

**MORPHOBIOLOGY OF SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LABGULDASH FAMILY,
DISTRIBUTED IN THE FERGANA VALLEY**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11880264>

Sayramov Fayzullo Baratjon o'g'li

Fergana State University student

Annotation: *the world of plants is rich and diverse. Plants have been used by mankind since ancient times for various purposes. In particular, as food, for clothing, for therapeutic purposes and for aesthetic pleasure. For this reason, it was required to study plants, systematize them, divide them into family, species and species, and some family or species representatives have been studied in depth by scientists. Representatives of the labguldash family have also been the object of a number of scientific research.*

Keywords: *labguldashlar, devoltegiot, qatortishli devoltegiot, mountain sideritisi, zufo (Nepeta L.), olga zufosi, mallachoy.*

Devoltegiote (Marribium L.) representatives of the genus are distinguished by the fact that they have their own tubular-bell-shaped, unequal alternately arranged teeth, which have cupules. The tajibargs are two-lipped and are located in a tubular appearance in the kosacha. The upper labi are straight, the lower one is a slightly recurved three-section. The number of pollinators is 4, in pairs, and not equal, and in tubular appearance. The column is bipartite and has short and blunt apices. The fruit is nutty and the top throat is blunt. The species of this genus are all perennial herbaceous plants.

Devoltegiote (Marribium L.) in the Fergana Valley of the order resorted to devoltegiot (M. alternidens Rech) species grow.

The resorted devoltegiot (m. alternidens Rech.) is a perennial grass growing to around 30 – 80 cm tall. The STEM is several, simple or branched. The branches are turned towards the top, rough, fluffy. The leaves are round, thickly hairy, non-fluffed, long-banded, with a saw-cunculate edge, and the leaf surface is then almost smooth. The leaf base is very wide wedge-shaped. The flowers are arranged in dense rings with many flowers in a circle on a spreading stem. The petals are bigish-shaped, long and consist of glandular fibers with a short stem at the base. Kosachabargi 9-11 mm., the surface of the veins is star-shaped fibrous, the one on the teeth is even longer. The teeth at the end of the Kosachabarg are smooth, slightly recurved, the longer ones are triangular, almost twice as short as the tube.

The inflorescence is white, the inner side is star-shaped hairy, 9-11 mm long. The upper lobe of the tajibarg is 2 ridges, almost halfway up. The fruit is a clover, 1.5 mm long., smooth and black.

The resorted devoltegiot (*m. alternidens* Rech.) plant which blooms in may-September. This plant is considered an alien and ruderal plant, growing on Loose lying lands, under walls, on roadsides. It grows in Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan, Samarkand, Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions of our republic.

Sideritis (*Sideritis* L.) of the representatives of the genus *kosachabargi* are bell-shaped, almost two-lipped, with 5 prickly teeth, the upper three of which are much more overgrown. The crown rests on a cup with a thin upper labi. Each pair attached to the tube consists of 4 pollinators, which are not evenly spaced. The Uchki pollinators are made up of two-House pollinators in short and scattered Hollar. The lower ones, on the other hand, have less well developed pollen. The column attached to the pipe has two compartments. Mountain *sideritis* (*Sideritis montana* L.) in the Fergana Valley and Andijan province.) with a spreading plant.

Mountain *sideritis* (*Sideritis montana* L.) plant annual grass. The stem of the plant is simple or branched. The STEM is long and almost fluffy fibrous, the height reaches mainly 10-25cm, and sometimes 5-40 CM. The leaves are lanceolate, narrowing towards the Leaf band. The Leaf is all over the stem or the tip is slightly toothed, more or less adhered to fibrous, the petals are reduced, adhered, the most pointed leaves are elongated-ovoid in shape.

Mountain *sideritis* (*Sideritis montana* L.) the flowers of the plant are arranged in low-flowered circles, evenly throughout the body. The *kosachabars* are 7-11 mm. in length, long and short fibers mixed in a wedge, triangular in shape. The crown of the plant is yellow, quickly turns brown. Length 6-7 CM., the exterior is fibrous. The labi with the lower tip is 2 times longer than the flat and entire upper lips. Walnut fruits are more elongated with three edges, 1.5-2 mm in height., Gray and smooth in shape.

Mountain *sideritis* (*Sideritis montana* L.) the plant blooms in June and July and the fruits ripen. It grows on sernam lands, gravelly and rocky slopes between the mountainous and middle mountain regions of Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand regions of the Republic.

Zufo (*Nepeta* L.) representatives of the genus are considered annual and perennial plants. Their cockroaches are tubular or bell-shaped, straight or recurved in shape, straight or oblique in shape. The *tajibargs* are two-lipped, without fibrous rings on the tube, the upper labi is thin. The pollinators are 4, of which 2 are short, the pollinators are bi-domestic and open. In very few cases, all of them, or sometimes two of their predecessors, are in the form of staminodium. Walnut fruits are smooth or hazy.

Olga zufosi (*Nepeta olgae* Regel) is a perennial herbaceous plant. The stem of the plant grows several, ascending, mostly hairy, simple or branched, between 20-50 CM in height. The leaves are broadly ovoid or almost round, blunt, the base is heart-shaped, wavy, indistinct sunflower, the upper part is green, the lower part is white felt along with long bands. The leaves begin to decrease towards the top, and the pointed leaves are sticky. The flowers are low-flowered, arranged in short bandages on dense semi-umbrellas.

The length of the lower bands is 5-15 mm. They form a spike-like lump without very scattered leaves on the ends of the STEM and branch. The petals are small, bigish-shaped, almost thorny, White felt. Kosachabargs 6-7 mm. in length, white felt, narrow triangular and very sharp-toothed, 2-3 times shorter than the tube. The tadpoles are pink in color, the outer side of which is felt, 10-11 mm. in length. Walnut fruits are linear-elongated, almost triangular, black in color, smooth, shiny, 2 mm long. it has a length around.

The Olga zufosi (*Nepeta olgae* Regel) plant blooms in may and June, with fruit ripening in June and July.

The Olga zufosi (*Nepeta olgae* Regel) plant grows on gravelly and steep slopes in the lower part of the mountain. It is distributed in Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions of Uzbekistan.

Mallachoy (*Lallemantia* F. et M.) of the plants of the genus kosachabar, with a tubular, relatively oblique mouthpiece, five-pointed, with relatively wide upper teeth. The upper labia of the tadjibargs have two parallel flattened edges. The pollinators number 4, they are located relatively close to the upper lip, the lower ones are much shorter. The pollen is dioecious with opening nests. The column has two identical unequal ones at the tip. The nuts are smooth.

Mallachoy (*Lallemantia* F. et M.) representatives of the genus are mainly annual herbaceous plants.

Royl malachoyi (*Lallemantia royleana* (Wall.) Bnth.) plant annual grass.

The STEM is simple or branched from the base, fluffy, equal to 5-60 CM. The leaves of the plant are ellipsoid or elongated, blunt, the leaf base is broadly wedge-shaped, sunflower-shaped, the veins are bulging below, and the top is bare. The lower leaves of the plant are stiffened, banded, while the bands of the lowest leaves are 2 times longer than the Leaf leaf. The leaves located above are fixed in short bands relative to the Leaf. The lower petals are wedge-shaped at the base, the upper leaves are rather narrow and long-toothed. The flower forms a thick-headed inflorescence in the pointed parts of the STEM and branch of the plant, in which the flower is attached to the fat arrows of the flower bud. The petals are rhombic. Kosachabargs 7-8 mm. in length, fluffy, triangular, the upper ones are rather large, with a rough sharpened and sharp tooth, almost twice as short as the tube. The tadpoles are purple, chubby on the outside, slightly longer than the cocoon. Walnut fruits are linear oblong, three-pointed, hyacinth, smooth, with an odd brown tint and 2.75 mm. in length.

Royl malachoyi (*Lallemantia royleana* (Wall.) Bnth.) the plant blooms in April and June, with fruit ripening in may and July.

The plant is more common in deserts, on slopes in the middle parts of the mountain, especially in the usually adirites. It is distributed in the Tashkent, Andijan, Fergana, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions of the Republic and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

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. Nabiye 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. Prator O.P., Nabiye 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, Prator 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.