pig, pheasant, Fergana chipor lizard, Shtraux frog, Agama, corymailon, ochilon. This state is also observed in nature monuments "Central Fergana", "Akbarabad Sands", "Buwayda sands" and "zilha sands" in

Fergana province. Of particular provincial importance, the" sands of Akbarabad "nature monument area has been converted into an area where construction raw materials are extracted, while the" sands of Buwayda " nature monument area has been severely damaged by the cultivation of rice and other agricultural crops. The nature monument area of" zilha Sands" has been converted into an enterprise acting as a "hospital". That is, under the influence of the chaotic nature of those who fall into the sand, the plant world is undergoing a serious transformation.

It should be noted that many of the species found in the Fergana Valley are of hunting significance, characterized by aesthetic pleasure-giving, sanitary or other beneficial aspect. Therefore, they are counted from species that are currently in decline or in danger of extinction. Maintaining them through excellent learning, protection and reproduction is one of the urgent tasks of today. With these taxa, students gain knowledge of protected animals found in the Fergana Valley during field practices and independently. The theoretical knowledge gained in the lectures is strengthened. It also caters for teachers of geography, biology and ecology of high schools, forest and agricultural workers, and for people of any profession interested in animal life.

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