

# Comprehensive Analysis Of The Flora Of Cemeteries Common In The City Of Chirchik

T.N. Absamatov,

Second-course master, CHirchiq State University of Pedagogy, CHirchiq City

U.H. Development,

PhD. kat.i.x., OzRFA Institute of Botany, Tashkent City

T.CH. Tangriyev,

Second-grade master's degree, Hirchik State University of Pedagogy, Hirchik City

**Abstract.** In this article, the taxonomic composition of the flora of Muslim cemetery No. 2 is determined as a result of our field research conducted in 2022-2023. It has been established that the flora of this region consists of 33 families, 96 genera and 149 species. Taxonomic analysis of the grave flora, the number of taxa, families, species in percent. Spectra of polymorphic families and genera of plants, common in the cemeteries of the region, the natural flora of the cemeteries of the city of Chirchik and their significance are given.

**Key words:** Flora, taxa, polymorphs, cemetery flora, Muslim cemetery No. 2.

The widespread absorption of natural ecosystems by humans in the world and the deterioration of the ecological environment are contributing to a reduction in the diversity of flora objects. At the same time, as a global strategy for preserving plant species, it is considered necessary to develop effective biodiversity practices that evaluate the state of flora in a particular area. Thus, based on modern methods of inventory, it is important to evaluate the status of local flora and to develop measures to preserve rare and endemic species.

The research work focuses on identifying the taxonomic composition of the cemetery flora in The Hague, developing a modern concept, evaluating the spread of species based on maps, and developing measures to preserve rare, disappearing and endemic species populations. Taxonomic analysis is one of the main characteristics of flora. Our field research conducted between 2022-2023, data from existing publications, and an analysis of the gerbariy samples stored in the National Reserve (TASH) of Uzbekistan identified the taxonomic composition of the 2nd Muslim Cemetery flora, and it is known that the area consists of 33 families, 96 categories, and 149 species. The ratio of large taxonomic units is no different from that of other local flora in the southern part of the mountainous Middle East [1. 2. 3].

The ratio of large taxonomic units of the flora studied is similar to that of other flora in the mediterranean part of the Middle East. Equisetidae (Equisetaceae) is a species of 1 category. The Clade Monocots tribe (Colchicaceae, Liliaceae, Iridaceae, Asphodelaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Juncaceae, Cyperaceae, Poaceae) consists of 8 families and 29 species of 13 categories, accounting for 19.4% of the total flora.

## 1.1-Table

**Large in the flora of the 2nd Muslim Cemetery  
taxons, families, the number of categories and species in them, and the percentage**

№	Taksonlar	Turkum soni	Luck soni	Turlar and %
<b>Subclass EQUISETIDAE</b>				
<b>Order Equisetales DC. ex Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
1	<i>Equisetaceae</i>	1	2	0,15

<b>Clade MONOCOTS</b>				
<b>Ordo Liliales Perleb</b>				
2	<i>Colchicaceae</i>	1	1	0,23
3	<i>Liliaceae</i>	2	9	2,57
<b>Ordo Asparagales Link</b>				
4	<i>Iridaceae</i>	2	2	1,01
5	<i>Asphodelaceae</i>	1	1	0,62
6	<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	1	2	1,56
<b>Ordo Poales Small</b>				
7	<i>Juncaceae</i>	1	1	0,54
8	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	1	3	2,96
9	<i>Poaceae</i>	3	8	9,44
	<b>Total One Seedlings</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20,75%</b>
<b>Clade EUDICOTS</b>				
<b>Ordo Ranunculales already. ex Bercht.</b>				
10	<i>Papaveraceae</i>	3	4	1,09
11	<i>Berberidaceae</i>	2	2	0,46
12	<i>Ranunculaceae</i>	7	9	3,51
<b>Ordo Fabales Bromhead</b>				
13	<i>Fabaceae</i>	9	20	8,43
<b>Ordo Rosales Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
14	<i>Rosaceae</i>	2	4	3,27
15	<i>Moraceae</i>	1	1	0,15
<b>Ordo Malpighiales Juz. ex Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
16	<i>Salicaceae</i>	1	2	0,39
17	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	2	3	1,17
<b>Ordo Malvales Juss. ex Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
18	<i>Malvaceae</i>	2	3	0,85
<b>Ordo Brassicales Bromhead</b>				
19	<i>Capparaceae</i>	2	2	0,08
20	<i>Brassicaceae</i>	14	18	6,32
<b>Ordo Caryophyllales already. ex Bercht. &amp;</b>				

<b>J.Presl</b>				
21	<i>Polygonaceae</i>	3	4	2,34
22	<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	8	10	3,82
23	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	3	10	1,17
24	<i>Portulacaceae</i>	1	1	0,08
<b>Ordo Ericales Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
25	<i>Primulaceae</i>	1	2	0,31
<b>Ordo Gentianales Juss. ex Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
26	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	1	1	8,54
27	<i>Gentianaceae</i>	1	1	0,54
<b>Ordo Boraginales Juss. ex Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
28	<i>Boraginaceae</i>	1	1	3,20
<b>Ordo Solanales Juss. ex Bercht. &amp; J.Presl</b>				
29	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	1	1	1,01
<b>Ordo Lamiales Bromhead</b>				
30	<i>Plantaginaceae</i>	1	1	1,56
31	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>	1	1	0,70
<b>Ordo Asterales Link</b>				
32	<i>Asteraceae</i>	11	16	
<b>Ordo Apiales Nakai</b>				
33	<i>Apiaceae</i>	3	3	499
	<b>Total two seedlings</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>77,93%</b>
<b>Jami:</b>		<b>96</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to him, the Cemetery flora identified the following situation: 11 families with 1 species (33.33%), 7 families with 2 species (21.21%), There were 7 (21.21%), 5 (15.15%), and more than 10 species, 3 (9%). The figures listed in Table 1.1 show that the 2nd Muslim cemetery flora is led by families with 1 to 2 species. The number of species is also 36.24% (54 species) of the total flora. As a result of this analysis, it can be concluded that the majority of families in the 2nd Muslim cemetery flora are made up of families with an average of 1 to 2 species. However, the majority of the flora is accounted for by leading polymorphic families (families with a large number of species). To them, Asteraceae has 16 tours, Brassicaceae 18, Fabaceae 20 tours.

(Table 1.1) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Studies conducted on the mountainous region of the Middle East, the peaks of Tiyonshon and Pomir-Oloy, and the territory of the islands show the sequence of polymorphic families (Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Poaceae, etc.) in almost the same position [4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11].

In the cemetery flora, the Fabaceae family is the leader in the number of species. The family's leadership characteristics are also characteristics of other flora in the ancient Mediterranean [12. 13. 14. 15].

Research in the area found that 20 species of family belonging to 9 categories meet in the flora. The categories Astragalus (6/4%), Medicago (3/2%) and Cicer (3/2%) are explained by their wealth in flora.

Next is the conquest of the Brassicaceae family (18 species or 12.08%), mainly *Sisymbrium* L., *Strigosella* Boiss., *Cryptospora* Deaf. *Meat* Cyrus. is accounted for by such categories. Representatives of this family are most common in the plains and mountainous regions. Like other local flora in the mountainous Middle East, the diversity of family members is much higher in the flora of the area.

As in all local flora of the highlands of the Middle East, the Asteraceae family is part of polymorphic families in the research area flora. Studies have shown that the family consists of 16 (10.73%) species of 11 categories. *Cousinia* (3 species, 2.09%), *Centaurea* (3/2.09%), *Taraxacum* (2/1.34%), and so on play an important role in the family's leadership.

In the three leading families in the first three above, 44 species are concentrated, accounting for 45.83% of the total flora. A similar situation is one of the main features of the flora of the Afghan-Turkish province [16].

**1.2-jadval**  
**The spectrum of polymorphic families and categories**

No	Oilalar	Turkumlar soni	Tours soni	%	Turkumlar	Tours soni	%
1	Fabaceae	9	20	13,42	<i>Astragalus</i>	6	4,02
2	Brassicaceae	14	18	12,1	<i>Gagea</i>	5	3,35
3	Asteraceae	11	16	10,73	<i>Tulip</i>	4	2
4	Caryophyllaceae	8	10	6,7	<i>Poa</i>	4	2,68
5	Ranunculaceae	7	9	6	<i>Chenopodium</i>	4	2,68
6	Liliaceae	2	9	6	<i>Amaranthus</i>	4	2,68
7	Poaceae	3	8	5,3	<i>Poa</i>	4	2,68
8	Chenopodiaceae	3	6	4	<i>Ranunculus</i>	3	2,01
9	Amaranthaceae	1	4	2,6	<i>Medicago</i>	3	2,01
10	Polygonaceae	3	4	2,6	<i>Cousinia</i>	3	2,01
11	Rosaceae	2	4	2,6	<i>Cicer</i>	3	2,01
12	Cyperaceae	1	3	2	<i>Carex</i>	3	2,01
13	Apiaceae	3	3	2	<i>Centaurea</i>	3	2,01
14	Malvaceae	2	3	2	<i>Strigosella</i>	2	1,34
15	Euphorbiaceae	2	3	2	<i>Bromus</i>	2	1,34
<b>Jami:</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>80,53</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>35,57</b>
	<b>The rest of the families (18 he)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19,47</b>	<b>Remaining categories (81 he)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28,85</b>
		<b>96</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100%</b>			

In the cemetery flora, the Caryophyllaceae family consists of 8 categories, 10 species (6.7%) and ranks fourth in terms of species wealth. There are 2 species in the categories of Family *Arenaria* (2/1.34%), *Cerastium* (2/1.34%). There are one species in the remaining 6 categories.

The cemetery flora consists of 15 families with more than 3 species of wealth. These 15 families are considered polymorphic families, accounting for 80.53% of the total flora species.

The cemetery flora consists of 96 categories, with an average of 1.5 species per category. The number of categories of one species is 61, accounting for 63.54% of the total categories.

The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by cut through bys. The leading categories include 15 categories with 2 or more species, with 53 species in congregation (table 1.2).

The *Astragalus* L. category is a leading species in the mountainous region and in the Iranian flora. There are 6 species of category in the area of the study, accounting for 4.02% of the total flora.

*The Gagea* category has special attention, and the results of extensive research conducted by leading scientist I.G. Levichev [11] have ensured that these categories are among the leading categories of the Western Tynoxhon and Pomir-Oloy flora. Published in 1941 in the "Flora of Uzbekistan" [10.] There were 26 species of *Gagea*, and over the past time, a wide range of studies conducted in various regions of Uzbekistan have resulted in an increase in the number of species (83 species) [14; [www.botany.uz](http://www.botany.uz)].

As a result of research conducted in the 2nd Muslim Cemetery flora between 2022-2023, an innovative list of the area was formed. One of the hallmarks of flora is the abundance of categories of one species. The species is also part of the typical average rich flora in the mountainous region, and the composition of the species indicates that the location sequence of leading taxons belongs to the Western local flora.

#### Available literature;

1. Kamelin R.V. Flora of Syrdaryinsky Karatau. – L.: Nauka, 1990. – 146 p.
2. Tozhibaev K.Sh. Flora of the South-Western Tien Shan (within the Republic of Uzbekistan). Dis. ... Doctor of Biological Sciences. – Tashkent, 2010. – 178 p. (in Russian).
3. Azimova D.E. Molguzar tizmasi florasi: dis. ... Candidate of Biol Sciences.– Toshkent, 2018. – 90. B.
4. Kamelin R.V. Kukhistan district of mountainous Central Asia. Botanical and geographical analysis. – L.: Science, 1979. – 166 p.
5. Karmysheva N.Kh. Flora and vegetation of the Aksu-Dzhabagly reserve. – Alma-Ata: Science, 1973. – 176 p.
6. Батошов А.П. Жанубий-шарқий Қизилқум қолдиқ тоғлари флорасининг электрон маълумотлар базаси 2016. (Microsoft Access, 2007).
7. Beshko N.Y. Flora of the Nurata Reserve: Dis. Cand. Biol. Sciences. – Tashkent, 2000. – 102 p.
8. Ibragimov A.Zh. Flora of the Surkhan Reserve (Kugitang Ridge): Dis. ... Cand. Biol. Sciences. – Tashkent, 2010. – 92 p.
9. Krasovskaya L.S., Levichev I.G. Flora of the Chatkal Reserve // Tashkent: Fan, 1986. – 176 p.
10. Sulaimanov N.O. Flora of the Aksu River Basin (Turkestan Range): Avtoref. dis... Cand. Biol. Sciences. – Tashkent, 2008. – 20 b.
11. Turginov O.T. Boysun botanist-geographer rayoni florasi: Dis. ... Cand Biol Sciences.– Toshkent, 2017. – 120 p.
12. Mironova L.P., Shatko V.G. Synopsis of the flora of the Echkidag ridge in the south-eastern Crimea. Chapters. Bot. garden of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2001. – № 182. – S. 64-85.
13. Tolmachev A.I. Introduction to the geography of plants. – Leningrad: Leningrad State University, 1974. – 244 p.
14. Khasanov F.O. Brief essay on the vegetation of Kugitang. Dokl. anniversary. Scientific. Conf. young scientists and specialists sowing the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol of Uzbekistan, 1985. – P. 167-168.
15. Krasovskaya L.S., Levichev I.G. Flora of the Chatkal Reserve // Tashkent: Fan, 1986. – 176 p.