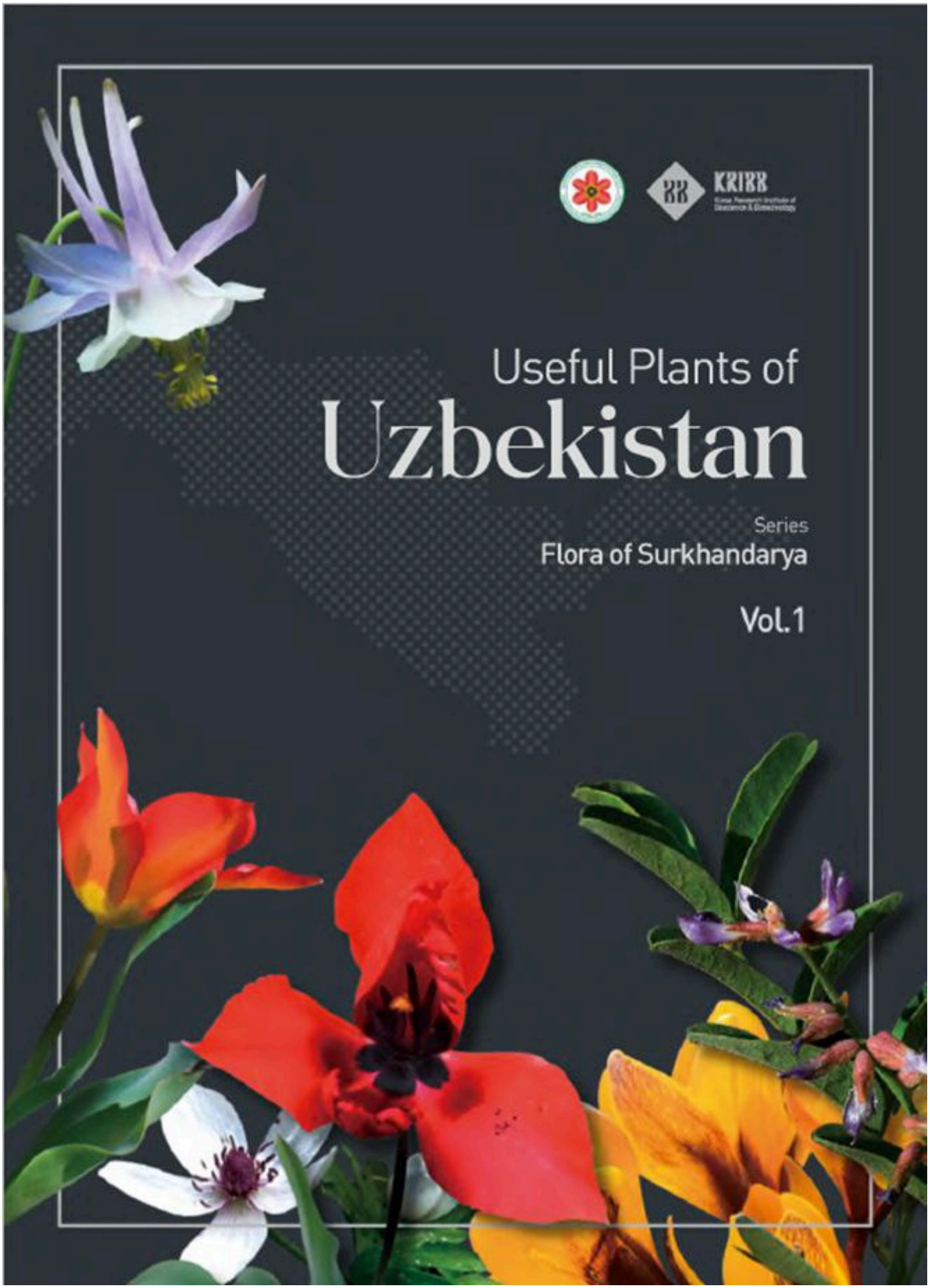
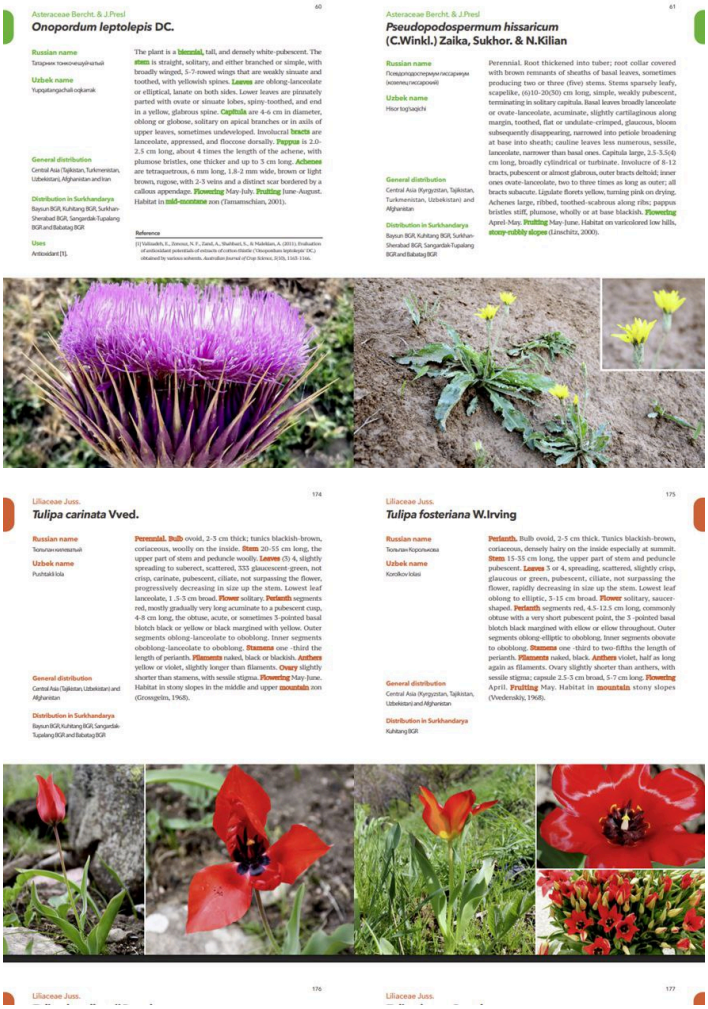
Презентация нового научного издания: “Useful Plants of Uzbekistan Series: Flora of Surkhandarya (Vol. I)”

Данная публикация подготовлена в сотрудничестве с учеными известного Южнокорейского научно-исследовательского института биологических наук и биотехнологий (KRIBB) и Института ботаники Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. В книге дана подробная информация об уникальных и полезных растениях Сурхандарьинской области, их экологическом значении и биоразнообразии.


KRIBB
Useful Plants of
Uzbekistan
Series
Flora of Surkhandarya
Vol.1



Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl

Onopordum leptolepis DC.

Russian name
Татарник тонкочешуйчатый

Uzbek name
Yupqatangachali oqikamak

General distribution
Central Asia (Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), Afghanistan and Iran

Distribution in Surkhandarya
Baysun BGR, Kuhitang BGR, Surkhan-Sherabad BGR, Sangardak-Tupalang BGR and Babatag BGR

Uses
Antioxidant [1].

The plant is a **biennial**, tall, and densely white-pubescent. The **stem** is straight, solitary, and either branched or simple, with broadly winged, 5-7-rowed wings that are weakly sinuate and toothed, with yellowish spines. **Leaves** are oblong-lanceolate or elliptical, lanate on both sides. Lower leaves are pinnately parted with ovate or sinuate lobes, spiny-toothed, and end in a yellow, glabrous spine. **Capitula** are 4-6 cm in diameter, oblong or globose, solitary on apical branches or in axils of upper leaves, sometimes undeveloped. Involucral **bracts** are lanceolate, appressed, and floccose dorsally. **Pappus** is 2.0-2.5 cm long, about 4 times the length of the achene, with plumose bristles, one thicker and up to 3 cm long. **Achenes** are tetraquetrous, 6 mm long, 1.8-2 mm wide, brown or light brown, rugose, with 2-3 seiles and a distinct scar bordered by a callous appendage. **Flowering** May-July. **Fruiting** June-August. Habitat in **mid-montane** zon (Tamamschian, 2001).

Reference

[1] Vahidseh, E., Zeweiz, N. F., Zand, A., Shahbazi, S., & Nikehkan, A. (2011). Evaluation of antioxidant potentials of extracts of cotton thistle (Onopordum leptolepis DC.) obtained by various solvents. Australian Journal of Crop Science, 5(10), 1163-1166.

Asteraceae Bercht. & J.Presl

Pseudopodospermum hissaricum (C.Winkl.) Zaika, Sukhor. & N.Kilian

Russian name
Псевдоподоспермум гиссарский (хонтемир гиссарский)

Uzbek name
Hisor tog'suqichi

General distribution
Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and Afghanistan

Distribution in Surkhandarya
Baysun BGR, Kuhitang BGR, Surkhan-Sherabad BGR, Sangardak-Tupalang BGR and Babatag BGR

Perennial. Root thickened into tuber; root collar covered with brown remnants of sheaths of basal leaves, sometimes producing two or three (five) stems. Stems sparsely leafy, scapelike, (6)10-20(30) cm long, simple, weakly pubescent, terminating in solitary capitula. Basal leaves broadly lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, slightly cartilaginous along margin, toothed, flat or undulate-crinped, glaucous, bloom subsequently disappearing, narrowed into petiole broadening at base into sheath; cauline leaves less numerous, sessile, lanceolate, narrower than basal ones. Capitula large, 2.5-3.5(4) cm long, broadly cylindrical or turbinate. Involucre of 8-12 bracts, pubescent or almost glabrous, outer bracts deltoid; inner ones ovate-lanceolate, two to three times as long as outer; all bracts subacute. Ligulate florets yellow, turning pink on drying. Achenes large, ribbed, toothed-scabrous along ribs; pappus bristles stiff, plumose, wholly or at base blackish. **Flowering** April-May. **Fruiting** May-June. Habitat on varicoloured low hills, **stony-rubbly slopes** (Linschitz, 2000).

Liliaceae Juss.

Tulipa carinata Vved.

Russian name
Тюльпан килеватый

Uzbek name
Pushtakali lola

General distribution
Central Asia (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) and Afghanistan

Distribution in Surkhandarya
Baysun BGR, Kuhitang BGR, Sangardak-Tupalang BGR and Babatag BGR

Perennial. Bulb ovoid, 2-3 cm thick; tunics blackish-brown, coriaceous, woolly on the inside. **Stem** 20-55 cm long, the upper part of stem and peduncle woolly. **Leaves** (3) 4, slightly spreading to suberect, scattered, 333 glaucescent-green, not crisp, carinate, pubescent, ciliate, not surpassing the flower, progressively decreasing in size up the stem. Lowest leaf lanceolate, 1. 5-5 cm broad. **Flower** solitary. **Perianth** segments red, mostly gradually very long acuminate to a pubescent cusp, 4-8 cm long, the obtuse, acute, or sometimes 3-pointed basal blotch black or yellow or black margined with yellow. Outer segments oblong-lanceolate to oboblong. Inner segments oboblong-lanceolate to oboblong. **Stamens** one -third the length of perianth. **Filaments** naked, black or blackish. **Anthers** yellow or violet, slightly longer than filaments. **Ovary** slightly shorter than stamens, with sessile stigma. **Flowering** May-June. Habitat in stony slopes in the middle and upper **mountain** zon (Grossgeim, 1968).

Liliaceae Juss.

Tulipa fosteriana W.Irving

Russian name
Тюльпан Корольковa

Uzbek name
Korolkov lolasi

General distribution
Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) and Afghanistan

Distribution in Surkhandarya
Kuhitang BGR

Perianth. Bulb ovoid, 2-5 cm thick. Tunics blackish-brown, coriaceous, densely hairy on the inside especially at summit. **Stem** 15-55 cm long, the upper part of stem and peduncle pubescent. **Leaves** 3 or 4, spreading, scattered, slightly crisp, glaucous or green, pubescent, ciliate, not surpassing the flower, rapidly decreasing in size up the stem. Lowest leaf oblong to elliptic, 5-15 cm broad. **Flower** solitary, saucer-shaped. **Perianth** segments red, 4.5-12.5 cm long, commonly obtuse with a very short pubescent point, the 3 -pointed basal blotch black margined with ellow or ellow throughout. Outer segments oblong-elliptic to oboblong. Inner segments obovate to oboblong. **Stamens** one -third to two-fifths the length of perianth. **Filaments** naked, black. **Anthers** violet, half as long again as filaments. Ovary slightly shorter than anthers, with sessile stigma; capsule 2.5-3 cm broad, 5-7 cm long. **Flowering** April. **Fruiting** May. Habitat in **mountain** stony slopes (Vvedensky, 1968).

В ходе презентации были высказаны мнения о результатах научного сотрудничества двух учреждений и значении данного издания в ознакомлении мира с флорой Узбекистана. Проект «Полезные растения Узбекистана», реализуемый совместно учеными Узбекистана и Южной Кореи, в перспективе должен охватить флору других регионов. Эти публикации служат важным ресурсом для научного документирования богатого биоразнообразия Узбекистана, включения его в международные исследовательские базы данных и обеспечения экологической устойчивости.

«Эта книга — не только источник знаний о растениях, но и яркий пример международного научного сотрудничества», — отметил академик Комилжон Тажибаев.

Данная публикация является очередным этапом комплексной работы, направленной на глубокое научное изучение богатой и разнообразной флоры Узбекистана и представление ее мировому научному сообществу.

Представленная книга полностью соответствует международным стандартам и способствует мировому признанию флоры Сурхандарьи.