

## DISTRIBUTION OF ENDEMICAL PLANTS BY REGIONS

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**Abstract:** The article provides information on the change and change of vegetation in the territory of Uzbekistan depending on the geomorphological structure from the bottom to the top.

**Key words:** Flora of Uzbekistan, endemic species, environment, mountains, plants.

The distribution of endemic species by regions, when analyzing the flora of Uzbekistan, it was found that the number of endemic species is much greater in the mountainous parts of the regions with a dry subtropical climate, winters are not so cold. . These include the mountainous parts of the Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Angren river basins, as well as the not so high Nurota and Mogoltag mountains. It should also be said that endemic species are very scattered.

Only 2-3 endemic species can be found in small areas. It is possible that their distribution in this way is related to the historical formation of flora in different environmental conditions.

Many endemic species are highly specialized for living in certain ecological environments. It can be observed that rocks composed of Mesozoic and Cainozoic era remains, gravel-stones, gypsum layers, rocky rocks of different colors and similar environments are specialized for living. Also, they include deserts and hills, hills of different heights, salt flats and sandy plains. Out of 381 endemic species, 48 species or 12.6% are distributed only in different colored layers.

**Table 1.**

**Distribution of endemic species by regions**

Scattered	Number of endemic species, %	Surkhandarya region	Samarkand region	Tashkent region	Kashkadarya region	Bukhara region	Fergana region	Andijan region
Types in the province	303 (79,7%)	110	57	57	25	17	22	2
The number of more widespread species	78 (20,5%)	37	40	13	31	26	7	4
Total	381	147	97	70	56	43	29	6

Despite the large number of conducted researches, there are not enough scientific works on the entire flora of the valley and its composition of rare and disappearing endemic plant species and their analysis. Vegetation in the territory of Uzbekistan varies from bottom to top, depending on its geomorphological structure.

Despite the fact that natural conditions in most parts of Uzbekistan are unfavorable for plant growth (summer is hot, dry, subtropical, winter is relatively cold), there are 4,600 species of plants belonging to 120 families. More than 3,000 of them are wild species, and 9% are endemic, rare or endangered plants. Thus, by 1998,

the number of wild plant species included in the "Red Book" of Uzbekistan was 301, 324 by 2009, and 314 by 2019. Therefore, knowing the laws of nature, taking them into account and following them in the organization and management of the use of natural resources is the most important indicator of the ecological situation in each region, and is an important condition for preventing activities that harm the environment.

The distribution of endemic species by regions, when analyzing the flora of Uzbekistan, it was found that the number of endemic species is much greater in the mountainous parts of the regions with a dry subtropical climate, winters are not so cold. . These include the mountainous parts of the Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Angren river basins, as well as the not so high Nurota and Mogoltag mountains. It should also be said that endemic species are very scattered. Only 2-3 endemic species can be found in small areas. It is possible that their distribution in this way is related to the historical formation of flora in different environmental conditions.

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