



SUMMARY OF THE SPECIES *POA BULBOSA* L. (POACEAE) COMMON IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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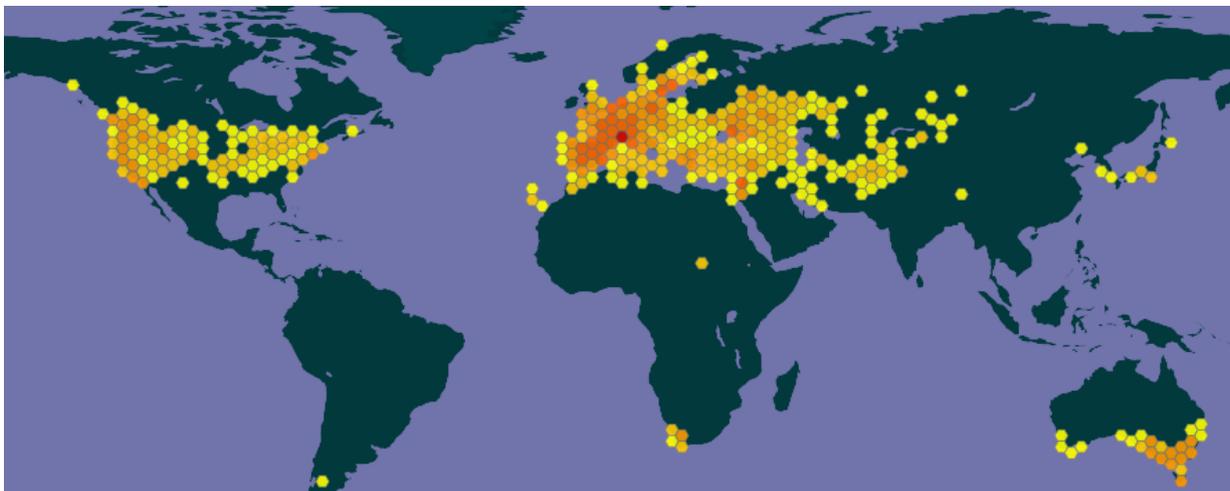
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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: August 20 th 2021 Accepted: September 20 th 2021 Published: October 25 th 2021	<i>Poa</i> L. (Poaceae Barnhart) is one of the largest categories of the family. This synopsis gives a broad concept of <i>Poa bulbosa</i> L. plants, its distribution and properties. This synopsis provides information about the types of a given species, morphology, synonyms, life form, phenology, ecology, general distribution and meaning, reliable information is given.
Keywords: Phenology, morphology, flora, hemi cryptophytes, synonym, Poaceae, phytogeography	

The Fergana Valley is considered to be a region that is located in Central Asia and has its own specific flora that connects the Pamir Alai with the western Tien Shan. Cattle breeding in the Fergana Valley negatively affect the flora of this belt [1]. Genus *Poa* L. It is one of the largest genera of the Poaceae family and is distributed in all territories of the Holarctic. Some species are of great phytocenotic importance in

the plant world and can form types and formations (Olonova, 2016).

From a phyto geographic and ecological point of view, species from the genus *Poa* L. they are herbaceous plants adapted to a cold climate and are widespread in large numbers in humid conditions with exceeded annual precipitation of the temperate zone (<https://www.gbif.org/ru/species/8086756>) (1-fig.).



1-Figure: General distribution of the *Poa bulbosa* L. species.

Poa L., a member of the Poaceae family is an indicator of jailau, the study of its structure and distribution and ecology plays an important role. For this reason, from 2021 to 2022, various activities are being carried out to study this plant. This synopsis gives a broad concept of *Poa bulbosa* L. plants of its distribution and properties.

This summary provides information about the types of this species, morphology, synonyms, life form, phenology, ecology, general distribution and meaning, reliable information is given (2-Fig.).

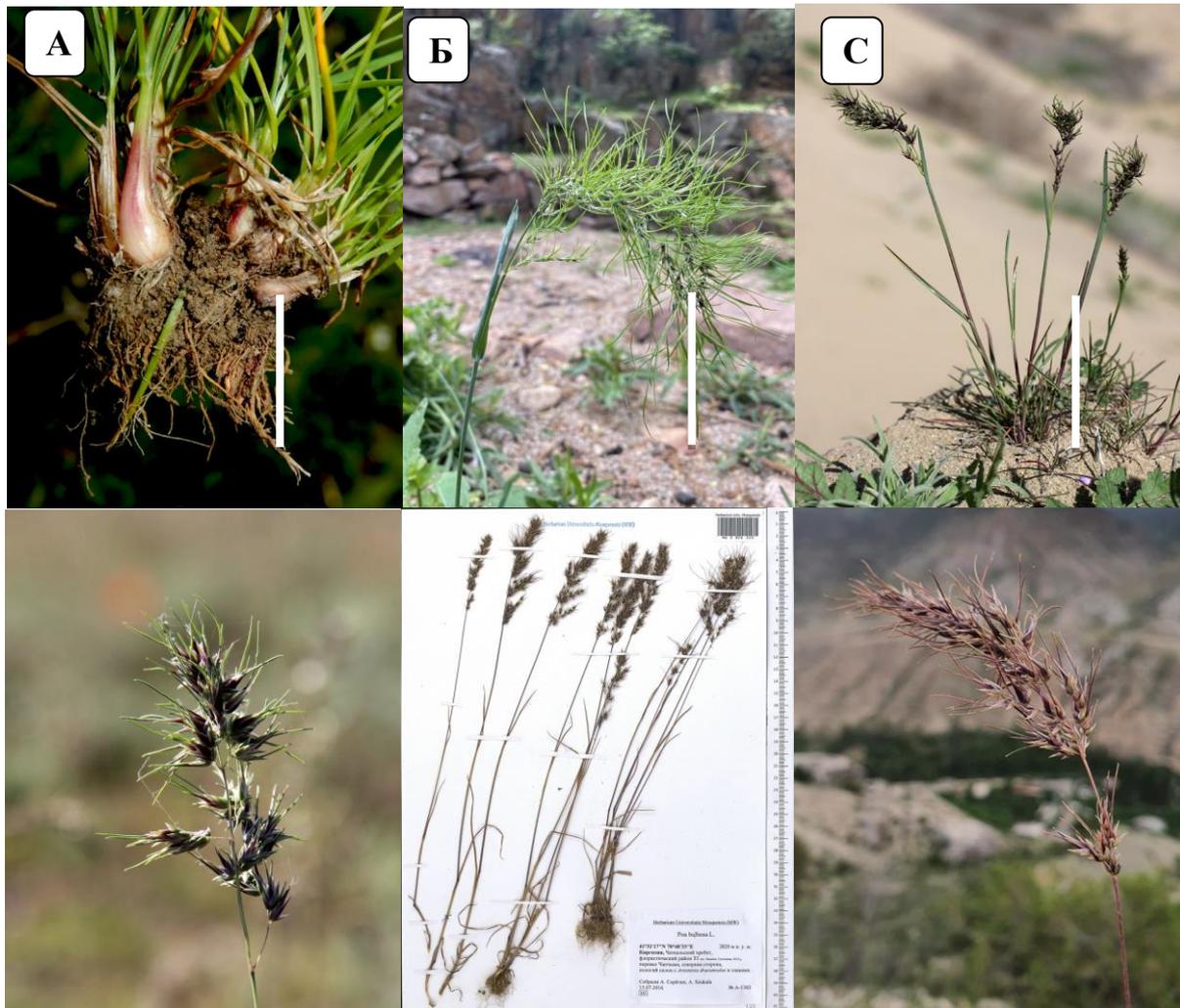
Poa bulbosa L. it's synonyms, derived from the International Plants Names Index (www.ipni.org) [2], The Plant List (www.theplantlist.org) [3], Plants of the world online (<http://powo.science.kew.org>) [4]. Made with the help of the taxon authors' handbook "Authors of Plant Names" R.K. Brummit, C.E. Powell (1992) [5].

Morphology:

The stem is bushy, straight, bare and smooth, bulbous-thickened at the base, 10-50 cm high. The

leaf sheaths are bare and smooth. The tongue is up to 3.5 mm long. The leaves are narrowly linear, folded, glabrous, rough at the edges. The spikelets are 4-7 flowered, up to 6 mm long, green or purple. The

spikelet scales are broadly ovate. Lower flower scales with faintly visible veins, pubescent along the keel and lateral veins, with a tuft of long hairs at the base.



2-figures: Morphological structure of the species *Poa bulbosa* L. <Size: 3 cm (A-F)>.

Type: *Poa bulbosa* L., Sp. Pl.: 70 (1753)

Synonyms:

- ≡ *Poa alpina* f. *vivipara* Wahlenb., Fl. Suec. 1: 55 (1824), nom. illeg.
- ≡ *Poa nemoralis* var. *bulbosa* (L.) Lej., Rev. Fl. Spa: 19 (1825).
- ≡ *Paneion bulbosum* (L.) Lundell, Amer. Midl. Naturalist 4: 222 (1915).
- = *Poa bulbosa* subsp. *pseudoconcinna* (Schur) Asch. & Graebn., Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 2(1): 392 (1900).
- = *Paneion bulbosum* var. *viviparum* (Koeler) Lunell, Amer. Midl. Naturalist 4: 222 (1915).

- = *Poa bulbosa* var. *glabriflora* Roshev. in B.A.Fedchenko & al., Fl. Turkmen. 1: 143 (1932).
- = *Poa bulbosa* f. *patens* Roshev. in B.A.Fedchenko & al., Fl. Turkmen. 1: 143 (1932).
- = *Poa nevskii* Roshev. ex Ovcz., Trudy Tadzhisk. Bot. Sada 1(1): 10, 13 (1933).
- = *Poa eigii* Feinbrun, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1940: 280 (1941).
- = *Poa bulbosa* f. *vivipara* (Koeler) Maire, Fl. Afrique N. 3: 86 (1955).
- = *Poa crassipes* Domin, Preslia 31: 284 (1959).
- = *Poa bulbifera* Chrtek & Hadac, Oesterr. Bot. Z. 117: 146 (1969).



= *Poa bulbosa* subsp. *nevskii* (Roshev. ex Ovcz.) Tzvelev, *Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast.* 10: 95 (1973).

= *Poa carniolica* (Mutel) Kerguelen, *Lejeunia*, n.s., 75: 237 (1975).

= *Poa bulbosa* subsp. *perligulata* H.Scholz, *Bot. Chron.* 3: 17 (1983).

= *Poa cephalonica* H.Scholz, *Bot. Chron.* 3: 16 (1983).

= *Poa perligularis* H.Scholz, *Willdenowia* 16: 404 (1987).

Life form: Hemicryptophyte

Reminder: Hybridization of *P.bulbosa* and *P. bactriana* occurs at altitudes of 2500-3000 meters.

General distribution: It is found in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, Central Asia, Asia Minor and South America and occupies a wide distribution. It is also found in the regions of Uzbekistan: Tashkent, Ferghana, Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm.

The formation of this species occurs in high-altitude areas and gradually began to occupy other geographical and ecological conditions. In this, the reduction of forests, the change of forest boundaries is

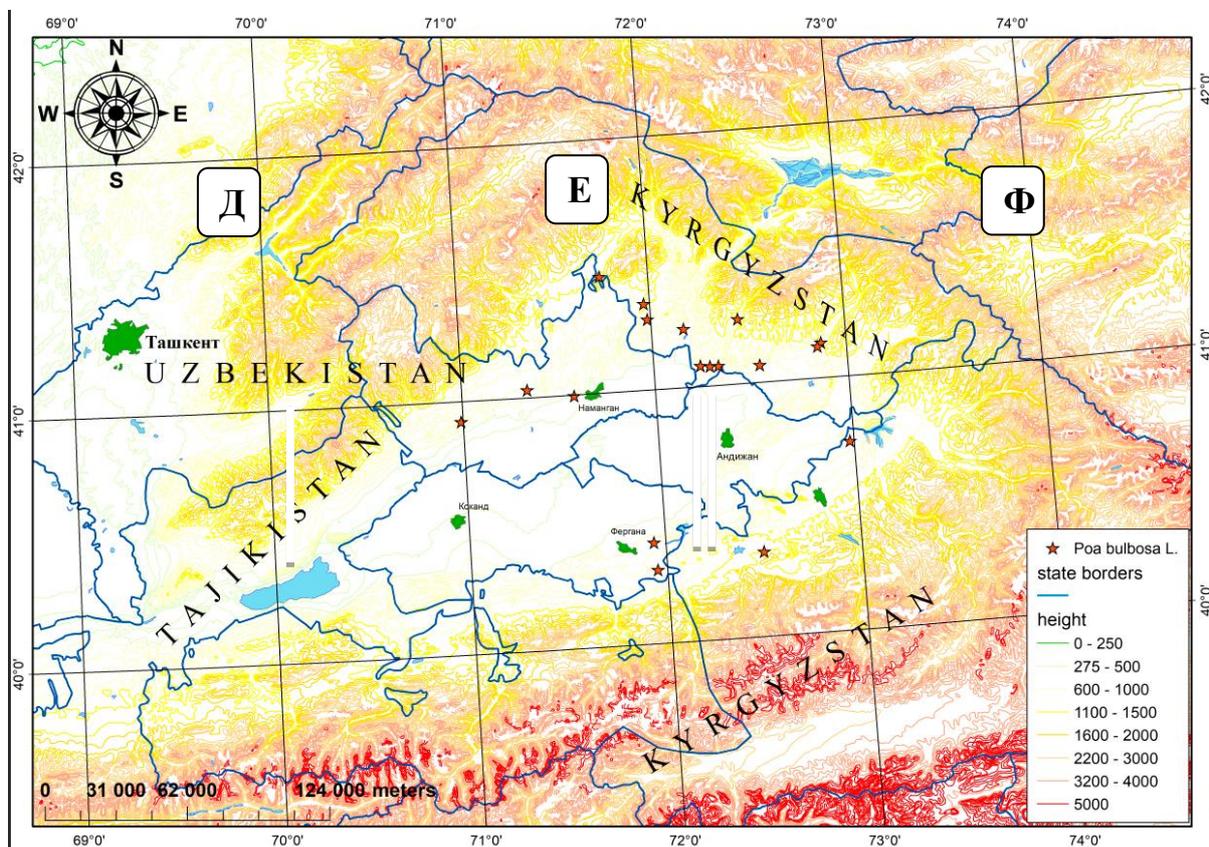
Phenology.: Blooms in April and June, bears fruit in May and July.

Ecology: Mainly on the plain and in the low foothills on the gray lands, where it is a landscape plant. Going to the mountains are before the spread of archie.

It is found on sandy, clay, rough, stony, salty soils, on river banks, in shallow sandy places, sown fields, on gnel soils, on dzhailau, in dol roads, and also occurs in places from 600 (800) meters above sea level to 2500-3000 meters of mountain plains [6].

of great importance. Along with the drying of the climate, species began to move from the highlands to the valleys of mountain rivers and to wet ecological areas. Currently, the *Poa bulbosa* species is the most common species in different regions.

A GIS map was created based on research on the spread of *Poa bulbosa* in the Fergana Valley, it is based on the addresses written on herbariums (TASH) of Uzbekistan and coordinates were mapped using *Google Earth* and a GIS map was created using *ArcMap 10.0* (3-Fig.).



3-Figure: Distribution of the *Poa bulbosa* L. species on the GIS map.



The data obtained on the basis of research indicates that the main species of *Poa bulbosa* plants spread in the south-eastern Fergana Valley.

This is due to the fact that there is a kind of soil, precipitation, as well as wind that comes from the Khujant of the Republic of Tadjikistan.

Originally formed in the highlands, it gradually began to occupy other geographical areas and ecological spaces. The reduction of forest areas and changes in forest boundaries have played an important role in this. As the climate became drier, the species descended from the highlands to the valleys of mountain rivers and wet ecological spaces. Part of it was preserved in the highlands and was the basis for the formation of new species adapted to a number of new climatic conditions.

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