**ABOUT DISAPPEARED SPECIES OF TULIPS IN THE FLORA OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**Abstract.** This article describes the disappearance of species of the Tulipa L. family found in Uzbekistan under the influence of various anthropogenic factors, as well as the reasons for this. 19 types of tulips are included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** Anthropogenic, tulips, plants, flowers, Red Book, factor.

At the moment, the list of endangered plants includes 321 species of plants and three species of fungi, included in the latest edition of the Red Book of Uzbekistan [1]. Among them are some species from the lily family *(Liliaceae).* Around the world, there are about 140 species of mountain tulips. It is noteworthy that 17 percent of them grow in Uzbekistan. Moreover, in our country there are endemic tulips that are unique. It should be noted that recently the negative consequences of anthropogenic factors, along with the presence of many rare plants in our republic, have had an impact on tulip species. A clear confirmation of this is that 19 species of tulips are listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan and, according to the results of research, tulip populations are declining. But 5 species of tulips listed in the Red Book are found in areas that are not protected at all.

As we know, one of the reasons for the disappearance of tulips was the use of their traditional habitats in economic activities. As a rule, ecologists and biologists are not asked about where to build a road, what land to use for plowing. First of all, this is affected by excessive grazing, which not only eats the leaves of plants, but also damages the flowers with their hooves, as a result of which the habitat of tulips is significantly reduced. Steppe fires also affect. The second and very significant factor is a person's love for collecting these flowers. We must understand that by picking off the tulip along with the leaves, we harm the bulb left in the ground, which can die in winter without having time to gain nutrients.

The most destructive factor is the anthropogenic factor, during the flowering period people thoughtlessly tear plants, destroying the most beautiful and largest flowers. After a day or two, the plucked flowers will be thrown away, but new ones will not appear in their place.

Carried out in mountainous and foothill areas: road construction, installation of high-voltage lines, mining. All these actions have a negative impact on the environment, destroying a large number of tulips and other plant species. Wild steppe tulips are plants that can adapt to harsh environmental conditions. They perfectly tolerate drought and winter drying of the soil, but they cannot survive the barbaric attitude of people.

And each of us, going to the steppe to admire its beauty, should remember that the life expectancy of this plant is comparable to the life expectancy of a person himself, and normally is 50-70 years. That in the event of a stem breaking with a flower, the bulb remaining in the ground is often unable to replenish the nutrients spent on flowering and dies. That wild tulips reproduce only by seeds (they do not form baby bulbs, as cultivars), the seeds ripen all summer, and the young plants grown from these seeds bloom for the first time only after 10-15 years.

During the flowering season of tulips, photographs reappear on social networks, depicting plucked wild tulips listed in the Red Book. At this time, you can see a large number of photographs with bouquets of Red Book tulips, photographs of whole bunches of plucked flowers, stuffed trunks and heaps of flowers laid out on the hood of cars. Basically, flowers are needed only in the form of photos - for Ok.ru, and Instagram. For likes and rays of glory. Such flowers do not last long and most likely will be thrown out in the morning.

Most often, the brightest and most beautiful tulips fall into bouquets. Tulips are perennials. They grow rapidly, and the buds acquire a characteristic color for the species in the last days before flowering. About a month after flowering, the fruits ripen - trihedral, slightly pointed boxes. Inside, they are divided by partitions into three nests, in each of which flat brownish seeds are densely packed in two piles.

The ripe box opens from the top along the valves, and the seeds spill out onto the ground. Seeds lie in the ground for four to seven years before they germinate and form a new bulb, from this bulb a stem with a flower sprouts. The flower fades and in its place a box with seeds is formed. And so every year, for 70-80 years. This is how long a tulip bulb can live underground. Maybe, but he won't live. Because the flower is plucked for a bouquet, photographed with it, and, most likely, in two hours the bouquet will be thrown away, as wild tulips wither very quickly. "The biology of this species is such that even cutting a flower, even a bulb, equally leads to the death of an individual.

During the formation of the peduncle, the bulb dies and re-forms at the end of the growing season, there is no flower, and the bulb dies. That is why the issue of preserving wild tulips is so acute. Most of them reproduce only by seeds, vegetatively (with the formation of baby bulbs, like in garden tulips) - very rarely. The massive collection of flowers (even if the bulbs are not dug up) eventually leads to the complete destruction of tulips. This is especially noticeable in the vicinity of cities and large towns. Let's think before picking the Red Book flowers by the road. It may be better to photograph this beauty without tearing it off and save it for many years.

Uzbekistan can still boast of such a natural rarity of its flora as the steppe tulip. In the region, bulbous flowers have been growing since the post-glacial period, when the steppes were formed. Since the tulip steppes in our republic are gradually disappearing, and there are fewer and fewer flowers in the same field every year, scientists urge not to pick off delicate spring flowers. There are few untouched areas of the steppes on the territory of the republic.

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