

THE ONLY RARE PLANT FOR ANDIZHAN REGION: ALLIUM ALAICUM

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ABSTRACT:

Aloe onion is a very rare endemic species. This shows that this species is unique not only in Andijan, but in the whole of Central Asia common area. Learning more about this species is one of the key factors in stabilizing its natural habitat. The research in this article focuses on a comprehensive study of information about onions.

KEYWORDS: Endemic, Flora, Fergana Valley, rare plant, onion, Alay ridge, population, Red Book.

INTRODUCTION:

The Republic of Uzbekistan is very rich in endemic plant species, of which only 45 species are found in the Fergana Valley. Although not all of these endemic species are listed in the Red Book, Uzbekistan is one of the most important research sites for species sustainability. The number of such species in the Fergana Valley is currently 23 [1]. These 23 species listed in the Red Book and the only endemic species in their range are a real challenge for scientists! Allium Alaicum is also on this list. Morphophysiological and geographical factors are the main factors to be considered when objectifying such species.

MAIN PART:

Andijan region is geographically part of the Fergana Valley. A number of rare plants, including Allium alicum, were recently found in the Alay mountain range in the area around the village of Imam Ota in Andijan Province [fig.3]. Part of this territory belongs to the Osh region of the Kyrgyz Republic. This means that the

scale of the species we are studying is Andijan and Osh regions. To date, 50 allium alixes belonging to 2 populations have been identified [2]. As we can see, the division of the region is observed in this plant, which is one of the main signs of decline [3]. Features such as environmental variability, resilience, and resilience may be reduced or completely lost for this species. More than 250 species of allium are found in Central Asia and Southwest Asia. In Central Asia, populations of especially tasty and medicinal wild allium have been growing for many years. Detailed information and understanding of the population can be found in Dobransky-1968. Onions and garlic are eaten in these parts of Central Asia. There are more than 80 endemic species in the region [4], and data on the use of such species by the local population may play a key role in the conservation of the endangered species. That is, Allium Alaicum can be consumed by the population, and people living in such an area value onions as "Allium motor camelin Levicher" (motor, moy-moddor, modor – means in Tajik language health).

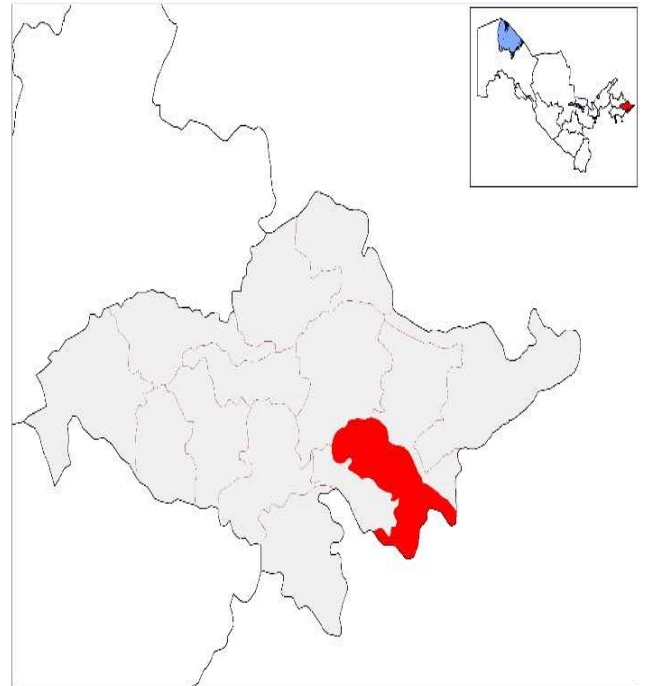


Fig.1. Allium Alaicum. [Near osh]

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At the same time, it is difficult to draw conclusions from the latest herbariums, as several key features, namely the taxonomic characteristics of the species, change during the drying process. In alliums, one of the main distinguishing features is the structure of the flower and the umbrella [5].

Main taxonomic features: bulb ovoid spherical, diameter 1-1.5 cm. The bark is blackish-gray, slightly pale, like paper. Naked or long back hairs with ribs 50-75 cm tall. Leaves one or two, 5-17mm wide, linear. It is 2-3 times shorter than a sharp vein, with hair on both sides, sometimes almost naked. The umbrella is hemispherical and rarely spherical, with many flowers [6]. The stamens are white, the petals are equal, and there are no petals. The powder threads are 6mm long, sessile. The fruit is spherical, 4 mm in diameter. It flowers in June and ripens in July [2] [fig2].

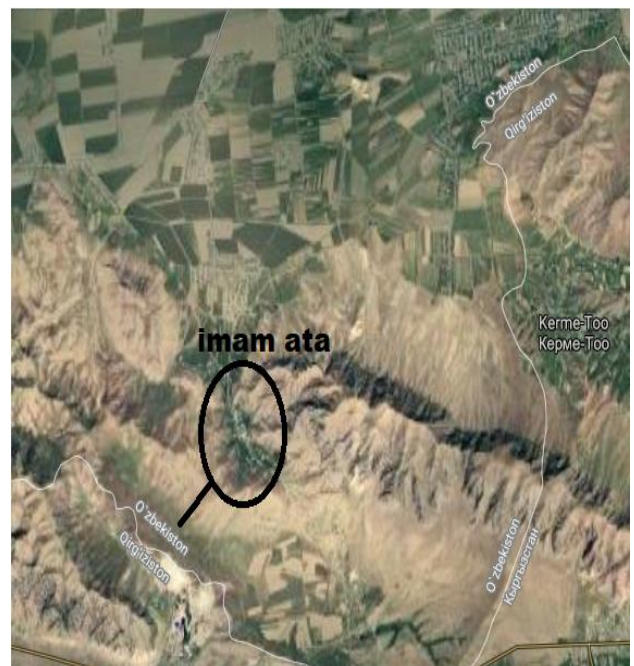


b) umbrella

Fig.2. Morphological structure of allium



a) Leave



alaicum

CONCLUSION:

Here are some things to keep in mind at the end of our thoughts. To date, there is no phylogenetic classification of *Allium*. DNA analysis has studied the subgenus of about 40 species. The most difficult factor in this area is the endemism factor, ie monogeographic distribution [7]. Expeditions are needed every year to collect rare species from the last collected area. Because these species are likely to become extinct later. As you can see, the most important taxonomic symbols are shape, color, and size. These marks are the ones that change when typed, ie when dried, the length is shortened, the color changes, the shape can retain its structure, but often takes on a new shape. This is another taxonomic trait that reflects a different species trait or creates a misunderstanding and impression in the searchers. It's also a great way to track area changes. Area changes need to be monitored systematically, ie the rhythm of annual and seasonal changes! This will allow us to study not only the structure of the area, but also the cause of the overall decline of the plant, the impact of seasonal changes on the plant and the degree of temperature stagnation with high accuracy! Recently, the availability of additional information about *Allium alaicum* has decreased, the last time it was grown in the Botanical Garden of the Uzbekistan Republic Academy of Sciences, the status, number and structure of areas in the natural environment are increasing. But the relationship with other chains is determined by the state of the species in its natural environment, which is a key factor.

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