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Study Of The Biological Landscape And Agrobiodiversity Of The Zaamin National Nature Park

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the biological landscape and agrobiodiversity of the Zaamin National Natural Park. In particular, studies were carried out on the types of microorganisms, plant and animal species growing in the territory of the Zaamin National Natural Park.

KEYWORDS

Agrobiodiversity, microorganisms, alpha diversity , landscapes.

INTRODUCTION

The study of biological landscape and agrobiodiversity is a young trend in modern science. In addition to the theoretical interest in this area, it is important to create the necessary basis for conservation activities, which is one of the forms of control over the state of the earth's living cover [1].

The concept of "biodiversity" was introduced into the scientific problem in 1972 at the UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm. At this conference, environmentalists

convinced the political leaders of the world that the conservation of wildlife should become a priority in the implementation of any human activity on Earth.

At the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted and signed by more than 180 countries, including the Republic of Uzbekistan. Biodiversity is sometimes described as "ecological diversity", with two emphases on species

richness and the abundance of invidious in each species [2].

In recent years, most researchers have suggested that biodiversity be maintained at the ecosystem level and divided into the following classifications [3-4]:

- Alpha diversity (α) is the diversity of taxa within an ecosystem;
- Gamma diversity (γ) - refers to large units of island or landscape type and is defined as the total diversity of a group of participants;
- Epsilon diversity (ϵ) is a regional diversity, a general diversity in a group of gamma diversity regions belonging to large biogeographic areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The infinity of the properties of ecosystems necessitates the need to find parameters that are responsible for their structure, function, and dynamic appearance, as well as their diversity. Given the fact that ecosystems are not homogeneous in space and have a large number of components, the distribution of biological, structural and functional features in time and space related to the definition of the nature of geosystems (landscapes) are their typical features. In this context, it provides access to detailed information through landscape-structural analysis of ecosystems and the identification of many features and coefficients. Such a methodological approach

based on systematic positions (in terms of ecosystems and landscapes) with respect to biodiversity assessment (inventory) and conservation is used in many research centres.

The work done in recent years, according to the results of the analysis, clearly shows the importance of the Zaamin National Nature Park for humans and the economy, and the abundance of plants in this area. In the national economy, depending on the content of the plant, it is divided into the following types: medicinal - 119, alkaloid - 77, vitamin - 42, essential oil - 14, saponin - 3, glycoside - 53, yeast - 49, wax - 15, dye - 10, honey - 185, fiber - 3, oil - 3, spices - 5, ornamental - 57, fodder - 88 [5].

According to the life form of useful plants of Zaamin National Nature Park: 1-year-old grasses - 35, 2-year-old grasses - 10, perennial grasses - 23 and semi-shrubs - 8.

RESULTS

Scientific research has revealed that there have been more than 800 species of plants in recent years. Of these, 11 species of plants are included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of the medicinal plant species, 20 species have been identified. More than 216 different species of fungi are being studied by scientists in the territory of Zaamin National Park. Researchers are also working to preserve the natural world and study their species in the Zaamin National Park.

Table 1. Species identified in the territory of Zaamin National Nature Park during 2013-2018

Plant groups	Турлар сони				
	2014 й	2015 й	2016 й	2017 й	2018 й
Algae	3	3	3	3	3
Mushrooms:					
micromycetes	4	4	4	4	4
macromycetes	5	5	5	5	5
Lichens	6	6	6	6	6
Total low plants	18	18	18	18	18
You will play the flute					
Moxsimons-algae	9	9	9	9	9
Nay fibres					
Ferns	24	24	24	24	24
Open-seeded	274	274	274	274	274
Indoor seeds (flowering plants)	400	400	400	400	400
Total nay fibres	More than 698	More than 698	More than 698	More than 698	More than 698
Total tall plants	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Today, the national park has more than 800 species of plants, 30 species of mammals, 14 species of reptiles and 102 species of birds, including 4 species of animals, 6 species of birds and 3 species of plants listed in the Red Book. In particular, 4 species of animals included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan include Tianshan brown bear, Turkestan lynx, snow leopard and mountain argali, and 6 species of birds. In the territory of the National Park, 20 species of rare and endangered species of wild plants, 107 species of medicinal and nutritious species of plants growing in the wild, 6 species of technical species of plants growing in the wild were identified.

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