TITLE OF PAPER

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An abstract is a single paragraph, without subheadings, indentation or references. It should be an explicit summary of your presentation that states the problem, the objectives, the methods used, and the major results and conclusions. It should be Double-spaced in 12-point Times New Roman. Do not include bullets/lists or references in the abstract.The first part of your abstract should state the problem or issue you set out to solve and explain your rationale for pursuing the research. The purpose of your study is to solve this problem and/or add to your discipline's understanding of the issue. Your abstract should also describe the research methods. Next, your abstract should indicate the results or outcomes of the work you have done so far. Finally, your abstract should close with a statement of the project's implications and contributions to its field.Generally, not less than 200 and a maximum 250 words

Keywords: word; another word; lower case except for names; separated by semicolons (only 5 keywords)

Phytocoenotic Distribution of *Hulthemia persica* (Michaut ex Juss.) Bornm. (Rosaceae) under different ecological conditions in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The paper presents some of the results of the 2020-2022 studies of 7 communities with the participation of a poorly studied forage and melliferous species, *Hulthemia persica*, in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The research goal is to identify the phytocenotic confinement of the poorly studied forage and melliferous species *H. persica* in various environmental conditions in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Phytocoenotic studies in 7 communities have shown that the population numbers of *H. persica* in the Tashkent Region (Parkentsay) are satisfactory. However, in recent years the strong impact of anthropogenic factors, primarily livestock grazing under natural growing conditions, has affected this species' abundance, which has gradually disappeared. Large-scale exploration and prospecting, with the development of the oil and gas industry and other techno genic factors, has harmed the state of *H. persica*; therefore, populations lack young individuals and the cover provided by this species is relatively low. Therefore, it is crucial to strengthen protection measures, which the authors also recommend using for degraded pastures in the desert and foothill regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A detailed survey of natural populations and monitoring their condition should be carried out. In particular, *H. persica* is a promising plant adapted to various environmental conditions and can be used in degraded pastures in desert and foothill regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords

Anthropogenic factors; Biodiversity conservation; Plant communities; Population; Ustyurt Plateau; Western Tien Shan