

TYPES OF THE LAMIACEAE IN THE RED BOOK AND THEIR PROTECTION**Shoyimov Firdavs Akmal o`g`li**Department of Biology Educations, Faculty of Natural Sciences,
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan**Ravshanova Mukhabbat Khamrokulovna**Department of Biology Educations, Faculty of Natural Sciences,
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan**Abstract**

This article provides information on the species included in the "Red Book" of members of lamiaceae, their structure, distribution and conservation measures.

Keywords: Lamiaceae, Red Book, essential oils, glandular feathers, series, mentha, salvia, ziziphora, lagochilus, origanum, melissa.

The protection of flora in nature is extremely important for humans. People are using the benefits of nature, especially plants, for their own needs, and are reducing the number of species without paying attention to their natural regeneration. It is in the gene pool of the plant world, a reduction in the number of species. According to the data, there are currently about 4500 plant species in the country. Among them are endernic, rare and relict species that need serious protection. It is unfortunate that the number of rare plants listed in the Red Book is growing leading to the disruption of the ecological balance as a result of human development of natural areas. This has led to a decrease from year to year, and in the 1984 edition of the Red Book the number of endangered plants was 163, now it is 301 Red-listed plants, a large number of representatives of the family of ranunculaceae, fabaceae, iridaceae, apiaceae, brassicaceae, liliaceae, euphorbiaceae, caryophyllaceae, xanthorrhoeaceae, chenopodiaceae, asteraceae and lamiaceae. The 2016 edition of the Red Book includes 30 species of lamiaceae. The lamiaceae includes about 200 genera and about 3,000 species. 210 species of 42 genera grow in Uzbekistan. They grow in the form of grasses, semi-shrubs and bushes. It is easily distinguished from other plants by several features: the stem is four-sided, the leaves are simple, opposite, without leaves, the flowers are zygomorphic, most have two labia. Pollen 4 or 2, rarely 5 or only 1 (in representatives of callitrichaceae). The seed has 2 fruits. The fruits are 1-seeded, divided into four nuts.[2]

Representatives of such lamiaceae mentha, salvia, ziziphora, lagochilus, origanum, melissa, leonurus, grow in Uzbekistan. Almost all lamiaceae is rich in essential oils, which come from glandular hairs, epidermal glandular bodies. [3] lamiaceae does not contain milk, as well as strong toxins.

The Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes *lagochilus olgae kamelin*, *lagochilus vevedenskiy kamelin*, *lagochilus inebrians bunge*, *dracocephalum komarovii lipski*, *dracocephalum spinulosum*, *scutellaria holosericea*, *scutellaria villosissima*, *scutellaria guttata*, *scutellaria fedschenkoi*, *scutellaria colpodea*, *salvia insignis*, *salvia korolkowii*, *salvia margaritae*, *salvia tianschanica*, *salvia submitica*, *salvia lilacinocaerulea*, *phlomidioschema parviflorum*, *ostosegia bucharica*, *phlomooides transoxana*, *phlomooides anisochila*, *phlomooides aralensis*, *phlomooides baburii* 30 species, are included in different categories. [1]

Representatives of the *lamiaceae* graze livestock, drive them away, lack moisture, collect large amounts of medicinal plants by the locals for many years, some of which are used for medicinal purposes (*phlomooides transoxana*). Changes in the number and range of individual species, as well as changes in the number and range of individual species, have been identified for a number of reasons, including poor seed germination, man-made factors, and the development of new lands for agricultural crops. the reasons have not been determined. [4]

The number of some *lamiaceae* listed in the Red Book in nature has not yet been determined. In particular, the number of species such as *phlomis nubilans*, *eremostachys eriolarynx*, *phlomooides gypsacea*, *scutellaria guttata*, *scutellaria villosissima*, *leonurus kudrjashevii* are unknown remains. There is no definite information about the cultivation of these plants, which are included in the Red Book. *Lagochilus inebrians*, *salvia korolkowii*, *salvia submitica* are grown in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, the cultivation of *ostosegia bucharica* which grows on gypsum limestone, did not yield results.

Some are protected only in the area where they grow. *Lagochilus vevedenski*, *scutellaria guttata*, *scutellaria colpodea*, *salvia korolkowii*, *phlomidioschema parviflorum*, *phlomooides transoxana*, *phlomooides anisochila*, *phlomooides aralensis*, *phlomooides boburii*, *leonurus kudrjashevii* no precautionary measures have been developed.

In order to preserve the number of these plants and the area local population and young people with their structure, development and life forms. Expansion of the boundaries of the growing area, the development in which they grow, it is necessary to study the biological properties of these plants, to carry out cultural work, to acquaint the of protective measures, strict restrictions on their collection, the organization of expeditions to study their number and lifestyle. are important in maintaining the number and diversity of *lamiaceae* representatives reaches.

Books:

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