THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DEGREE OF SCARCITY OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FAMILY OF *Chenopodiaceae* IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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ABSTRACT: *In the Republic of Uzbekistan, 13 species of representatives of this family are considered rare and are listed in the Red Book, of which 4 species (*Gamanthus ferganicus*, *Anthochlamys tianshanica*, *Salsola drobovii*, *Halimocnemis lasiantha*) are distributed in the Fergana Valley, mainly in the Fergana region. In this article, it is precisely these 4 species' rarity that have been studied theoretically comparing to each other, and that representatives of the family, which are widely distributed mainly in the steppe region, have been preserved in the mountainous area and have an idea of the growth environment.*

Keywords: Rare species, plant protection, desert plants, Fergana valley

Introduction.

1. *Halimocnemis lasiantha*[lat], Галимокнемис войлочновецетковий[рус], Sertuk buzoqbosh[uz].

Rare endemic species of the Ferghana valley. It is spread at the Ferghana valley (the Namangan and Fergana regions). Inhabits stony- soils of foothills, dry river-beds. Single shrubs can be found. Limiting factors: Cattle pasturing and the intensive reclamation of lands of these species growing. Measures of protection: it is necessary to reserve these species locations.

2. *Salsola drobovii*[lat], Солянка дробова[рус], Drobov sho'ragi[uz].

Rare endemic species of the western Tien-Shan and Alay range. It is spread at the Ferghana valley, the Alay range (the Ferghana region). Inhabits stony and slopes, seldom outcrops of gypseous rocks in the lower belt of mountains. Single specimens and rarely forms brushwoods can be found. Limiting factors: weak fruiting, low seed germination and also the intensive use lands under cattle pasturing. Measures of protection: not protected.

3. *Anthochlamys tianshanica*[lat], Антохламис тяншанский[рус], Tyan-shan antoxlamiysi[uz].

Rare endemic species of the Ferghana valley. It is spread at the Ferghana valley, the western Tien-Shan (the Ferghana region). Inhabits stony and slopes in the lower mountainous zone. The

quantity is unknown. Limiting factors: decreasing of natural habitats and pasturing. Measures of protection: not protected.

4. *Gamanthus ferganicus*[lat], Спайноцветник ферганский[рус], Farg'ona donasho'ri[uz].

Rare endemic species of the Ferghana valley. It is spread at the eastern part of the Ferghana valley (the Ferghana region). Inhabits salty slopes in the lower mountainous zone. The quantity is unknown. Limiting factors: decreasing of natural habitats and pasturing. Measures of protection: not protected [1].

Main part.

1. *Halimocnemis lasiantha*[ref-5].

Systematics

the Department	Magnoliophyta
class	Magnoliopsida
order	Caryophyllales
family	Chenopodiaceae
genus	Halimocnemis
view	lasiantha Iljin

The height reaches 25 cm, branching from the bottom, covered with short feathers, a one-year-old grass. The leaves are thin, length 20-40 mm, the bottom side is bubble, the top side is flat. Inflorescences thin 6-7mm, sharp end. The fruit is conical, the basis of which is flat, long and irregular, covered with feathers. It blooms and bears fruit in July-September.

Spread: it grows on mountain slopes, rocky soils and dry slopes of the Namangan Fergana regions.

Decrease in number and area. This plant grows from the seeds, the livestock is being consumed and reduced because it is being assimilated into dispersed climates. Culturing (in the National Botanical Garden) did not give results.

- GBIF taxon ID : [3755834](#)
- IPNI plant ID : [165680-1](#)
- Tropicos ID : [7201187](#)
- Plants of the World online ID : [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:165680-1](#)
- Observation.org ID : [131418](#)
- eBiodiversity ID : [408683](#)
- Open Tree of Life ID : [3944557](#)
- iNaturalist taxon ID : [929318](#)

source: [wikidata: Q17246415](#)

2. *Salsola drobovii*[ref-6],[fig.1].

the Department	Magnoliophyta
class	Magnoliopsida
order	Caryophyllales
family	Chenopodiaceae
genus	Salsola
view	drobovii Botsch.

Systematics

Fig.1. South Kazakhstan, Syrdarya Karatau, Ulkunburultau mountains, height $\approx$ 750 m above sea level, steppe slope sowing. exposure. September 21, 2017

Vladimir Kolbintsev © 2017

The height is half the bush at the level of 50-70cm. One year shoes control 20cm, leak, without load, sometimes the idea is-that's it. Reviewing the

series of leaves, fluffless, bluish, fleshy, pencil, larger than 1,5-2,5 cm, snot 1-1, 5 mm. The heel is the arc spike. The leaves of the inflorescences are oblong, ovate or oblong on an oval basis, 4-6mm, oblong, fluffy, colorless. Blooming in July, the fruit ripens in October. Spread in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan during the construction of Uzbekistan in the Alai system of Uzbekistan. It grows in the Rocky-caged States of the lower reaches of the mountains, forming bundles, sometimes individually. The reason for the decrease is to give too little seed and not grow well from the seed. In addition to it, the breeding of tireless livestock in plant-growing climates also have an impact on the number of plant hazards [1,7].

- NCBI taxonomy ID : [151245](#)
- GBIF taxon ID : [3758846](#)
- IPNI plant ID : [978228-1](#)
- Tropicos ID : [7201296](#)
- PlantList-ID : [kew-2481767](#)
- Plants of the World online ID : [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:978228-1](#)
- Open Tree of Life ID : [50711](#)

source: [wikidata: Q17252296](#)

3. *Anthochlamys tianshanica*

Systematics

[Plantae](#) [Tracheophyta](#) [Magnoliopsida](#) [Caryophyllales](#) [Amaranthaceae](#) [Anthochlamys](#)

A one-year-old herbaceous plant, 30-90cm tall, the lower part is hairy, the upper part is short and curly hairy. Its flowers are of two sexes, roovach-like, settled on a heel. Dust collector 5ta. The beak is covered with a veil. The leaves are simple, flat, the lower ones are scaly, bandaged, and the tip of the upper ones is sharp. The flesh of the fruit is 3mm, the tip is recessed. Blooming fruits in August and September. It is distributed in the north-western and north-eastern parts of Western Tyan-Shan. Threeraydi in the rocky parts of the lower reaches of the mountains. The livestock feed has decreased as a result.

[More gallery taxon](#)

[Moscow University Herbarium \(MW\)](#)

[View occurrences](#)

4. *Gamanthus ferganicus*

Systematics

the Department	Magnoliophyta
class	Magnoliopsida
order	Caryophyllales
family	Chenopodiaceae
genus	Gamanthus
view	<i>ferganicus</i> Iljin

Herbaceous plant for a year, Height 5-50 CM, branched from the base, short, simple, thin, curly hairy, then the lower part is not hairy. Leaves settled in anti-dependence, pencil, creamy, long on the end, syllable, early fall one ligament that goes is hairy, length 15-20 cm, eni 2-2, 5 mm. Calophyll dependent-settled against, not attached, long from the petals. The petals are short from the beak. Rosewood pieces scallop-shaped, length 4-6mm, surface hairy. Length 2,5-3mm. June-July when flowering, the fruit is ripened. Spread. Namangan and Fergana regions: Fergana Valley spread in the eastern part. Growth conditions. Salted in the foothills of the mountain, finely chopped it grows on soils. Number of. It grows in nature either individually or by forming small communities. Increase. Multiplies from seeds. Causes of changes in the number and area of the plant. Land mining reduced due to assimilation to make [1,10].

- PlantList-ID : [kew-2816587](#)
- Tropicos ID : [7201166](#)
- IPNI plant ID : [165613-1](#)
- GBIF taxon ID : [3756457](#)
- Plants of the World online ID : [urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:165613-1](#)
- World Flora Online ID : [wfo-0000694051](#)

- Google Knowledge Graph ID : [/g/12lnhzvbx](#)

source: [wikidata: Q15591534](#)

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9. *Gamanthus ferganicus* Iljin in GBIF Secretariat (2021). GBIF Backbone Taxonomy. Checklist dataset <https://doi.org/10.15468/39omei> accessed via GBIF.org on 2021-06-04. Published in: Iljin. In: Kom., Fl. URSS, 6: 349, rossice, et Acta Inst. Bot. Acad. Sc. URSS, Ser. I. Fasc. 2, 131, latine. (1936). source: [Synonymic Checklists of the Vascular Plants of the World](#)