THE ROLE OF GREEN AREAS IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT OF KHORAZM REGION

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Abstract: The article provides information about the role of green areas in environmental protection of Khorezm region and the basis for the formation of these green areas.

Key words: dendroflora, botanica, region, ecologiya.

INTRODUCTION: The whole world is covered with various plants. Each region has its own unique vegetation. The uniqueness of these regions lies in their weather, soil, flora and fauna. Khorezm region is one of such regions. The extreme continentality of the climate is also related to the adaptation of the plants to this area. That is, there are very few plants that can withstand very hot summers and dry cold winters. But the plants that are distributed in Khorezm region can be found in other regions as well. And this information tells us how flexible these trees are. These plants are also very important for maintaining the air and soil of Khorezm. Among them, some trees are brought from other countries and acclimatized. Before air conditioning, the climate and soil of our region were taken into account.

MAIN PART: During our experience, we got to know all the districts of Khorezm region with their trees. There are also rare tree species in all districts. Below we will get acquainted with the types of trees found naturally in the Khorezm region. In the Khorezm region, the main trees are used to stabilize the environment. There are many green areas in the Khorezm region. The Chenopodiaceae family mainly includes 2 important families - Saxovul and Shura families, and the species in it are sand-desert and desert plants. They stop the movement of shifting sands and bring great benefits to the national economy. White saxoval or sandy saxoval (lat. Haloxylon persicum) shrub mainly (including Israel, Egypt, Sinai Peninsula, southern Iraq. Saudi Arabia, Iran, Oman, UAE.. Afghanistan), distributed in Central (Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan). of the Republic of Kazakhstan Mongolia region is included in the "Red Book". The stem of the white saxophone is 4.5-5 m high. strong vigorous stem, the bark is light gray in color. Black saxes (lat. Halaxylon ammodendron) is a woody plant species belonging to the saxes (Haloxylon) family, belonging to the Chenopodioideae subfamily of the amaranth family (Amaranthaceae). It grows in barren deserts, yellow-saline soils, saline sandy and gray soils. It performs important functions in the desert, such as protecting the soil, stopping sands, and maintaining desert pastures. In addition, black saxophones are a large farm is important.

Representatives of the Elaeagnaceae family are trees or shrubs. The leaves have a simple structure and are placed alternately on the branches. The flowers are straight, fragrant The fruit is a berry or false dry fruit. Pollinated by insects or wind. These are resistant to drought and soil salinity, forest reclamation is important in doing. Among the series in the family, jiida and chakanda are very common is of great importance in the national economy.

Elaeagnus angustifolia is a woody plant belonging to the Elaeagnaceae family. Height 3-7 m, sometimes a thorny shrub or low tree. Young shoots are silvery, the rest have a gray tint. The leaves are linear or oblong-lanceolate, lanceolate-oval or ovoid, the stem is 5-8 cm long, the tip is pointed, narrowed towards the base, the top is gray-green, the underside is silvery white. It blooms after writing its leaves. Eastern elm (Elaeagnus orientalis L.) grows abundantly on mountain slopes higher than 500 m, covering the regions of Pamir Oloy, Caucasus Mountains. 7-8 m. a tall tree, the trunk is dark brown, the leaves are lanceolate, covered with white powder. The local varieties of Eastern jiyda created by folk selection are called "non jiyda". Non zhida is widely cultivated by the population in almost all regions of Uzbekistan, especially in places where its saline and seepage waters are close to the surface of the soil. Ecotypes are of great importance for forest reclamation. In the distant past, jiida fruit is one of the main food products of the local population considered, dried fruits were eaten in winter-spring season. Family: Fagaceae; The representatives of this family are tall, big trees, the leaves are simple and alternately arranged on the branches. The flowers are unisexual, the fruit is one-seeded, and the bark is hard woody. There are several species of the birch family, of which the species of birch, chestnut and oak are the most common and have great economic importance.

Rock oak (Stone oak) is a tree belonging to the beech family, up to 20-30 m high, with leaves 8-12 cm long and 3.5-7 cm wide. The upper part of the leaves is light green, the lower part is pale. The leaves dry on the plant until spring, they are bare and bright green above, and pale below. The branches of a weedless oak are one and a half to two and a half centimeters long. Oak tree blooms from April to May.

The family of legumes (Fabaceae) includes trees, shrubs and subshrubs. Their general characteristics are as follows: the leaves have a complex feathery structure, and are arranged in a row on the branches. The flowers are five-rounded, have different structures, the top node is single-celled. The fruits are pods, usually divided into two pods. There are nodule bacteria in the root, which absorb free nitrogen from the air and supply the plant with nitrogen, while simultaneously enriching the soil with nitrogen.

Japanese sophora or Japanese stiphnolobium (lat. Styphnolobium japonicum) is a deciduous tree, species of the genus Styphnolobium (Styphnolobium) of the legume family (Fabaceae). A tree with wide globular branches, up to 25 m high. The

bark of old branches is dark gray with cracks. Young branches are green, without thorns. The leaves are complex, 9-17 pieces in a total band, oblong-ovate, 2-5 cm long. The flowers are yellowish-white, fragrant. It blooms every two years in July-August. Individual flowers live for 3-4 days. Sophora has a clearly defined period of flowering. During the period of abundant flowering, up to 500,000 flowers were counted on individual old trees. The fruit is a juicy, inseparable cylindrical bean, 3-8 cm long, bead-like thickened, greenish-brown at first, and reddish when ripe. The fruits ripen in September-October and remain on the tree throughout the winter.

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