

## Rare Species of the Parrya Genus Spread in the Fergana Valley

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### ABSTRACT

While each species is being studied, its study into a certain category increases the effectiveness of the work. For example, in the study of rare species, their prevalence conditions, the degree of disability and the commonality of the factor that led to this, etc. In this article, however, the commonality of the two species is that they are united under one category. Learning within a category also facilitates learning both environmentally and systematically.

**Key words:** Rare species; Fergana valley; plants; relict; plant protection; parrya

### INTRODUCTION

Sistematics: Unranked: Biota;

Kingdom: Plantae;

Phylum: Tracheophyta;

Class: Magnoliopsida;

Order: Brassicales Bromhead; Family: Brassicaceae; Genus: Parrya

Toshbuzar parriyasi[uz]-Parrya saxifrage[lat]- Паррия камнеломка[rus].

Rare and endemic species of the western Tien-Shan. It is spread at the Chatkal range: Betagalik, Kengsaz and Koitash, the Djirdan and Arashan passes (the Tashkent and Namangan regions). Inhabits slopes of the subalpine belt of mountains at a height of 2600-2900 m s l. Single specimens or small groups can be found. Reserved in almost inaccessible regions. Limiting factor: bad seed resumption. Measures of protection: not protected[1].

Qurama parriyasi[uz]-Parrya kuramensis[lat]-Паррия кураминская[rus].

Rare, endemic species of the western Tien-Shan, It is spread at the Kurama range: the Kamchik pass (the Tashkent and Namangan regions). Inhabits steep slopes at an altitude of 2200-2300 m, among thinned juniper stands; prefers the open north-eastern expositions. Not numerous, solitary specimens or small (3-5 plants) groups can be found. Limiting factors Grows

near the passage on the route of cattle road, trampled down and eaten by cattle. Measures of protection: not protected [2].

Main part

Parrya saxifrage

Term	Value
nomenclaturalCode	ICN
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nomenclaturalCode">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nomenclaturalCode</a>	
genericName	Parrya
<a href="http://rs.gbif.org/terms/1.0/genericName">http://rs.gbif.org/terms/1.0/genericName</a>	
taxonID	4DT8T
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonID">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonID</a>	
taxonomicStatus	ACCEPTED
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonomicStatus">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonomicStatus</a>	
taxonRank	SPECIES
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonRank">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonRank</a>	
datasetID	1073

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<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/datasetID">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/datasetID</a>	
specificEpithet	saxifraga
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/specificEpithet">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/specificEpithet</a>	
parentNameUsageID	6J87
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/parentNameUsageID">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/parentNameUsageID</a>	
scientificName	Parrya saxifraga Botsch. & Vved.
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/scientificName">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/scientificName</a>	

Brief description. Perennial herb, up to 10 cm tall, with almost no stems. The short stem is covered with dry leaf remnants. The root is polygonal. Don't shut up the leaves are elongated, ovate, stiff, serrated. The petals are leafless, simple, length 3-7 cm. The flowers are purple. The fruit is gooseberry, turned upwards. The seeds are flat, round, 2.5-5 mm wide, from the middle to the tip and base becomes thinner. It blooms in June and the fruits ripen in August. Spread. Tashkent, Namangan regions: in the Chatkal ridge it grows in Betogalik, Kengsoz and Koytash gorges, Jirdon and Orashan passes. Growth conditions. Gravel in the mountains at an altitude of 2600-2900 m grows on slopes [3].

Reasons for changes in plant numbers and habitat. Seed germination is declining due to low levels. Cultivation. No information. Protective measures. No special protection measures have been developed [4].

- PlantList-ID :
- IPNI plant ID :
- NCBI taxonomy ID :
- Tropicos ID :
- GBIF taxon ID :
- Plants of the World online ID :
- World Flora Online ID :
- Open Tree of Life ID :

Parrya kuramensis

Term	Value
nomenclaturalCode	ICN
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nomenclaturalCode">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/nomenclaturalCode</a>	
genericName	Parrya
<a href="http://rs.gbif.org/terms/1.0/genericName">http://rs.gbif.org/terms/1.0/genericName</a>	
taxonID	764QN
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonID">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonID</a>	
taxonomicStatus	ACCEPTED

<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonomicStatus">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonomicStatus</a>	
taxonRank	SPECIES
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonRank">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/taxonRank</a>	
datasetID	1073
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/datasetID">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/datasetID</a>	
specificEpithet	kuramensis
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/specificEpithet">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/specificEpithet</a>	
parentNameUsageID	6J87
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/parentNameUsageID">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/parentNameUsageID</a>	
scientificName	Parrya kuramensis Botsch.
<a href="http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/scientificName">http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/terms/scientificName</a>	

Brief description. Stems up to 25 cm long, large caudex head, a perennial plant. The leaves are arranged in a ball at the base of the root, simple, broad-banded, glabrous with thick feathers, sharp-pointed, the leaves are large toothed. Inflorescence erect, 15-18 cm long, leafless, glabrous. The flowers are purple. The calf is long, flat, erect, hairless, and articulated intervals are slightly narrower. The seeds are elliptical, arranged in a row. In June the flowers bloom and ripen in July. Spread. Tashkent and Namangan regions: in the Qurama ridge Widespread in the Whip Pass. Growth conditions at an altitude of 2200-2300m above sea level, sparse grows on gravelly slopes, among pine trees. Open, northeast the slopes are a good place for them to grow. It grows alone or in groups of 3-5. Increase. Propagated by seeds. Reasons for changes in plant numbers and habitat. Around the Whip Pass due to the fact that the cattle grew up in pastures, they became leggy and declined. Cultivation. Uncultured. No information. Protective measures. Not developed. In nature and in cultural contexts the biological characteristics of the species need to be studied [5-8].

- Plant List-ID :
- IPNI plant ID :
- NCBI taxonomy ID :
- Tropicos ID : 4104174
- GBIF taxon ID : 3053881
- Plants of the World online ID :
- World Flora Online ID :
- Open Tree of Life ID :

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