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Bioecology of Eremurus Types in the Flora of the Baysun Ridge

Mateen Ahmad Farid, Ibragimov A.J.

DU First Year Master Student of Biology/ Botany, Termiz State university, Uzbekistan

DU Associate Professor, Termiz State university, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT : Eremurus M. Bieb. The genus Asphodelaceae is a perennial herb of the Asphodelaceae family. The solitary leafless stem, which holds the tapeworm leaves and large clusters of many flowers, is located in the root ball (ball leaf). White pink, yellow or brown flowers are located one by one in the leaf axils. The specific underground organs of the Eremurus are distinguished. The rhizomes are short and branched with a spiral radius. It leaves in late February and early March. In early flowering species flowering occurs in late April, early May. Late-flowering species bloom in May-June. Fruits ripen in June-July. Mainly spherical, smooth, or transversely curved. After flowering, the plant enters a period of summer dormancy.

KEYWORDS: Eremurus, Asphodelaceae, flora of Uzbekistan, E.baissunensis, E.regelii, E.stenopyllus, E.luteus, E.baissunensissa.

I.INTRODUCTION

Eremurus is one of the most beautiful ornamental plants in the natural flora of central Asia. It also has a number of useful features for example, its young leaves contain vitamin C, all its organs contain dyes and the roots of some species contain glue. It also contains valuable polysaccharides and eremuran. It can replace the valuable Arabic glue called (aqoqiyo), which is widely used in medicine.

AI Vvedensky and S.S. Eremurus M. Bieb, one of the characteristic elements of the flora of Iran and Central Asia, was published by Kovalevskaya in his book Eremurus M. Bieb. A.I. provided information on the participation of the species in the flora of Central Asia with 45 species. According to the data provided by Vvedensky, there are 20 species of Eremurus in Uzbekistan [1; 2].

In P. Wendelbo's Eremurus M. Bieb, he mentions that more than 60% of the species identified in the flora of the Baysun and Kuhitang are found in the mountainous part of Flora Iranica. These include E.alberti, E.aitchisonii, E.kaufmanii, E.luteus, E.olgae, E.regelii Vved. (-E.Spectabilis M Bieb Subsp Regelii (Vved.) Wendelbo), E.sogdianus and E.stenopyllus. Across Central Asia, the species E.robustus, E.regelii, E.sogdianus, E.turkestanicus connects the Pamir Alay and Western Tien Shan mountains. The distribution of the remaining species is limited to the Pamir-Alay Mountains. E.alberti, E.kaufmanii, E.olgae, E.luteus and E.stenopyllus are among the most common species. E.olgae and E.kaufmanii are distributed in all mountainous botanical-geographical districts of the Pamir of the Republic of Uzbekistan, E. alberti in South-West connects Gissar district with Nurata district, E.luteus, and E.stenopyllus species connect the South-West Gissar district with Gissar-Darvaz, Panjoldi districts. E.baissunensissa and E.hissaricus are subendems of Baysun flora.

In 2008, K.Sh. The book "Genus Eremurus M. Bieb. In the flora of the Western Tien Shan" was published by Tadjibayev identified at least 25 species of Eremurus in the flora of Uzbekistan [3].

In 2009 in the work "Addition to the flora of Uzbekistan" written by K.Sh. reported that 18 species of the genus were distributed in the ridges belonging to the Pamir-Alay system [4].

In 2010, K.Sh. Tadjibayev's "List of vascular plants of the Chatkal reserve" on the southwest Tien-Shan mountain, The list includes the occurrence of 9 species of the genus *Eremurus*, their distribution in the steep regions, their life forms and the territory of the system [4].

O. Turginov's book "On the species of *Eremurus* M. Bieb. In the floristic region of Baysun" provides detailed information on the ecological and phytocenotic analysis of the species [6]. According to him, the species *Eremurus aitchisonii*, *E. alberti*, *E. baissunensis*, and *E. luteus* are distributed in the foothills, in the lower part of the mountains, in the slopes with small soils and rocks. *E. olgae* is a widespread species in the hills and mountains, occupying large areas due to anthropogenic factors, primarily overgrazing of livestock. Such species include *E. sogdianus*. The vegetation communities he leads are located around the village of Omonkhona. *E. regelii*, *E. turkestanicus*, *E. stenopyllus*, *E. hissaricus*, *E. robustus* are mountain species. *E. hissaricus* is distributed in the lower and middle mountainous regions on the fine-grained, slopes. Communities with *E. robustus* are found in soft-soil, wet-dominated areas which are occupied by trees and shrub species. Among the listed species, *E. kaufmanii* has risen from the mid-mountain range to the pastures and has become one of the dominants of high-altitude plant communities under the broad influence of existing anthropogenic factors. Thus it is possible to include *E. turkestanicus*, *E. olgae*, *E. regelii* and *E. kaufmanii* in the composition of community-produced *Eremurus* species in the Boysun list, as well as *E. kaufmanii* in the upper parts of Alchasoï in the Machay river basin.

In addition, *Eremurus* M. Bieb. additional information about the family is given in the monographs "Flora of Uzbekistan" [12], "Flora of Turkmenistan" [11], "Flora of the Tajikistan" [10] and "Flora of the USSR" [9].

In recent years, research has shown that the flora of the Boysun consists of 16 species of the *Eremurus* genus. These species are very similar morphologically to each other.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The bio ecological characteristics of the *Eremurus* species in the flora of the Boysun are listed as follows:

Eremurus aitchisonii Baker - It is a perennial herbaceous plant and is distributed in the Chulbair mountain, Khoja Borku, Khoja Gurgur-ota, Ming Chukur, Chakmok mountain, it is a Scenic, rare Spp.

Eremurus baissunensis - It is a perennial herbaceous plant distributed in the Machay-River basin, Yukori Machay, Kok-Bet, Khalkajarriver basins in the lower part of the Kumarik territory. It is scenic, rare spp.

Eremurus fuscus (O.Fedtsch.) Vved. - It is a perennial herbaceous plant and is found in mountainous soils with stony-fine soils and fine-grained soils. Populations of this Species are distributed in the Machay-River basin, in the Upper Machay, Waterfall, Khoja Gurgur-ota. It is scenic, honey-sucking plant.

Eremurus hissaricus Vved. It is a perennial herbaceous plant in the Machay-River basin, in the Yukori Machay and Sharshara areas, the middle current is distributed on fine-grained soils. It is scenic, honey-sucking plant.

Eremurus iae Vved. - it is a perennial herbaceous plant distributed on stony-clay soils in the middle of the mountains in the Chulbair Mountain, Vakhshuvor, Yakka Archa, Java Poya. It is scenic, rare spp.

Eremurus kaufmannii Regel - it is a perennial herbaceous plant in Khuja Gurgur-Ota, Bel-Auti and the high-mountainous areas. It is scenic plant.

Eremurus luteus Baker - it is a perennial herbaceous plant in Bayson-Darband road. Grows in the lower part of the Sakirt region, distributed in small stony and gravelly soils. It is scenic, rare spp.

Eremurus olgae Regel - it is a perennial herbaceous plant distributed in Chulbair Togi is spread over the plains of Vakhshuvor, Yakka Archa, Omonkhona, Kiyakamar villages, on fine-grained soils. It is an ornamental, nutritious, medicinal, colorful, honey-sucking plant

Eremurus pubescens Vved. - It is a perennial herbaceous plant distributed in the upper Machai, Sharshara, Pashshakhona, Chulbair mountains of the Machai-River basin in the small rocky gravel slopes of the Vakhshuvar region. It is Scenic, rare spp.

Eremurus regelii Vved. - it is a perennial herbaceous plant grows on fine-grained rocky soils in the lower and middle parts of the mountains in the upper Machay, Sharshara regions of the Machay-river basin. It is Ornamental, nutritious, medicinal, colorful, honey-sucking plant.



Eremurus robustus (Regel) – It is perennial herbaceous plant which grows on fine-grained rocky soils in the lower and middle part of the foothills of the Lower Red Zones, Boysun, around the village of Qiyakamar. It is a scenic, medicinal, honey-sucking, rare species

Eremurus sogdianus (Regel) – It is perennial herbaceous plant and it is adapted to grow in rocky, shallow soils and gravel areas in the Kiyakamar and, Omonhona. It is scenic plant.

Eremurus stenophyllus (Boiss. et Buhse) – It is Perennial herbaceous plant, distributed in the small soils and slopes of the Upper Machay, Sharshara, Gurbulak, Tuyaboynak, Khoja Gurgur-ota regions. It is scenic, rare spp.

Eremurus Suvorov Regel – it is Perennial herbaceous plant distributed in the upper Machay, Sharshara and Vakhshuvor region of the Cholbair Mountains. It's Scenic, rare spp.

Eremurus tianschanicus Pazij et Vved.–It is perennial herbaceous plant found in the lower part of the Pastki Kyzyl area around the Baysun on fine-grained soils. It is Scenic, honey-sucking plant.

Eremurus turkestanicus Regel –It is perennial herbaceous plant grows on rocky gravel in the Vakhshuvor area of the Chulbair mountain. It is Scenic, honey-sucking plant.

III. CONCLUSION

Eremurus alberti, *E. kaufmanii*, *E. olgae* and *E. stenophyllus* are the most widespread species in the Boysun flora. *E. olgae* and *E. kaufmanii* are distributed in all mountainous botanical-geographical districts of the Pamir of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *E. alberti* connects the south-western Gissar district with Nurata district, *E. luteus*, *E. stenophyllus* and *E. gissaricus* connect the South-West Gissar district with Gissar-Darvaz and Panjoldi districts. *E. baissunensis* and *E. hissaricus* are subendems of the Baysun floristic region.

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