IJODKOR O'QITUVCHI JURNALI

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"SENECIO VERNALIS STUDY OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ITS PLANT"

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Annotation: on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan there are currently 4,350 species of high plants and more than 2,000 species of fungi. They include many rare endemic and relict species in need of serious protection. The number of such species is more than 300, which makes up 10-12% of the flora of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: sticky grass, chemical composition, spread ecology.

The sticky grass (Lappula gilib) is a monoecious and perennial plant in the family govzabondoshaceae. Guli apostlang, blue, sometimes white. The fruit is cartilaginous, the tip is covered with hooked growths or coarse hairs. There are about 50 species on Earth. Of these, 19 grow on roadsides in Uzbekistan on dry, especially sand and gravel lands in the steppe, adyr and mountain zones. Some species are found as weeds among crops

Botanical illustration by Jacob Sturm from the book Deutschlands Flora in Abbildungen, 1796

A biennial, rarely an annual plant with a single or several erect stems, 2-4(6) in number, somewhat branched usually only in the upper part, 15-50 cm high, cobwebbed pubescent at a young age, later almost naked.

The leaves are alternately arranged along the stems, oblong to broadly linear in outline, basal and lower stem — petiolate, pinnately incised with serrated blades, dying off by flowering, middle and upper leaves are sessile, at the base with stem-enclosing ears, with sharp-toothed blades, 2-8 cm long and up to 2.5 cm wide.

The baskets are collected in an apical corymbose common inflorescence at the end of the stem and branches, with false-lingual and tubular flowers. The wrapper is about 7 mm long, its inner leaflets are linear, sharp, with a black spot at the end, the outer ones are several times shorter than the inner ones, also with a black spot. The marginal flowers are pistillate, including 12-16, their tongues are yellow to almost white, narrowly elongated, 1.5—2 times longer than the wrapper.

Achenes 2-3 mm long, cylindrical, with a tuft

A European-West Asian and North African plant found in sandy meadows, slopes, often as a weed along roads and along the edges of fields.

In Russia, it is distributed throughout the European part, in all regions of the Caucasus. BIN RAS Collection Fund

The V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences is the oldest scientific institution in Russia, tracing its history from the Apothecary's Garden, created

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