



BIOECOLOGY OF EREMERUS M.BIEB OF KOHITANG FLORA

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Annotation

The Kohitang ridge is located in the south-western part of the Pamir-Alay mountain . Administratively, it belongs to the territory of Sherabad district of Surkhandarya region. The Kohitang Range is bounded on the north by the Tangidara River and Suvsiztog. The eastern and southern territories are connected by the Kelif-Sherabad plains. The western slope of the Kohitang Range is the territory of the Republic of Turkmenistan.

Keywords: Eremerus, family, flora, mountain, subendem, genus, species.

Introduction

Kohitang ridge E.P. According to Korovin [1], Turkestan, Zarafshan, part of the Alay ridge, together with the Qurama ridge, were included in the Kukistan district of the South Turkestan province.

R.V. Kamelin [2] divides the Western Gissar district within the Afghan-Turkestan province and includes the Cholbair, Ketmon-Chopdi, Khoja-Gurgurota, Boysun and Kohitang ridges in the mountainous region of Western Gissar. Later, R.V. Kamelin and F.O. As a result of many years of research conducted by the Khasanovs [3], it is necessary to separate the South-West Gissar district. The district includes Kohitang, Boysun, Cholbair, Khoja-Gurgurota, Khantakhta, Ketmon-Chopdi ridges. On this basis, the study area is part of the Afghan-Turkestan province, South-West Gissar district, Kohitang district.

The flora of the Kohitang Range (6.7 thousand km²) and surrounding areas is represented by R.V. According to Kamelin, it consists of 1435 species, 545 genera and 92 families. This flora is recognized as a very rich and unique part of the South-West Gissar district.

On the eastern slope of the ridge is the Surkhandarya State Reserve. The floristic composition of the Surkhandarya reserve was first mentioned by A.J. Ibragimov, and it was found that it consists of 77 families, 743 species belonging to 372 genera [4]. Based on the various data for the flora of the Kohitang Range, it can be said that the high vegetation composition of the Surkhandarya Reserve, located in the central part of the ridge's eastern slope, is representative of the general flora of the ridge and reflects the diversity of plants on the ridge's eastern slope.



Eremerus M.Bieb

It is one of the leading families of the Surkhandarya reserve and is represented by 8 species (1.08% of the total flora). This puts it in ninth place among the leading categories. As a result of research, 3 species of this series were included in the latest edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan [5]. The spectrum of the leading series in the flora of the reserve replicates the characteristic features of the flora of Central Asia.

Eremurus aitchisonii Baker (Echison shirachi)

It is distributed mainly in Kampirtepa, Shalkan, Qizilolma and Boglidara regions on the eastern slope of the Kohitang ridge. This species is included in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Occurs singly in spruce and shrubs at altitudes of 1100-1200 m.

Eremerus ambigens Vved. (Abstract shirach)

Is a declining endemic species in the south-western Pamir-Alay, mainly distributed in the Kohitang ridge and on the left bank of the Surkhandarya River and in Babatag. A certain area is also found in Tajikistan.

A number of new populations have been identified as a result of research. This species is mainly distributed in the Shalkan and Kampirtepa areas of the Surkhandarya Nature Reserve on the eastern slope of the ridge, on gravelly, fine sandy and fine-grained slopes and plains at an altitude of 1200-1500 m above sea level. 10-50 bushes per 1 m² area. The total number in the reserve can range from 30,000 to 50,000.

Eremurus baissunensis O. Fedtsch. (Boysun shirachi)

Is a very rare endemic plant in the south-western Pamir-Alay, found in the Khatak, Khojanko and Qizilolma regions of the Kohitang ridge, and rarely in the Shalkan area. It is found mainly in clayey, opaque and gypsum, fine-grained, sometimes gravelly soils or slopes, foothill plains and in areas up to 1000-1300 m above sea level, growing around 5-10 plants per 10 m². Listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Eremerus robustus Regel (Nor shirach).

Widespread in Kampirtepa, Shalkan, Qizilolma and Boglidara regions. This species is found in the fine-grained soil, rocky, gravelly slopes of the Surkhandarya Nature Reserve, etc. Occurs singly among pines and shrubs at altitudes of 1200-1500 meters. A perennial herb that blooms and fertilizes every year. On the eastern slope of the Kohitang ridge, it forms about 60,000-70,000 bushes. Listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Eremerus olgae Regel (Olga shirachi)

An endemic plant with an isolated area in the south-western Pamir-Alay. Mainly distributed in Samarkand, Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions. It is widespread in Surkhandarya State Reserve,



mainly in Kampirtepa, Shalkan, Qizilolma and Boglidara. This species is found singly in the small rocky soils, rocky, gravelly slopes of the reserve, in archazars and shrubs at an altitude of 1500-200 meters above sea level.

Eremerus regelii Vved. (Regel shirachi) Western Tianshan, distributed in the areas from the northern and western Pamir-Alay foothills to the middle regions. The Kuhitang Range is also a widespread plant in the Shalkan, Qizilolma, Kampirtepa and Boglidara regions of the Surkhandarya Nature Reserve, and is distributed on rocky and gravelly slopes and in pine forests at altitudes of 900-1200 m above sea level. It grows alone, sometimes forming small tufts.

Eremerus sogdianus (Regel) Franch.

A declining species in western Tianshan and Pamir-Alay. It is a widespread plant in Shalkan, Qizilolma, Kampirtepa, Khojanko and Boglidara regions of Surkhandarya State Reserve.

Eremerus kaufmannii Regel (Kaufman shirachi)

A declining plant in western Tianshan and Pamir-Alay. In the Kohitang ridge, it is mainly distributed in Sherjon, Kampirtepa, Shalkan and Qizilolma regions. This species is found singly on fine-grained, rocky, gravelly slopes, in pastures at altitudes of 2900-3100 m above sea level, and in open plains.

The flora includes *Eremerus alberti*, *E. kaufmannii*, *E. olgae* and *E. stenopyllus*. *E. olgae* and *E. Kaufmannii* are distributed in all mountainous botanical-geographical districts of the Pamir-Alay in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, *E. alberti* in the South-West Gissar district with Nurata district, *E. luteus*, *E. stenopyllus* in the South-West Gissar district in Gissar. -The gateway connects with Panjoldi districts. *E. baissunensis* is a subendemic species of the Boysun floristic region.

Conclusion

In short, the main reason for the decline in the population of these plant species is the collection of bouquets by vacationers, travelers and the population, the development of lands for lalmi farming and and grazing of livestock. Therefore, it is necessary to create buffer zones without reaching the special reserve area. It is necessary to establish special control points outside the reserve and to form public controls among the population.

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