

Zhakeyeva Zh. M.*

senior lecturer of M. Auezov SKU, Shymkent, Kazakhstan

WITH LOVE TO GREIG'S TULIP

Author correspondence: zhzhake@mail.ru

Abstract: This article describes the distribution area of the Greig Tulip. The rarest and most protected Tulip in southern Kazakhstan is the Greig Tulip. Information about this Tulip is given. Once this flower grew in abundance in the region, its bulbs were exported to the Netherlands. However, due to popular "love" in the second half of the XX century, the steppe Tulip was on the verge of extinction. The article describes the type of punishment for illegal access to rare tulips listed in the Red book of Kazakhstan. There are 35 types of tulips in Kazakhstan. Of the 35 species of Kazakhstan tulips, 18 are listed in the Red book. The systematic position and structure of the Greig Tulip flower was studied. Functions of flower parts.

Keywords: Greig's tulip, bulbs, flora, seeds, selection, trend, Red book, punishment, endangered.

Greig's steppe tulip is widespread in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Balkhash region, and the Tien-Shan. There it grows naturally on dry low mountains, foothills, stone, clay, fine-earth and crushed stone slopes, as well as on fine-earth soils. The wild appearance of this beautiful flower is a direct ancestor of our modern decorative tulips (fig.1)

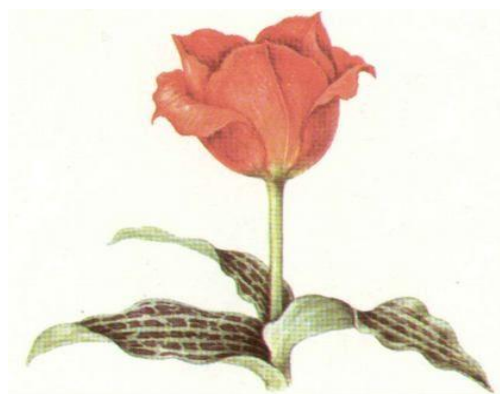


Figure1. Greig's tulip flower

Greig's tulip is named steppe because it grows on dry, sandy, gravelly and mountainous surfaces. They make it clear to local residents about the onset of spring and the subsequent rainy summer.

The Greig's steppe tulip is a wild flower that grows on its own. Its beautiful colors delight the eyes of every person. Their fields stretch to the horizon, but their range becomes rarer. This miracle of nature blooms for almost a week, and under favorable weather conditions - longer.

Since the end of March, the first tulips appear in our steppes. Almost the entire southern region was covered with a multi-colored carpet. It's so beautiful that spring makes us happy!

Every year you can notice such a trend as our fellow citizens take photos against the background of tulips and many just tear them for fun. And some time you can notice scattered colors. This is absolutely not allowed! This way you can destroy the tulip species.

Today, there are more than 3 thousand varieties of cultivated tulips in the world, and most of them are descendants of our local flowers. There are 35 types of tulips in Kazakhstan. Of the 35 species of Kazakhstan tulips, 18 are listed in the Red book. The most rare and therefore protected tulips of southern Kazakhstan are Greig, Albert and Ostrovsky. Once these flowers grew in abundance in the region, their bulbs were exported to the Netherlands. However, due to popular "love" in the second half of the XX century, tulips were on the verge of extinction. Neither people nor animals give them a living. Unique flora is ruthlessly and thoughtlessly

destroyed. Environmentalists are trying to preserve this legendary beauty of our land for posterity. But without the support of society, this is hardly possible.

For improper treatment of rare plant species, a criminal penalty is provided under article 339 of the criminal code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Under article 339 part 1 of the criminal code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Illegal handling of rare and endangered, as well as prohibited species of plants or animals, their parts or derivatives). The sanctions of this article provide for a fine of up to three thousand MCI, or correctional labor in the same amount, or community service for up to 800 hours, or restriction of freedom for up to three years, or imprisonment for the same period, with confiscation of property, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to five years.

For this, you can be punished with large fines, or you can be called to community service, or in General, very severe penalties.

To avoid this, you need to know the types of tulips. To learn them, you need to read publications about them.

We have read a lot of scientific literature on the question "why they should not be torn".

In this regard, I decided to share useful information about Greig's tulip.

Greig's tulip is a genus of perennial herbaceous bulbous plants in the Lily family, including more than 80 species in modern taxonomies.

The tulip, like all angiosperms, forms an ovary and seeds after pollination. If cultivated varieties are grown from seeds, the characteristics of the variety will not be preserved, and flowering will have to wait about 4-5 years. Therefore, seed propagation is mainly used in breeding work.

Greig's tulip is a cross-pollinating plant, many of their varieties tie seeds well under favorable conditions, but the characteristics of the variety are not repeated in the seed progeny. In addition, seedlings bloom only on the 5-6-th year, and sometimes later. Therefore, the method of propagation of tulips from seeds is used only in breeding work to develop new varieties. Breeders have managed to create many hybrids that delight with a variety of palettes and the shape of buds. Greig's tulips (*Tulipa Greigii*) are the most popular (fig.2).

The systematic position of the tulip was studied.

Kingdom:

Division: Angiosperms

class-Monocots

order - Liliaceae

family-Liliaceae.

genus-Tulip

species - Greig's Tulip

The structure of the Greig's tulip flower was studied.

Flower formula- $C_{03+3}A_{3+3}G_1$

Flowers are single

Inflorescence – no, this is a single flower

Fruit-box

The Greig's tulip flower is a modified shortened shoot adapted for reproduction, in which gametes are formed, pollination, fertilization, and the formation of seeds and fruits occur. The flower has both pistils and stamens, it is bisexual, since it has both female and male parts.

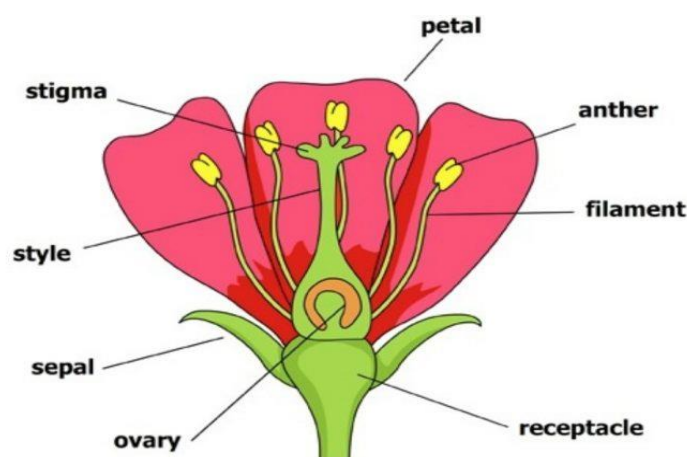


Figure2. Structure of the Greig's tulipflower

Name of flower parts	Function of flower parts
Pedicel	Modified stem of the shoot on which the flower is located
Receptacle	Modified shortened top of the shoot, to which all parts of the flower are attached
Sepals	The set of sepals is the calyx. No calyx.
Petals	<i>Corolla</i> - a set of petals. Sterile parts of the flower; modified stamens or leaves brightly colored, which contributes to pollination; from the petals are formed a free-petal corolla of the flower. Венчик привлекает к цветку опылителей и способствует успешному опылению
Stamens	Reproductive parts of the flower, in which pollen grains are formed; the stamen consists of an anther and a stamen thread. Each stamen consists of a stamen filament and an anther, which forms pollen - a cluster of pollen grains. Each pollen grain produces two male gametes - sperms. The stamens are the part of the flower that provides the formation of male germ cells - sperms.
Pistil	Reproductive parts of the flower in which the ovules are formed. The pistil consists of an ovary, a column, and a stigma. The pistil protects the ovule. The pestle is located at the top of the column
Perianth	The Calyx and Corolla together are called the perianth. The simple perianth Corolla-like (no Calyx)

For these flowers, the characteristic difference is the dark red patterns created by strokes and spots on the surface of the leaves. The Greig's tulip bud has an elongated shape, with sharp petals, colored in red and orange colors. The height of the stem does not exceed 30 cm. The flower consists of three inner and three outer petals. One bud is formed on one plant. Stamens (with anthers) 6 and they are also arranged in two circles. The tulip fruit is a rounded box of a three-sided shape. Inside it are triangular or egg-shaped tulip seeds, which after maturation fall to the ground and are carried by the wind.

Conclusion. Only angiosperms have a flower. A seed or fruit develops from a flower. The wild appearance of this beautiful flower is the direct ancestor of our modern decorative tulips. My friends! Let's protect the environment together! I urge residents of the region not to pick wild tulips listed in the Red book of the Republic of Kazakhstan and are on the verge of extinction. In case of damage to the nature of the region, violators will be brought to criminal responsibility.

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Аннотация: В данной статье описан ареал распространения тюльпана Грейга. Самый редкий и охраняемый тюльпан Южного Казахстана – тюльпан Грейга. Дана информация об этом тюльпане. Когда-то этот цветок в изобилии рос в регионе, его луковицы отправлялись на экспорт в Голландию. Однако из-за народной «любви» во второй половине XX века степной тюльпан оказался на грани исчезновения. Описывается вид наказания за незаконное обращение к редким занесенным в Красную книгу Казахстана тюльпанам. В Казахстане насчитывается 35 видов тюльпанов. Из 35 видов казахстанских тюльпанов 18 занесены в Красную книгу. Изучено систематическое положение и строение цветка Тюльпана Грейга. Функции частей цветка.

Түйін: Бұл мақалада Грейг қызғалдақының таралу аймағы сипатталған. Оңтүстік Қазақстандағы ең сирек кездесетін және қорғалатын қызғалдақ-Грейга қызғалдағы. Бұл қызғалдақ туралы ақпарат берілді. Бір кездері бұл гүл аймақта мол өсіп, оның шамдары Голландияға экспортталды. Алайда, XX ғасырдың екінші жартысындағы халықтық "сүйіспеншіліктің" салдарынан дала қызғалдағы жойылу қаупінде болды. Қазақстанның Қызыл кітабына енгізілген сирек қызғалдақтарға заңсыз қарағаны үшін жаза түрі сипатталады. Қазақстанда қызғалдақтың 35 түрі өседі. Қазақстандық қызғалдақтардың 35 түрінің 18-і Қызыл кітапқа енгізілген. Грейг қызғалдағы гүлінің жүйелі орналасуы мен құрылымы зерттелді. Гүл бөліктерінің функциялары.