INVASIVE TYPES OF THE ASTERACEAE FAMILY IN THE FLORA OF UZBEKISTAN

Dushaboyeva Surayyo
Gulistan State University

ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the diversity and geographical distribution of invasive species of the family Asteraceae in the flora of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: *Asteraceae, invasive, family, floristic, farming, stem*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье представлены сведения о разнообразии и географическом распространении инвазионных видов семейства сложноцветных во флоре Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова: *сложноцветные, инвазионные, семейство, флористика, земледелие, стебель.*

INTRODUCTION

The rapid use of natural resources around the world for various economic, social and domestic purposes is leading to biodiversity change and decline. This is leading to a decline in plant species, changes in flora, transformation and a decline in biological productivity. Therefore, the study of biodiversity, registration of species composition of flora, determination of phytocenotic status, conservation of natural resources are of great scientific and practical importance.

A special place is given to the study of the composition of the flora of the Republic on the basis of modern research methods, assessment of the condition of plant cover, protection and sustainable use, conservation of biological diversity. At a time when floristic research is evolving rapidly and the volume of new data is increasing, it is important to establish systematic research that serves to preserve biodiversity. Accordingly, the study of the bioecological characteristics of invasive species of the family Asteraceae in the natural environment, demographic indicators of cenopopulations, their importance in the national economy is of great scientific and practical importance. It is important to study the floristic composition of species of the family Asteraceae in the flora of Uzbekistan.

RESEARCH METHODS

The geographical distribution of species of the family Asteraceae was carried out in a combination of classical and modern methods widely used in floristics, as

well as field research A.V. Herbakov, S.R. The methods developed by the Mayorovs (2006) were used and compared [1].

Asteraceae family- Asteraceae is one of the most diverse plant families in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. There are 598 species of Asteraceae in Uzbekistan. 70 species of the family are recorded in the Bukhara oasis in the south-western part of Uzbekistan, which makes it the largest family in terms of the number of species. In Uzbekistan, 50 species of the Asteraseae family are invasive. [1]

Carthamus tinctorius-Maxsar

C.tinctorius.L.cultural.This species is divided into 4 species.

-Turkmen hili

-Pamir hili

- Transcaucasian type

-Armenian style

In agriculture it is grown (painted maxsar). Homeland - Ethiopia and Afghanistan. Makhsar is a drought-resistant plant and is grown on arable lands in all zones for seeding and hay and silage.

Stems erect, rough white, very branched, 40-90 cm tall. Stems branched from the pass to the tip or the upper half. The leaves are bandless, hairless, thick, lanceolate, ribbon-oval, elliptical, with serrated or straight-edged thorns or without thorns. At the ends of the stems and side branches, the leaves are crushed and turn into the outer leaf bundle of the inflorescence.

Inflorescence is a small basket with a diameter of 1.5-3.5 cm, oval-ovate, many-flowered and multi-seeded, with or without thorns. An average of 30-70 pistachios in one basket. The basket is tightly wrapped with leaves, so the pistachio does not spill out of the basket when ripe. The mature basket turns yellow-brown. One plant has 15-20 baskets.

The fruit is pistachio-colored, white hairless, shiny, rectangular, oval, narrowing towards the main side. The skin is hard. [3]

Artemissia annua — an annual wormwood

Artemisia annua is a species of plant in the family Asteraseae. Commonly known as sweet wormwood, Chinese wormwood is a plant native to eastern China. It is now widespread in central and southern Europe. It is a fast-growing annual plant with a single stem up to 2 m tall. Its natural habitat is located in rocky places and steppes, at an altitude of 2000-3500 meters above sea level, on the edge of forests and semi-desert slopes. It is formed by a green stalk with several branches, 20-60 mm thick and 30-80 cm long. The leaves are 2.5-5 cm long with serrated and linear

segments. The lower part is triangular. Both sides are covered with dense glandular trichomes. The flowers are densely yellow, 2-3 mm in diameter, covered with many leaves. Dried fruit with light or gray grains, ovoid, 0.5-0.8 mm. It contains light brown seeds. [5]

Bellis perennis. A perennial herb belonging to the family Kakiotdosh. The end of the stem 10–15 cm ends with flower baskets. The leaves are located on the underside of the stem. The flowers are white, bright red and pink. Grows on irrigated lands in Uzbekistan. In the wild it is found in Europe, Russia, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, and North America. It is also grown as an ornamental plant. Dastorgul blooms from early spring to autumn. The table contains essential oil, saponins, preservatives, antoxanthin, slimy and organic acids. It is used in folk medicine for lung diseases, bleeding and skin rashes. [3]

Cichorium intybus-simple sachratki

A perennial weed belonging to the complex flower. Stems branched, deciduous, 30-130 cm tall, the lower part is white hairy. The leaves are arranged in a row. The flowers are blue, clustered in a short inflorescence in the leaf axils, and at the end of the stem in a single basket-shaped inflorescence. The root is an arrow root, up to 1.5 m deep. The root contains up to 20% inulin (grown in European countries as a medicinal crop). It begins to grow in March-May, blooms and bears fruit from July to October. Mainly found among irrigated crops (very common in meadows). It also grows on abandoned lands, roads, fields, ditches, gardens. In folk medicine, stem decoction and ash are used in the treatment of sunburn and rashes. [5]

Ambrosia artemisiifolia-ambrosia

An annual weed of the family Asteraceae, 20-180 cm tall. Ambrosia artemisiifolia is native to North America and has been recorded in Europe, Asia, Central and South America, and Australia. The stems are erect, angular and well branched. The plant is most common on the waterfront. May cause damage to roads, railways and deserts, as well as arable land, meadows, pastures and gardens. A. artemisiifolia is a very fast growing and very competitive plant that grows densely and is invasive in many parts of the world. It produces a lot of seeds and the seeds will survive. Propagated by seeds. A. artemisiifolia can affect agricultural production, the effect of which depends on the density of the field, the practice of weed control, efficiency and type of crop. It can cause serious damage to sunflower fields. [4]

Taraxacum officinale- dandelion

Taraxacum officinale is a perennial plant of the family Asteraceae. Up to 50 cm long, you can see milky rings (belts) on the root, resembling a thick pea. The size of

the leaves depends on where they grow. In dry soils under sunlight the leaves do not exceed 15-20 cm in length, and in the shade they grow three times longer. If you look carefully at the leaf, you will see a pipe in the middle. These accumulate moisture and direct it to the roots. Its flower axis is thick, leafless, cylindrical, with a single basket at the top. Baskets behave differently during the day and depending on the weather. It closes in humid weather in the afternoon, opens at 6 a.m. in fresh weather and closes at 3 p.m. The fruits are tied to parachute balls with long tubes, weightless, dry and easily blown away by the wind. Interestingly, the parachutes only serve their purpose, the seeds do not shake and fall during the flight, they always fall down and they are ready to sow during landing. The minimum temperature of development is + 2-4 degrees. The seeds grow to a depth of 4-5 cm. It blooms in May-June. It is used in the treatment of various diseases. [6]

Bidens frondosa- black

Bidens frondosa-annual ranges from 20-60 cm to 1.8 m. The stem is rectangular and branches near the top. The leaves are 6 or 8 cm, sometimes up to 12 cm, divided into several toothed or tubular leaflets. The flowers are usually solitary, but sometimes there are several. There are many orange flowers on the head. Most flowers do not have bright flowers on the head, but some may have a few small yellow rays. The fruit is a flat black or brown thorn up to one centimeter long, with two branches at the end. The thorns on the fruit help the animals to cling and facilitate the spread of seeds. Bidens frondosa grows well in moist soil and plenty of sun. It grows rapidly and can grow in waterlogged soils, ditches or floodplains. [1]

Xanthium spinosum is a thorny sheep

X.spinosum is a very branched annual plant. Generally upright and slightly creeping, often 0.3-0.6 m in height, but sometimes up to 1 m in height and up to 1.5 m in creeping. Stems red, brownish gray. The true leaves are lanceolate, entirely notx toothed or labial, mostly 3-lobed, longer than two in the middle, 3-8 cm long and 0.6-2.6 cm wide. They are hairy and have a pale gray-green color on top. The base of each leaf is usually covered with three-pointed yellow thorns up to 2.5 cm long, often in pairs. The flowers are in clusters or individually. The flowers are inconspicuous, green. In the axils of the upper leaves there are male flowers with almost spherical heads, in the axils of the lower leaves there are female flowers. X.spinosum is native to South America. It is common in the Mediterranean region, Europe, Australia, parts of Africa, South and North America, but is rare in tropical countries. The seeds of X. spinosum began to spread long ago after the sale of livestock and other agricultural

fodder. It is found mainly as a pasture or meadow weed, along roads, in abandoned fields, in canals, ditches, wetlands along rivers. [5]

Matricaria chamomilla-medicinal chamomile

M. chamomile is a medicinal plant native to the southern and eastern regions of Europe. Today the plant is grown for its medicinal properties in Europe, Australia, North America and Asia Minor. Annual herb, 15-40 cm tall. The stems are shiny with branches, erect, hollow inside. The leaves are alternate, divided into two petioles, the segments are thinly linear, with a sharp tip. The flower baskets are single, located at the ends of the floor stems and branches. There are 12-18 white fake flowers on the edges of the baskets, and many yellow bisexual flowers are located on the inner floor in the form of a cone. The diameter of the basket is 4-8 mm. It blooms from May to July and bears fruit from June. The fruit is brownish-green pistachio. [5]

CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis show that 50 species of the Asteraceae family are invasive in the flora of Uzbekistan, and the existing mechanisms for the propagation of seeds of these plants help them to propagate well. In addition, they retain their viability well. This is due to the fact that the growth of crops among cultivated plants is detrimental to productivity.

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