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A LARGE-SCALE ANALYSIS OF RARE PLANTS DISTRIBUTED IN THE NUROTA RESIDUE MOUNTAINS

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Annotation: It consists of an assessment of rare and endemic plant cenopopulations and their modern status in the pre-Nurota Relic Mountains.

Key words: herbarium, genus, Astragalus L, Knorring astragali, perennial plant.

Morphological characteristics of rare species

In the course of the research, a large-scale analysis of rare plants distributed in the pre-Nurota remnant mountains was carried out. In addition, the analysis of herbarium specimens of the species was carried out in the herbarium fund of the Botanical Institute of the Federal Republic of Uzbekistan. It should be noted that all studied species are included in the next edition of the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Morphological characteristics of the species were studied based on the critical analysis of samples collected during field research, stored in the National Herbarium (TASH) fund and available literature samples. These consist of 10 species belonging to 6 families and 6 genera.

ASTRAGALUS (FABACEAE)

There are about 3,000 species of Astragalus L. on earth, 900 species are found in the territory of the former Soviet Union, and 592 species are found in Central Asia. More than 300 of them are endemic species of this region (Mustafaev, 1989). According to the information given in "Flora of Uzbekistan" (1955), 284 species belonging to 55 sections and 7 subfamilies of the series are distributed on the territory of our republic. Astragalus is composed of trees, shrubs, shrubs, semi-shrubs and annual, biennial and perennial plants according to their life form. 2 rare species of the group were found in the research area.

Astragalus kelleri Popov (Keller's astralagi) – A stemless, perennial herb, 10-20 cm tall. The leaves are 8-12 pairs of leaflets, 4-10 cm long, the leaves are round, sparse, semi-tangled hard hairy. The floret is 4-8 cm long. Shingles ovoid, 4-8 cm long. The calyx is tubular, 9-10 cm long, black, with sticky hairs. The flagellum is crimson, 18-22 mm long, the tip is narrowed like a tongue, the wing is 17 mm long, the boat is 13 mm long. Pod leathery, spotted, two-celled, band 3-5 mm long, pointed, 8-18 mm long, white and black hairy, beak 8-13 mm long.

Astragalus knorringianus Boriss. (Knorring astragali) is a 5-7 cm long gray-green, hairy, almost stemless perennial plant. The length of the leaf is 2-5 cm, the blade and the band are 5-15 mm, the width is 0.5-1.5 mm, with a sharp tip, and the lower side is thickly hairy. Flowers 2-3. Immature pods are 7 cm long and 4 mm wide, with a short beak and covered with white downy hairs. The plant blooms in March-April. The fruits of the plant ripen in May.

COLCHICUM (COLCHICACEAE)

The genus Colchicum includes more than 80 species (Gnatyuk, 2007) and they are mainly distributed in the Mediterranean Sea, in all parts of Europe except the northern regions, in western, central and central Asia, as well as in the Himalayas and Tibet (Pratov, 2007). In the flora of Uzbekistan, there are 2 species of the genus.

Colchicum kesselringii – Perennial bulbous herb. Tuganak onion is oblong-ovoid, 1-3.5 cm in diameter, the skin is rough, black-brown in color. Leaves are 3-6, pendulous. Flowers 1-4, white. The outer side of the petals has a dark purple line, pencil-shaped, blunt. Anthers are 2 times shorter, anthers are thin. It blooms in February and bears fruit in May-June.

CONCLUSION

In the course of the research, a large-scale analysis of rare plants distributed in the pre-Nurota remnant mountains was carried out. In addition, the analysis of herbarium specimens of the species was carried out in the herbarium fund of the Botanical Institute of the Federal Republic of Uzbekistan.

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