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Endem Types Of Mountainous Central Asia Province In Kuhitang Floor

Ibragimov A.J.
TerDU Associate Professor
Mateen Ahmad Farid
TerDU First Year Master Student of Biology/ Botany
Email: faridmateen.mazar@gmail.com, Phone: +93793400948

Abstract : The Surkhan oasis is very rich and colorful in the flora. However, plants are not evenly distributed throughout the globe. Plants that grow in one place may not grow elsewhere. At present, about half of the 4,500 hectares of wild plant species in the country are distributed in the oasis, and about 200 hectares of them are currently in need of serious protection. Among them, rare, endemic and relict types are the most common. Endemic types are distributed in a very small area only in one area and are not found in other areas at all. At the same time, the range of many endemic species is shrinking and their populations are declining.

The diversity of the flora in South-West Gissar district and the abundance of relict, endemic and rare taxa in the Western Pamir occupy a special place in the Alai.

Keywords: Kuhitang floor**,** Kohitang ridge, Endemism flora to Kohitang, *Lepidolopha fedtschenkoana*, central asia province

Interduction

E.P. Korovin introduced the south-western part of Gissar in 1962 as South-Turkestan Province, West-Gissar District of Kohitang District, [7] and in turn separated the Kohitang, Kashkadarya, and Boysun Natural Territorial Units. Later, L.N. Babushkin and N.A. Kogai [1] divided the South-West Gissar into Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya districts according to geomorphology, vegetation composition and climatic conditions.

The flora of the Kohitang ridge has a special place in the South-West Gissar district.

The Kohitang ridge based on the work of R.V. Camelin has been in the spotlight. In his work published in 1973, he assessed the place of Kohitang in the Central Asian ridge [4, 5, 6] and included it in the Western Gissar district of the Central Asian province. He precisely clarifies the question of the floristic diversity of the Kohitang ridge, and S.A. Enriches Nevsky's preliminary data [8].

Litereture View

F.O. Hasanov's scientific works for the region we studied include detailed information on the species composition of endemic plants of the South-Western Gissar Mountain ridge (124 endemic species belonging to 22 families, 55 genera) [published in 1991]. [9].

A. Ibragimov's book "Endemism flora to Kohitang" provides information about 22 species of endemics in the flora of the Kohitang ridge [2,3]. Its indicators are important in the study of endemic species on the Kohitang ridge.

The flora of the Kohitang ridge has the characteristics of Central Asia flora and differs from other flora of the region by the large number of endemic species.

The composition of the geographical elements of the flora of the ridge is characteristic of the flora of the ancient Mediterranean. Xerophytic species of the Ancient Mediterranean species make up 296 species (39.83% of the total species) in the range flora, while the Central Asian species consists of 164 species (22%). Also, 12% of the total flora of the Kohitang ridge is covered with large areas (palearctic, holarctic, pleuregional) species or wild grasses (*Chenopodium album L., Parietaria serbica panc*.), Convol.

Due to the proximity of the Kohitang list to the desert plains of Turkmenistan and Surkhan-Sherabad, there are representatives of the desert-type Turan species (*Alhagi kirghisorum* Schrenk, *Aphanopleura capillifolia* (Regel et Schmalis.), Lospky). (16 rounds or 2.15%) are also common [3].

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Thus, the analysis of habitat types shows that the flora of the Surkhandarya Nature Reserve has the characteristics of the flora of Central Asia and is distinguished by the large number of endemic species of the Kohitang ridge.

The flora of the Kohitang ridge includes 8 families and 8 endemic species belonging to 7 genera, which are part of the Central Asian province. One of them, *Lepidolopha fedtschenkoana* Knorring, is an endemic plant of the Surkhandarya State Reserve, located on the Kohitang Mountain ridge. The population of this species is declining, mainly due to the fact that it is harvested as firewood by the villagers living close to the reserve.

Table 1
Endemic genera and species of the Central Asian province

№	Family	Type	Bio Ecology
1	*Brassicaceae*	*Trichochiton inconspicuum* Kom.	The species is widespread in Central Asia. It is widespread in the lower part of the Kuhitang ridge, mainly in small stony, sandy and loamy soils.
2	*Apiaceae*	*Lipskya insignis* (Lipsky) Nevski	Stand up for the Southern Pamirs. On the territory of the Kuhitang list in the southern part of the Vandop branch, etc. It grows at an altitude of 1000 m on gypsum, gravelly, stony slopes. Spread around 100-120 balls per 100 m2. It's a rare species. It is included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
		Korshinskya olgae (Regel et Schmalh.) Lipsky	It is a rare plant in the south-western Gissar mountain range. In the Surkhandarya reserve in the Kampirtepa, Shalkan, Kizilolma and Khojanko departments, etc. It is distributed at an altitude of 2500 m on rocky, gravelly slopes.
3	*Plumbaginaceae*	*Chaetolimon setiferum* (Bunge) Lincz.	An endemic species found in the lowlands of Central Asia. It is mainly distributed in the Kuhitang, lowlands of Turkmenistan, Gissar and Baysun mountain ranges.
4	*Scrophulariaceae*	*Spirostegia bucharica* (B.Fedtsch.) Ivanina	Rare and endemic vegetation in the south-western Pamir Alai. In the Kuhitang ridge, the Kizilolma branch is located on the northern slope of the Zarautsoy river. Outside the Surkhandarya Nature Reserve, a small population has been identified around the village of Loilik. It grows mainly in gypsum limestones and gypsum

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			rocks. The average is 15-20 pieces per 100 m2. It is included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
5	*Campanulaceae*	*Sergia regelii* (Trautv.) Fed.	A rare species in Central Asia. Mainly in Kuhitang, Baysun and Katta-Kurchuk, Takhtakarachi, Gissar ridges there are gravel and small stones, loamy soils, etc. It grows at an altitude of 2200-2800 m
6	*Asteraceae*	*Lepidolopha fedtschenkoana* Knorring	It is one of the rarest species in mountainous Central Asia. Only in the Boglidara and Tangi-Duval areas of the Kuhitang ridge, etc. Grows at rocky crevices, rocky and gravelly slopes at an altitude of 1000 m. It grows mainly in isolation, in groups
		Lepidolopha nuratavica Krasch.	It is a rare plant in the Nurata and Kuhitang ridges. The reserve was identified only in one population, in the territory of Boglidara. In groups, on rocky slopes, etc. It grows at an altitude of 1200-1500 m (average 5-10 per 100 m2).

Conclusion

The endemic species of the Mountainous Central Asian Province, which are part of the flora of the Kohitang ridge, make up 0.8% of the Kohitang ridge and 1.1% of the flora of the Surkhandarya Reserve. This shows that the Kohitang ridge is important for the preservation of plant gene pool and biodiversity in Uzbekistan.

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