

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE HUMAN FACTOR ON THE VEGETATION COVER IN
THE REGIONS**

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Annotation: The article describes the research of geobotanists about the transformation of plant cover, measures to increase the diversity of biota in places. Also, scientific information is provided about the negative effects of human factors, production enterprises and techniques on the flora and ways to reduce them.

Key words: Biodiversity, transformation, dry desert, geobotanical research, plant cover, ecological balance, coniferous-wort,

Аннотация: В статье описаны исследования геоботаников о трансформации растительного покрова, меры по увеличению разнообразия биоты на местах. Также приводится научная информация о негативном воздействии человеческого фактора, производственных предприятий и техники на флору и способах их снижения.

Ключевые слова: Биоразнообразие, трансформация, сухая пустыня, геоботанические исследования, растительный покров, экологический баланс,

Introduction

The development of the world community and the inherent blindness of man to biota lead to a daily decline in species and, as a result, to the enrichment of the Red Book. One of the main directions of the transformation of plant communities in natural conditions is the study of the dynamics of meadow plants, and geobotanical studies of this nature were carried out by the following scientists. Anderson J.E. (2001), Briske D.D. (2012), Miles J. (1979, 2012), Milton S.J. (1994), Prach K. (2006), Rees M. (2001) were carried out mainly by scientists from the USA, Australia, Argentina, Iran, and the Xinjiang-Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. A major research work that laid the foundation for a new scientific direction was Anderson J.E., Inouye R.S. (2001) "Landscape-scale changes in plant species abundance and biodiversity of a sagebrush steppe over 45 years," which observed changes in plant cover over a 45-year period in California, namely the impact of factors such as unplanned use of grasslands, excessive use of herbicides, and severe drought on plant cover (2001).

By the 20th century, with the increasing anthropogenic pressure on natural ecosystems, the problem of studying the dynamics of vegetation cover began to gain increasing relevance. Since the 70s of the last century, in Russia, the initial works of G.I. Dokhman (1960), L.G. Ramensky (1971), e.M. Filroze (1978), P.L. Gorchakovsky (1979), G.V. Andreyev, N.S. Ivanova (1999), V.S. Ipatov (1990) were devoted to the effects of livestock grazing, road construction, work on communication networks, construction of housing facilities, recreation activities, natural and human-induced fires, etc. on vegetation cover.

National parks and specially protected natural areas are the main "testing grounds" for preserving biodiversity in natural landscapes, monitoring, assessing and drawing scientific conclusions about changes in plant cover under the influence of anthropogenic factors. Due to the location of the Pavlodar region, a large industrial facility, in the desert region, the anthropogenic transformation of plant cover has been studied in a complex manner;

The main anthropogenic factors affecting the vegetation cover around industrial facilities were identified (within a radius of 50 km);

1) The indicator and diagnostic role of some species in determining the modern species composition, ecological and biological characteristics of the flora, and factors of anthropogenic transformation were identified;

2) Scientifically based recommendations were given for the restoration of the vegetation cover in the studied area, as well as for the preservation of floristic and phytocenological diversity.

The vegetation cover of the region before the development of industry in this region consisted of grassy-various grasses-herbaceous plants and dry steppes covered with thorny-spiky (*Festuca valesiaca*, *Stipa capillata*) formations. Over the years, due to the influence of anthropogenic factors, ancient steppe communities, in particular, communities of sedge-wormwood, sedge-wormwood, have survived to the present day. As a result, the ecological balance and floristic diversity of the region have suffered. Within the boundaries of the territory where botanical research was conducted, 250 species of higher plants belonging to 41 families and 142 orders were identified (V.A. Kamkin, 2009).

The limited economic activity within the boundaries of the territory (special phyto-ameliorative measures) is an important factor in the self-recovery of the plant cover. In conclusion, the scientific and practical significance of this scientific research work is that the results of the work carried out in this area can be widely used in studying the transformation of the flora and vegetation cover of industrial cities such as Navoi, Angren, Almalyk, Surkhandarya region (the impact of the Tursunzoda aluminum plant in neighboring Tajikistan) and Andijan (Maylisuv techno-zone) region, as well as the Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan.

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