

IMPORTANCE OF RATIONAL USE OF THE PLANT WORLD

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Abstract: *plants produce the oxygen necessary for the survival of life on Earth. Plants act as sanitation, affecting the urban, rural microclimate, cleaning the air and enriching it with oxygen.*

Keywords: *nature and society, maintaining the balance of the environment, using the plant world, protecting the plant world.*

INTRODUCTION:

The plant world is distinguished by the fact that it performs three functions in the life of nature and society, differing in other objects of nature. First, the plant world performs an important ecological function, maintaining the balance of the environment and supplying oxygen, which is important for the survival of a living being in it. Secondly, the plant world protects the Earth from water and wind erosion, sunlight, regulates the regime of rivers, prevents flooding, quantitatively protects water. Thirdly, the people serve as an important source of raw materials in catering to economic needs, in medicine and wellness.

Depending on the direction in which the plant world meets the above highlighted environmental and economic needs, a legal situation is established in relation to them. These conditions are not homogeneous with respect to forests or rare and endangered plant species.

MAIN PART

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a system of regulatory documents has been created that regulate the use and protection of the plant World, establish the legal status of the objects of the plant world.

For example, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the legal status of ownership in relation to the plant world, according to which the plant world is a state property - a nationwide wealth, and rational use of it is necessary, and it is under state protection (Article 55). The same legal situation with respect to the ownership of plant world objects is also established in the laws "on the protection of Nature"(article 4), "on the protection and use of the plant world"(Article 3), "on the Forest"(Article 3).





A special place in determining the legal status for the protection and use of the plant world is the law “on the protection and use of the plant world”. These laws regulate such issues as objects of the plant world, types of use of these objects, deadlines, norms, rights and obligations of users, restriction, cessation and Prohibition of the use of objects of the plant world, monitoring of objects of the plant world, state cadastre.

Today, environmental problems are increasing, one such problem is the shrinkage of the world of plants. The plant is one of the main components of the Earth's life shell-biosphere and occupies a special place among natural resources. When used wisely, plants can become a source of recovery and unlimited produce. The inherent stable balance in the biosphere is largely due to the presence of plant biodiversity. Plants are considered the genophone of the planet, and each species has its own place in nature. In the biosphere, the circular movement of substances is carried out only in the presence of living organisms. This process can also be seen in the example of the circular motion of carbon in the biosphere. There are more than 500 thousand plant species on the planet.

According to the importance of plants in nature and human life, it is possible to divide into several groups. Aquatic plants are poorly used by humans, but they are a source of oxygen and nutrients in nature. Contamination of waters by petroleum products and effluents damages aquatic plants and requires conservation measures. Soil plants-bacteria, some fungi and algae affect the fertility of the soil, decompose the remains of organisms. Pollution of soils by industrial and domestic waste has resulted in the need for Plant Conservation. The species is the least terrestrial, consisting mainly of bacteria and occurring at depths of up to 3 km or more.

Terrestrial plants are the richest in species, and are therefore the most used and strongly influenced by human plants in Islamic religion, planting the plant and caring for it until it is harvested are considered instructive practices and are certainly noted to be awarded. When someone plants a tree or crop and its harvest is enjoyed by humans, animals and birds, that person will receive many rewards even after his death. Terrestrial green plants enter producent (autotrophic) organisms and play a major role in the circulating movement of matter in the biosphere.

Plants that are the main source of nutrients and oxygen are of great importance in human and animal life. More than 30,000 plant species are recorded as extinct. Of the more than 300 thousand existing species of high plants, 2,500 species are used constantly, about 20 thousand depending on



needs. Medicinal plants also play an important role in human life. In cities, green plants purify the air, give aesthetic pleasure to people, pamper the fields from the winds.

The plants purify the air, keep the soils from being eroded, retain precipitation and provide rivers with water in one rhythm, giving people aesthetic pleasure. The largest portion of biosphere biomass - 98.7 percent-is concentrated in forests. All components of forest biocenosis are inextricably linked with each other and with the environment. There will be a positive and negative impact of a person on plants. Restoration of forests, greenery, the creation of varieties of their plants and others have a positive effect. As a result of the negative impact of man, a large part of the planet's forests have been destroyed in the last ten thousand years, many valuable plant species have disappeared. Tropical forests, which are considered the "lungs" of the planet, are being cut from 15-20 hectares per minute. These processes can remove the stable equilibrium state in the biosphere from the trail and increase the risk of ecological flooding. Dozens of plant species are being lost as a result of new land development, environmental pollution.



Animals and plants that are disappearing and endangered are included in the "Red Book" of Uzbekistan. 10-12 percent of the nearly 4,500 plant species available in Uzbekistan require protection. The "Red Book" of Uzbekistan includes 301 species of plants. Plant species included in the "Red Book" were classified into 4 categories according to the classification developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN):

1. *Species on the verge of being lost or lost.*
2. *Endangered species.*
3. *Rare species.*
4. *Declining species.*

The "red book" provides the following information on a particular plant:

1. *Rarity level (status).*
2. *Spread.*
3. *Growing conditions.*
4. *Number.*
5. *Increase.*
6. *Causes of changes in the number and area of vegetation.*
7. *Civilisation.*
8. *Conservation measures.*

For a number of reasons, the plant may change its status in one direction or another, that is, the plant may be completely lost or there is no need for protection. Forest resources in Uzbekistan are



limited, Forestry accounts for about 4%. There are mountain, desert, birch and Valley forests. Species of medicinal and nutritious plants are also found in Uzbekistan in large numbers, and most of them are currently in demand for protection. In our republic, various activities are held to ensure the rational use of plant resources and their protection. A national strategy and action plan for Biodiversity Conservation has been adopted in Uzbekistan (April, 1998) and necessary measures are being implemented. "On the forest" (1999.), "On the conservation and use of the plant world"(1997.), Plant conservation reserves and a booking office, and nurseries have been established.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the protection of the plant world is a guarantee of the future. Therefore, there is no doubt that the XXI century is the age of Ecology. Each person needs to change the nature of the mother planet without harm, make rational use of Natural Resources and make his worthy contribution to the sacred work, as if maintaining a living environment.

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