БИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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COENOPOPULATION JINGIL-1 OF *LIPSKYA INSIGNIS* (APIACEAE)

Lipskya insignis (Lipsky) Nevski is a unique specie of genus *Lipskya (Lipsky) Nevski* from Apiaceae. It is a perennial plant in height up to 40-50 sm, growing in rather narrow high-rise range - 800-1400 m above sea level. It is endemic of southwest spurs of Hissar mountains. In ontogenesis of *L. insignis* we have differentiated following periods and age statuses: latent period (seeds), pregenerative period (sprouts, juvenile and virginile statuses), generative and post-generative periods.

Latent period of *L. insignis* proceeds in seeds (sm). Fruits concern box-shaped fruits and called cremocarps. They are spherical shaped, furrowed, pericarp is ligneous, stylopodium with the direct nouse, shipped. As usual, at maturing cremocarps break up on commissure on two halves - mericarps.

Mericarps are very convex, on the convex back party pass 5 primary edges. In depressions between of them there are secondary edges. The calyx is topped by a teeth and a column, is light yellow colour. Seeds are small, the semispherical form, smooth, covered poorly shining yellow or brown hull. Hull of seeds are accreted with inside part of cremocarps. Seeds sprout with a long dormant period (on our observations not less than 1 year). They ripen in June-July and are showered together with cremocarps.

Sprouts (*p*). Germination of seeds is aboveground, begins in the end of February - the beginning of March. In the beginning from a micropyle appears a root of white colour. Then grows hypocotyl. With growth of hypocotyl cotyledons are taken out on a ground surface.

In natural conditions, as well as in the experimental areas, sprouts appear in the end of February - the beginning of March. Blades of cotyledons are linear, 3-5 sm length, 0,2-0,4 sm width, sessile. Duration of the given condition is 9-14 days.

Juvenile status (*j*). With the advent of the first real sheet, which is the basic sign, plants pass into juvenile condition. Some individuals in the middle of March already have well developed cotyle dons and 1-2, sometimes 3 present sheets. In this condition *L. insignis* represent stalky root plants. The main criterion of allocation of this condition from the subsequent is presence of two cotyle donous leaves, the linear form with a blunt top along with the present leaves. Real sheet has a short leafstalk, oblong-oval shaped, pinnately incised. Each new real sheet outgrows previous one. Cotyledons die off in 16-27 days. After that a plant passes to the next ontogenetic condition.

Virginile status (ν). Aerial parts of plants at virginile status represents only by socket of radial leaves. Duration of this status in many respects depends on weather conditions and amount of nutrients reserved in the basic root. From our researches follows, that duration of virginile status is 1-3 years.

Generative period (g) of L. insignis begins with the advent of the first floral shoot during calendar age of individuals. We specially used this formulation as all aerial parts of plants after vegetation during the spring-and-summer period dies off and individuals winter in the form of the renewal kidneys which are in the top part of main root. Every next year the vegetation begins in the form of radial leaves, and then growing among them floral shoot. Floral shoot is monocarpic. Depending on weather conditions and a stock of nutrients from them grow secondary, and sometimes and tertiary branches. Branches often outgrow the basic shoot. Each shoot and its branches end with a difficult umbrella. Lateral umbrelullas also outgrow the central umbrella.

We have not established exact duration of generative status experimentally, but in April 2018 (after 6 years of transition in generative status) plants still blossomed on experimental areas.

With approach of a senile period (s) start to die off aerial and after them underground parts of plants.

The coenopopulation of Jingil-1 is on a southern macroslope of southwest spurs of Hissar mountains at height of 1050 m above sea-level, in 13 km to the east from small town Karashina of the Kashkadarya region (Uzbekistan). In the given coenopopulation grow 43 species belonged to 15 families (see tab.).

#	Specie	Family
1	Allium griffithianum Boiss.	Alliaceae
2	Anisantha tectorum (L.) Nevsky	Poaceae
3	Astragalus ammodendron Bunge	Fabaceae
4	Astragalus filicaulis Fisch. & C.A. Mey. ex Kar. & Kir.	Fabaceae
5	Astragalus maverranagri M. Pop.	Fabaceae
6	Astragalus rumpens Meff.	Fabaceae
7	Bromus scoparius L	Poaceae
8	Bunium sp.	Apiaceae
9	Carex pachystylis J. Gay	Cyperaceae
10	Centaurea squarrosa Willd.	Asteraceae
11	Cerastium dichotomum L.	Caryophyllaceae
12	Chardinia orientalis (L) O. Kuntze	Asteraceae
13	Clypeola jonthlaspi L	Brassicaceae
14	Convolvulus pseudocantabrica Schrenk	Convolvulaceae
15	Convolvulus subhirsutus Regel et Schmalh.	Convolvulaceae
16	Elaeosticta allioides (Regel et Schmalh.) Kljuykov, M. Pimen. & V. Tichomirov	Apiaceae
17	Ferula kuchistanica Korov.	Apiaceae
18	Galium tricornutum Dandy	Rubiaceae
19	Gentiana olivieri Griseb.	Gentianaceae
20	Ixiolirion tataricum (Pall.) Schult. & Schult. fil.	Asteraceae
21	Jurinea trautvetteriana Regel & Schmalh.	Asteraceae
22	Koelpinia linearis Pall.	Asteraceae

Floristic structure of coenopopulation Jingil-1

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#	Specie	Family
23	Lapula sp	Boraginaceae
24	Lipskya insignis (Lipsky) Nevsky	Apiaceae
25	Macrotomia euchroma (Royle) Pauls.	Boraginaceae
26	Minuartia sp.	Caryophyllaceae
27	Neslia apiculata Fisch. & C.A. Mey.	Brassicaceae
28	Papaver pavoninum Schrenk.	Papaveraceae
29	Phlomis spinidens Nevsky	Lamiaceae
30	Phlomis thapsoides Bunge	Lamiaceae
31	Phlomoides gypsacea (M. Pop.) Adyl., R. Cam. & Machmedov	Lamiaceae
32	Phlomoides napuligera (Franch.) Adyl., R. Cam. & Machmedov	Lamiaceae
33	Poa bulbosa L.	Poaceae
34	Polygonum biaristatum Aitch. & Hemsl.	Polygonaceae
35	Salvia bucharica M. Pop	Lamiaceae
36	Scorzonera circumflexa Krasch. & Lipsch.	Asteraceae
37	Trichodesma incanum (Bunge) A. DC.	Boraginaceae
38	Trigonella cansellata Desf.	Fabaceae
39	Valerianella sp.	Valerianaceae
40	Vicia angustifolia Reichard	Fabaceae
41	Vicia ervilia (L) Willd.	Fabaceae
42	Ziziphora tenuior L.	Lamiaceae
43	Zoegea baldschuanica C. Winkl.	Asteraceae

Analysis of horizontal structure discovered random distribution type. The main type of *L. insignis* distribution is by seeds [1-6].

During our researches, revealed a unimodal symmetric base spectrum of coenopopulation. It surrounded by sowing fields, and its territory exposed intensive stocking by light beasts. Because of the increased anthropogenous press natural areas of *L. insignis* is strongly reduced.

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