



Monocotyledonous Plants In The Flora Of Surkhandarya State Reserve

Ibragimov A.J.

TerDU Associate Professor, Uzbekistan

Qurbonova Z.

TerSU teacher, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

In present paper, the monocotyledonous plants of the Surkhan State Natural Reservoir which including 21 family, 80 genus and 208 species were analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Monocotyledonous, Floristic composition , altitude zone , Surkhandarya reserve.

INTRODUCTION

Surkhan State Reserve was established in 1986 and it is located on the eastern slope of the Kohitang Range, at an altitude of 850-3137 m above sea level. The total area is 24583 ha. Mainly mountain-forest ecosystems, rare animal and plant species are protected.

The first floristic composition of the Kohitang ridge was S.A. Cited by Nevsky [1]. His data mainly concerned the western slopes of the ridge, and based on herbarium materials collected from 588 species of plants, he noted

that the floristic diversity of the Kohitang ridge consists of about 800 species. R.V. According to Kamelin [2], the flora of the Kohitang ridge is no less than 1,000 species. The author has recorded more than 860 species of plants for the western slope of the ridge alone.

F.O. Hasanov [3] listed 269 genus and 578 species of plants belonging to 55 families in the trees and shrubs of the Kohitang ridge.

During the floristic research carried out in the reserve area, the species composition of monocotyledonous plants was determined. According to the results obtained, the

monocotyledonous plants in the flora of the reserve consisted of 21 families, 80 genera and 208 species (Table 1).

Table 1

Floristic composition of monocotyledonous plants in Surkhandarya reserve

T/p	Families	Genus's	Number of species
1	Poaceae	Erianthus	1
		Botriochloa	1
		Sorghum	1
		Brachiaria	1
		Echinochloa	1
		Setaria	1
		Phalaris	1
		Achnatherum	2
		Stipa	5
		Piptatherum	2
		Milium	1
		Crypsis	1
		Phleum	2
		Alopecurus	1
		Polypogon	3
		Agrostis	1
		Calamagrostis	2
		Avena	2
		Cynodon	1
		Enneapogon	1

		Phragmites	1
		Eragrostis	3
		Melica	3
		Aeluropus	3
		Poa	13
		Colpodium	1
		Glyceria	1
		Puccinellia	1
		Secale	1
		Festuca	3
		Nardurus	1
		Vulpia	3
		Bromus	11
		Boissiera	1
		Trachynia	1
		Lolium	2
		Henrardia	1
		Agropyron	4
		Eremopyrum	2
		Aegilops	4
		Heterantherium	1
		Taeniatherum	1
		Hordeum	4
		Elymus	1
2.	Asphodelaceae	Eremurus	10
3	Alliaceae	Allium	29

4	Liliaceae	Merendera	1
		Colchicum	2
		Gagea	11
		Rhinopetalum	1
		Fritillaria	1
		Tulipa	7
		Bellevalia	2
5	Iridaceae	Crocus	1
		Iris	4
		Juno	5
		Iridodictyum	1
		Gladiolus	1
6	Cyperaceae	Scirpus	1
		Bolboschoenus	1
		Cyperus	3
		Juncellus	1
		Carex	4
7	Juncaceae	Juncus	5
8	Typhaceae	Typha	1
9	Potomogetonaceae	Potomogeton	1
10	Araceae	Arum	1
		Eminium	1
11	Amarillidaceae	Ungernia	1
12	Ixiolirionaceae	Ixiolirion	1
13	Orchidaceae	Epipactis	1
		Orchis	1

14	Butomaceae	Butomus	1
15	Alismataceae	Alisma	2
16	Juncaginaceae	Triglochin	1
17	Hyacinthaceae	Muscari	1
18	Asparagaceae	Asparagus	2
19	Convallariaceae	Polygonatum	2
20	Eriocaulaceae	Eriocaulon	1
21	Lemnaceae	Lemna	2
	Total:	80	208

The polymorphic families of monocotyledons in the flora of the reserve include Poaceae, Alliaceae, Liliaceae, Iridaceae, Cyperaceae, Asphodelaceae, and Juncaceae. This list includes families with more than 5 species. From this list, Alliaceae is a member of the polymorphic families of the general flora of the Poaceae reserve. These families make up

to 61% of the reserves. There are 6 families with 2 and 3 species and 8 families with a single species. Polymorphic families include Allium, Poa, Gagea, Bromus, Eremurus, Tulipa, Stipa, Juno, and Juncus (Table 2). They make up to 46.1% of the total monocotyledons. The top five categories themselves include 74 species.

Table 2

Monocotyledonous plants in the flora of Surkhandarya reserve

Polymorphic families and Genus's

T/p	Families	Number		Polymorphic Genus's	Number of species
		Genus	species		
1	<i>Poaceae</i>	44	98	<i>Allium</i>	29
2	<i>Alliaceae</i>	1	29	<i>Poa</i>	13
3	<i>Liliaceae</i>	7	25	<i>Gagea</i>	11
4	<i>Iridaceae</i>	5	12	<i>Bromus</i>	11

5	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	5	10	<i>Eremurus</i>	10
6	<i>Asphodelaceae</i>	1	9	<i>Tulipa</i>	7
7	<i>Juncaceae</i>	1	5	<i>Stipa</i>	5
8				<i>Juno</i>	5
9				<i>Juncus</i>	5
	Total:	64	188		96

Distribution of plants across altitude zones Q.Z. Zokirov [4] classification (Table 3). Surkhandarya Nature Reserve starts mainly in the Adir region. The majority of monocotyledonous plant species occur in the mountainous region (143 species, 68.7%) and (122, 58.6%) the Adir region. Pastures occupy

small areas in the reserve area. Because the unique geomorphological structure of the ridge, extremely steep cliffs and the rocks prevent the spread of vegetation here. Therefore, monocotyledonous plants (16 species, 7.8%) are rare in the pasture region.

Table 3

Distribution of monocotyledonous plants in Surkhandarya reserve, along altitude zone (according to Q.Z. Zokirov, 1955).

T/p	Height zones	Number of species	According%
1.	Adir (700-1100 m)	122	58.6
2.	Mountain (1100-2600 m)	143	68.7
3.	Pasture (2600-3137 m)	16	7.8
4.	Adir Mountain	60	28.8
5.	Mountain-pasture	7	3.3
6	Adir-mountain-pasture	3	3

In summary, the flora of the Surkhandarya reserve includes 208 species of monocotyledonous plants. Their initial analysis shows that this flora corresponds to the taxonomic spectrum of monocotyledons in the mountainous flora of Central Asia. Its distinctive features are the abundance of

species of the genus *Eremurus* (10), the fact that the flora of the pasture region is characterized by few species.

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