

**MORPHOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION ECOLOGY OF SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
LABGULDASH FAMILY**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11688283>

**Sayramov Fayzullo Baratjon o'g'li**

*Fergana State University student*

**Annotation:** *all flowering plants common on earth belong to 300 families, of which there are 87 species of 2,500 essential oils. And in the flora of the CIS countries more than 77 species of essential oil plants belonging to 1100 families. In Uzbekistan, 607 species of essential oil plants are known, which belong to 261 generations and 56 families.*

**Keywords:** *labguldash family, Leos, Cuckoo, morphology, distribution ecology.*

All high plants have their own anatomical and morphological structure, this structure helps in their growth and development processes.

All vegetative organs of high plants are morphologically based on certain laws in their formation. One of the main factors in the structure of plants is polarity, that is, the differentiation between the base (Root and Root) and the upper (end of the branches) parts of the plant.

In the morphological structure of plants, the cell of symmetry is clearly visible. In representatives of the mint family (Lamiaceae), such symmetry can be observed in its vegetative organs. The leaves of representatives of this family are located mainly opposite the stem. The Shape of the STEM is also rectangular-edged in many representatives. As an example, we can take many plants such as Basil, Ham, mint. When the attention is divided, it can be observed that both vegetative organs are in a symmetrical position.

The vertical location of the plant body relative to the soil – orthotropic state, horizontal or bent state growth - is called plagiotropic state.

Of the representatives of this family, marmarak (Salvia), hapri (Perovskia), deer (Ziziphora), devoltegiote (Marribium), fungus (Phlomis) and a number of other species of plants grow in an orthotropic state.

There are also representatives that grow in plagiotropic state. Such plants include representatives of the order lamium (Lamium), coccamaran (Scutellaria), dubrovnik (Teucrium).

The role of the root system in the development of plants is extremely large. The main root, the side roots growing from it, additional roots growing from the stem or leaf are all found in representatives of the mint family.

The sum of all root Hills of the plant forms the unung root system. The root system of representatives of the mint family is an axial root, as is the case with representatives of the class of magnoliosimones (Magnoliopsida). Arrow roots differ sharply from other roots

in length and creamyness. The axial roots have conical, sickle-shaped, turnip-shaped and other shaped bristles.

The stem on which the leaves and buds of the plant are located – is called a branch. And the plots of the stem on which one or more leaves are located are called the joints of the stem. The distance between the ana joints in the STEM is called joint intervals. The opposite location of the leaves on the STEM is characteristic of the mint family. While breeding branching types are considered, in the mint family we can observe the branching type of the dichotomic and sometimes sympodial type.

The leaves of the plant are attached to the joints of the stem. If one leaf is fixed at each joint, the Leaf placement is called a shift placement. If two leaves develop in the joint and are opposite each other this condition is called the opposite arrangement of the leaves. The same positioning is typical for all representatives of the mint family. In the Mint, the leaves are set opposite.

The transverse cut of the STEM is rich in various shapes. The stems have mostly rounded, flatter, heady-budir, versatile shapes.

The lip is a characteristic stem shape of the family, which is a four-pronged extension of the stem.

The leaves are among the most important vegetative organs of plants and perform photosynthesis, gas exchange, and transpiration finches. In addition to these three main tasks, the leaves accumulate Reserve nutrients, carry out vegetative reproduction, move.

None of the plant organs are evolutionarily volatile and plastic like green leaves. Polymorphism on the leaves is extremely pronounced. The leaves of representatives of the mint family are no exception. In them, too, a differentiation is observed in The Shape of the lower and upper leaves, in size, in the shearing of the leaf edges.

Representatives of the labguldash family have simple leaves. There are leaf forms of varying appearance in terms of the shearing of the leaf edges. Egg-shaped sunflower leaves are found in devoltegiote (Marribium), zufo (Nepeta), lofantus (Lophantus), limonote (Melissa). The leaves of the Rayxon (Osimum), tograykhan (Origanum), marmarak (Salvia) plants are oblong-ovoid and have sparse saw-toothed edges. In Mountain hummingbirds (Thymus), deer (Ziziphora) and jambils, the leaves are oblong Lancet-shaped and the edges are relatively flat.

In representatives of the genus lion (Leonurus), lycopus (Lycopus), the leaves have an even appearance, carved almost to the base.

In flowering plants, vegetative and generative reproduction are the main ones.

Most representatives of this family are perennial grass, sometimes semi-shrubs. Therefore, vegetative reproduction is more dominant in them using subsoil parts. As an example, we can show representatives of the order mint (Mentha), deer (Ziziphora), Maple (Leonurus), Lamb (Phlomis), marmarak (Salvia), eremostaxis (Eremostachys).

Lipsticks are all polycarpic plants, and they bloom every year. Because of this, it reproduces well even with the help of its seeds.

Cocameron (*Scutellaria* L.) is one of the species-rich orders of the family. In the composition of the category, annual grasses, perennial herbs, semi-shrubs or shrubs are found, according to their life form.

Cocameron (*Scutellaria* L.) are distinguished from other classes of the family by the structure of their generative organs. The petals of flowers in representatives of the species are mostly blood-red, double-lipped, these lips are all in shape. In the process of fruiting, these lips grow unambiguously. This phenomenon stretches in many species at the expense of additional growth of the upper lip. The fruit later falls off after ripening.

Cocameron (*Scutellaria* L.) the tajibargs of the series are also two-lipped, with a long recurved tube. The pollinators consist of 4 pollinators that are very close together. The pollen is ciliated, the upper ones are bivalve, the lower ones are monoecious. The column should be very short high.

Cocameron (*Scutellaria* L. one of the species of the order Fergana, distributed in the Fergana Valley, is the fluffy coccamaran (*S.comosa* Juz.). It is a semi-shrubby plant where the base of the STEM is Woody, with all but the cocoon without glandular hairs. The height of the plant is around 15-40 CM, it has a gray tint due to branched, thick and curly hairs. The leaves are triangular oblong or triangular-ovoid, with a sharp tip or blunt shape. The leaf edges are deep kungural-arrhoid, rough due to the fat veins-here, the upper side is considered to be thickly adhered feathery, the color is pale odd green, the lower side is gray-feathered, the lower side is short-banded, decreasing towards the top. The petals are ovoid-lanceolate, the tip is strongly sharply recurved, sharp, thickly pubescent, sometimes fibrous. The flowers are thick, usually set in fibrous gulbands on long feathers. Kosachabargari are 3-4 cm long with fruits, almost felt due to the presence of glandular fibers of the short stem. The upper labi of the cosachabargus is transverse, has a curved oval-shaped tumor, and is around 7-8 cm wide. The tadpoles are yellowish, the inner side is fluffy, almost felt, 20-25 cm long. Walnut fruits are angular, almost ovoid, around 1.5 cm long and chubby.

Cocameron (*Scutellaria* L.) derivative of this fluffy cocoon (*S.comosa* Juz.) the species is non-vegetative and blooms in June and the fruits ripen in June and July.

Fluffy cocoon (*S.comosa* Juz.) the plant is distributed in the flora of our republic in Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan and Samarkand regions. The plant grows on gravelly and rocky slopes of the lower and middle mountain regions forming Pike. The plant has not been studied in such depth.

Anatomically, the fluffy cocoon (*S.comosa* Juz.) the master of the plant, Prof. A.S.In 2008-2010, the anatomy of its vegetative and generative parts was studied by dariev.

**LIST OF USED LITERATURE:**

1. Karimov V., Shomahmudov A. Folk medicine and modern science are healing herbs that are used in medicine. Tashkent, 1993.
2. Kursanov A. I. vagabonds. Botany Volume 2-Tashkent, 1963.
3. Mustafayev.S.M. Botany-Tashkent, 2002.
4. Nabiyev M. Botanical atlas-dictionary. - Tashkent, 1969.
5. Holikov.S.X. etc. Plants and animals of the Fergana Valley included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan.
6. Oripov.R.O, Khalilov.N.X. Osimlikhsiya-Tashkent, 2007.
7. Pratov O.P., Nabiyev.M.M. Modern system of high plants of Uzbekistan Tashkent, 2007.
8. Khamidov.G'. Development of Useful Plants of Uzbekistan-Tashkent, 1990.
9. Holikov.S, Pratov.O'. Plant clarifier-Tashkent, 1970.
10. Kholmatov.X.X. etc. Healing plants of Uzbekistan-Tashkent, 1991.
11. V.Makhmudov, A.Makhmudov. Medicinal herbal flora and Systematics. Tashkent. "Fan" publishing house, 2022.