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Meghna

Nakhchivan State University
AZ 7000 Nakhchivan
University Campus
Nakhchivan Branch of the
ANSA Institute of Bioresources

A. Sh. Ibrahimov

Nakhchivan State University
AZ 7000 Nakhchivan
University Campus
Nakhchivan Branch of the
ANSA Institute of Bioresources

***Astragalus dasyanthus* L. (Fabaceae) a New Species to the Flora of Azerbaijan**

D. Sh. Ganbarov, A. Sh. Ibrahimov

Abstract

The article deals with the new species called *Astragalus Dasyanthus* Pall. We have newly discovered this species of the leguminous family- Fabaceae Dumort in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic territory. It is a new species to the flora of Azerbaijan. We discovered this species in the Duzdag Mountains (Duzdag Rock Salt Mont) around the village of Chalkhangala Babek Region and around the village of Ashagy Yayjy Sharur Region on the height of 1000 – 1100 m. higher sea level.

Keywords: genus, species, *Astragalus dasyanthus* L. new places of growing

1.0 Introduction

Genus *Astragalus* L. in the Azerbaijan flora was investigated by R.Y Rzazadeh with partner An. A. Fyodorov (Azerbaijan Flora 1954). Out of the extensive genus we can meet about 235 species in the Caucasus, 156 species in Azerbaijan and 69 species in the Nakhchivan AR territory (Talibov, Ibrahimov, 2008). Statistics of spreading in the Nakhchivan AR territory are met in several works (Grossgeym, 1949, Ibrahimov, 2005, Mikailov, 1964, Cherepanov, 1995 etc). But in these works there has not been shown the *Astragalus Dasyanthus* Pall species to the Nakhchivan AR and Azerbaijan flora. During the floristic and geobotanical investigations there have been discovered new species of the Woolly Floral *Astragalus* – *Astragalus dasyanthus* Pall-to the Nakhchivan AR and Azerbaijan flora. It was discovered by D.Sh. Ganbarov and A. Sh. Ibrahimov on May 28. 05. 2014 for the first time, in the Duzdag Mountains (Rock Salt Mountains) not far from the Nakhchivan city, on the height 1000-1100 m. higher sea level. Then we gathered them on June 01.06. 2014 in the territory of Chalkhangala village on the right side of the spring “Emin”. On June 21. 06. 2014 the species was discovered around the lake Ashagy Yayjy Sherur region. It grows isolatedly in the rocky, dry grassy mountain slopes and differs according to the composition and structure of fitocenoses of mountain-desert plants (Gariga). In the new areas named above we came across about 15-28 species of flowering *Astragalus dasyanthus* Pall plants as *Geranium tuberosum* L., *Adonis flammea* Jacq, *Ixiolirion tataricum* (Pall.) Herb, *Ornithogalum ponticum* Zahar., *Bellevalia caucasicum* (Griseb.) Baken *Asparagus verticillatus* L., *Aegilops cylindrica* Host, *Poa bulbosa* L., *Hypericum scabrum* L., *Potentilla recta* L., *Achillea tenuifolia* Lam., *Iris lycotis* Woronow, *Rubia rigidifolia* Pojark., *Fritillaria gibbosa* Boiss., *Dorema glabrum* Fisch., *Zygophyllum atriplicoides* Fisch. Et C.A.Mey., *Ferula oopoda* Boiss., *Amberboa moschata* (L.) DC., ex Benth and others. Thick thickets don't make and don't act as dominants.

Correspondence:

Meghna

Nakhchivan State University
AZ 7000 Nakhchivan
University Campus
Nakhchivan Branch of the
ANSA Institute of
Bioresources



Fig 1: *Astragalus dasyanthus* Pall. Duzdag Mountains Nakhchivah AR

Astragalus dasyanthus Pall. -Green in summer, grassy, semi-carpick perennial. Roots straight, thick (diameter about 2-2,5 cm) few branchy, many-headed. Stems very many (about 30), grows straightly, rarely crawls on the ground, developed or shortened between the ties, length 30-40 cm and thickness about 5 mm. Length of the leaves are about 20 cm. and width 5-6 cm. alternated one by one. Flower nether is lancet-shaped, sharp. Blossoms 6-20 flowers, thick, capitate, length 3-6 cm. Peduncles are axillary, length 5-15 cm, not covered by the leaves. Lowers together with the bracts are almost equal to the length of the calyxes. Calyxes fused, bell shaped, with subulately-liner battlements equal to the length of the tubule. Corellas are light-yellow, papilionaceous. Flags together with marigolds of the wings are long and boats are blunt. Fruits are oviform or oval, inflated, skinny, beans two-nested length 10-12mm with the spout 2-3mm. Seeds not very many, brown, nodular, flattened. All parts of the plant (except inner side of the corolla) covered with whitish or yellowish pubescent. Bloom and ripen in May-June. Prairie species grow in the areas of steppe plants. Usually grow in the open areas, forest edges or meadows. *Astragalus dasyanthus* Palls are valuable herbs. In the medicine the overhead parts are used and gathered in the period of blooming. Grass of these plants contains Flavanoids and Triterpenoid Glucosids. Used as tincture on hypertonic disease, chronic Cardiovascular Collapse with the tendency of spasm of the coroner vessels, as well as severe and

chronic nephrits (Atlas, 1956). We think it is important to arrange especially protected areas and arrange reserves of the species in the Duzdag mountains. Herbarium samples of the fresh finding are kept in the Nakhchivan State University Herbarium Fund, Nakhchivan Branch of the ANSA institute of Biorecources and Herbarium of the ANSA Institute of Botany.

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