

Learning the Flora of Kuljuktov

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Annotation: Kuljuktov is more exposed to exogenous processes in dry and hot climates, resulting in decay and decay

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It is a mountain in the Kuljuktov-Navoi region, one of the remnant mountains of the Kyzylkum. It is located on the outskirts of the Southern Kyzylkum. Kuljuktov is a relatively low mountain with a maximum height of 785 m. Geologically, Kuljuktov is composed of Ordovician volcanic terrigenous and partly carbonate rocks of the Paleozoic period, as well as volcanogenic-terrigenous deposits of Silurian, Devonian, Lower Carboniferous, carbonate, medium and high carbon. The surface is covered with Paleozoic rocks such as granite and siltstone. The climate is sharply continental. Kuljuktov is more exposed to exogenous processes in dry and hot climates, resulting in decay and decay.(PICTURE 1)



Picture 1.The general view of Kuljuktov

Quljuqtovda olib borilgan floristic tadqiqotlarimizda eng ko`p tarqalgan turlarini sistematikasi o`rganildi[1].

In our floristic research in Kuljuktov systematics of the most common species was studied [1].

1. ASPHODELACEAE - A family of squirrels

This family includes about 50 genera, 1400-1500 species. They are widespread in tropical and subtropical regions. In Uzbekistan, there is a family of perennial grasses belonging to the genus Shirach. All species of this category are included in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan.

Eremurus - Shirach family. The leaves of the cauliflower have 3-4 veins, and after flowering they are collected inwards. The leaves are narrow, pencil, the width of the outer sides is 5–6–15 mm. Cauliflower leaves come in different sizes. Knots and cups are smooth.

TYPE:*dagi*. It is a perennial herb, 60-180 cm tall. The flowers are numerous, dense, cylindrical inflorescences. The flowers are 15-80 cm. Flowering and fertilizing in May-July. It grows on mountain slopes. The petals are light pink or yellow (Picture 2).



Figure 2. Eremurus karalkovi and his herbarium in Kuljuktov

2. IXIOLIRIACEAE is a family of snails

A family of bulbous and rhizomatous, insect-pollinated perennial grasses. The flowers are bisexual, straight or slightly curved. The citadel is arranged in two circles. The fruit is a cup. There are 90 genera (1000 species) of the family, mainly distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. Of these, 4 species (8 species) grow in Uzbekistan. All members of the Chuchmomadosh are scenic (grown in parks, apartments and greenhouses). There are also types of drugs (liquid, ammonia).

Ixiolirion series. Typically, this group consists of perennial grasses, mainly found in southwestern Asia. Height can be up to 12-16 cm. During the flowering period, the inflorescence forms in late spring and early summer.

TYPE:*Ixiolirion tataricum*. Perennial onion plant. Stems hairless, smooth. The leaves are 15-80 cm long, slender. The bell is bell-shaped, 6-pointed. Dusters 6 pcs. Seed beak 3 pcs. Knot and cup are 3-sided. It flowers in April-May and produces seeds in May-June. Occurs between cereals, gardens, fields (Picture 3).



Picture 3. Ixiolirion tataricum karalkovi and its herbarium in Kuljuktov

3. Cyperaceae family

A family of perennial, sometimes annual monocotyledonous plants, mainly grasses. The 85 series include more than 3,500 species. Occurs in all regions of the globe. More Shim. distributed in temperate and cold regions of

the hemisphere. It grows mainly in swamps, streams, and several species in deserts, hills, mountains, and pastures.

Carex series. Beak 3 pcs. The spikes are unisexual or mixed, the lower spikes are seeded. When the seeds are ripe, the sac becomes the skin that covers the surface of the seeds, and the surface is covered with very short hairs.

Type: Carex pachystylis - thick blackberry. Perennial herb with long roots. Height is 7-30 cm. The stem is smooth, the bottom is dark brown. The leaves are finely flat or semi-twisted, shorter than the stem. It flowers in February-April and seeds in March-June. It grows on healthy soils in the foothills and mountains (Picture 4).



Picture 4. *Carex pachystylis* in Kuljuktov - thick blackbird and its herbarium

4. BORAGINACEAE family

This family includes about 100 genera, 2,000 species. They are found in almost every corner of the globe. Family members include annual or perennial grasses, shrubs and trees, and sometimes plants such as lianas. The leaves are simple, arranged in a series on the stem. The stems and leaves are covered with hard, coarse hairs. The inflorescence is a pair of twigs. The flowers are right, sometimes a little wrong. Cauliflower and petals five. There are also five pollinators, based on the petals. The seed is a combination of two fruit leaves. The top of the node is divided into 4. The fruits are dry, divided into four cheeks, and the fruits of some species are juicy pods.

Rindera family. The leaves of this family are arranged in a row on a simple stem. Includes 30 species.

Type: rindera tetraspis. Height 30-40 cm. The leaves are smooth, hairless ellipse or ovate. The diameter of the stem is 19–20 mm (Picture 5).



Picture 5. *Ixiolirion tataricum karalkovi* in Kuljuktov and its herbarium

5. ALLIACEAE family

The onion family includes 30 and 650 species distributed on all continents except Australia. Many species are concentrated in the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere (Iran-Turan, Mediterranean, Atlantic-North America, Madrean floristic regions). The same onion rate (*Allium schoenoprasum*) - reaches the Arctic at 75 ° C. W. (new land). This is the northern boundary of the family. In the Southern Hemisphere (tropical and temperate regions of South America and Africa) it is mainly monotypic and oligotypic. (about 14) and combines about 70 species.

Allium series. Most members of this genus are grown as ornamental plants. Some of them are widely used in the formosevtika and food industry (Picture 6).



Picture 6. *Allium sabulosum* in Kuljuktov and its herbarium

TYPE: *Allium sabulosum*. Distributed in Eurasia, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. up to 60 cm in height. The leaves are tubular, fleshy.

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