



The scientific legacy of Furkat O. Khassanov in the botanical science of Central Asia

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ABSTRACT

The present contribution summarizes the scientific legacy of Furkat O. Khassanov (1959–2024), a leading botanist of Uzbekistan whose work substantially advanced floristics, geobotany, and plant taxonomy in Central Asia. Building on decades of field exploration and herbarium-based studies, he contributed to regional floras of the Pamir-Alai and other mountain systems, expanded knowledge of desert floras of Uzbekistan, and critically revised taxonomically complex genera such as *Allium*, *Astragalus*, and *Iris*. He played a key role in major synthesis works, including the final volume of the *Conspectus Florae Asiae Mediae*, and served as a driving force in preparing the new edition of the “Flora of Uzbekistan” and the national Red Data Book. International collaborations—particularly with German institutions—enabled extensive comparative research, type-locality sampling, and the description of numerous new taxa. The paper outlines his principal scientific directions, highlights selected achievements, and documents taxa and nomenclatural acts associated with his name, demonstrating a lasting impact on the study and conservation of plant diversity in Central Asia.

Key words: Central Asia; Uzbekistan; floristics; geobotany; taxonomy; *Allium*; *Astragalus*; *Iris*; endemism; Flora of Uzbekistan

Introduction

Furkat Orunbaevich Khassanov was born on March 24, 1959, in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. His father, Orunbay Khassanovich Khassanov, dedicated his career to the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, where he held the position of Head of Laboratory. His mother, Natalya Yakovlevna Khassanova, devoted herself to her family and the care of the household. Furkat attended the Russian school in Tashkent with enhanced English lessons and got additional lessons in Latin. These verbal

skills set a strong fundament for his later botanical activities. Common language in the family was Russian, but the spoken language among the playing children on the road was of course also Uzbek, that he spoke as well.

Upon completing secondary school, Furkat Orunbaevich enrolled in the Faculty of Biology and Soil Science at Tashkent State University. During vacations he was strongly involved in social activities, collected cotton and also secondary raw materials, called “strategic resources” during Soviet time. He was a young man with a broad array of different interests, and liked classical and

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modern music alike. He graduated in 1981 with a degree in biology.

As Furkat himself recalled, his first mentor was his father, one of Uzbekistan's leading geobotanists. Already during his childhood, particularly during school holidays, his father often took him along on scientific expeditions. There, the young Furkat had the opportunity to interact with researchers, assist in laying out transects, and participate in other types of fieldwork. These formative experiences sparked his growing interest in scientific botany. Over the years Furkat won a vast knowledge about the very rich and diverse flora of Middle Asia, and especially of Uzbekistan.

He also spoke with great respect and admiration about his professors at Tashkent State University, who played a significant role in shaping him as a scientist. Among them were I. I. Granitov, A. D. Pyataeva, M. Arifkhanova, and other distinguished botanists all reflecting A. I. Vvedensky as a taxonomic eminence in the historical background.

After graduating from university, Furkat Khassanov was employed as a laboratory assistant at the Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences in Tashkent. Over the course of his career, he progressed through all stages of scientific advancement, from junior researcher to senior researcher, ultimately leading the Geobotany Laboratory.

Furkat Khassanov's scientific activities focused mainly on the main areas mentioned below.

a) Geobotanical and floristic research

Initially, Furkat Khassanov's scientific interests were focused on studying the vegetation cover of Kugitangtau mountain range, a southwestern outlier of the Pamir-Alai mountain system. Under the guidance of the renowned Soviet botanist Rudolf V. Kamelin, he investigated the patterns of vegetation distribution across the altitudinal belts of this region.

Through extensive analysis, they proposed a new vertical zonation scheme, which included zones of mountain semidesert,

shiblyak (a community of low-growing shrubs on dry mountain slopes), and semi-savannas, as well as juniper and tragacanth shrublands, and steppes. Based on this scheme, the authors provided a rationale for the unique altitudinal distribution of vegetation in Kugitangtau, distinguishing it from the surrounding mountain ranges.

After completing his PhD thesis on "*Xerophilous Woody-Shrub Vegetation of the Kugitangtau Range*" (in Russian) in 1987, Furkat Khassanov became increasingly interested in studying the flora of individual botanical-geographical regions of Uzbekistan, with a particular focus on the Pamir-Alai mountain ranges and their spurs. He paid special attention to the critical analysis of specific taxa prevalent in the floras of these regions.

As recalled by I. I. Maltsev, a friend and colleague of Furkat, in their youth, they competed in collecting herbarium materials throughout the field season, and during the winter, they worked on identifying them. According to Maltsev, each of them collected over 1,500 herbarium specimens from various regions of Uzbekistan in a single season. Based on their own materials collected in the basin of the Dukentsay River (Chatkal Range, southwestern Tian-Shan), they described the monotypic genus *Kamelinia* F.O. Khass. & I.I.Malzev (66).

In the early 1990s, based on a detailed analysis of the flora of the Hissar mountain range, Furkat Khassanov published a paper dedicated to the endemic plants of the southwestern spurs of this range (31) where he characterized 124 endemic species from 55 genera and 22 families found in this region.

Later, following a critical analysis of the flora of the Surkhan-Sherabad botanical-geographical region, he, along with colleagues, described four new species belonging to the genera *Iris* L. and *Plocama* L., as mentioned below.

Based on a detailed study of the flora of the Zomin State Nature Reserve and the Malguzar mountain range, Furkat Khassanov, together with his students, characterized the

flora of the western part of the Turkestan range. In the monograph "*Flora of the Zomin State Nature Reserve*" (33), a list of vascular plants found within the reserve was provided, and the patterns of their vertical distribution, as well as the endemic fraction of the flora, were discussed.

It should be noted that Furkat Khassanov's primary scientific activity focused on the study of the mountain flora of Central Asia. However, his significant contribution to the study of the flora of the Turanian desert, located within this region, must also be acknowledged.

His first short-term expedition to the Bukantau mountains (Kyzylkum desert) took place in the spring of 2008, at the invitation of Kh. Shomurodov. As Furkat himself recalled, he was initially reluctant to join the trip, but later regretted not having paid attention to the remarkable floristic diversity of this desert landscape earlier.

Subsequently, under his guidance, the floras of the isolated mountains of Bukantau and Sultanvaystau, located in the northern and northwestern parts of the Kyzylkum desert, were studied. As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the flora of these uplands, Furkat Khassanov, in collaboration with his students, published a paper (34) characterizing the mountain floristic elements of these ranges.

A continuation of this work was perhaps one of Furkat Khassanov's largest and most significant publications in the field of floristics (35). The paper presented a detailed analysis of endemic species and sub-endemic genera of the leading families *Chenopodiaceae*, *Asteraceae*, *Poaceae*, and *Fabaceae*. The authors identified negative traits in the flora of the region, which showed floristic similarities with the floras of the mountainous Middle Asian province. In a relatively short period of floristic research in the desert regions of Uzbekistan, Furkat Khassanov described rather many plant species new for science mentioned below.

Furkat Khassanov published the 11th volume of the *Flora of Middle Asia plant identification guide* (*Conspectus Florae Asiae Mediae*) as final volume of a series that started

in 1968 under the scientific supervision of A. I. Vvedensky, editor S. S. Kovalevskaya. This final volume (16) presented the conclusive enumeration of the flora of Middle Asia, in which the list of species presented in previous volumes was supplemented by 1,245 more species, either newly described or newly discovered ones, as current floristic benchmark in the region.

b) Research in plant taxonomy

Furkat Khassanov made a significant contribution to the development of taxonomic research in Central Asia. Particularly noteworthy were his contributions to the revision of polymorphic genera such as *Allium* L., *Astragalus* L., and *Iris* L.. While studying the species of the genus *Allium* distributed in Central Asia, he actively collaborated with specialists from Germany and neighboring republics.

The genus *Astragalus* L. is the largest one in the flora of Uzbekistan. According to the latest unpublished data from him, this genus includes no fewer than 291 species, classified into 82 sections and six subgenera. In the final years of his life, Furkat focused on the critical revision of the genus *Astragalus* and prepared preliminary materials for a modern taxonomic treatment as a contribution to the newly edited "Flora of Uzbekistan".

Furkat Khassanov made also a significant contribution to the study and taxonomy of the genus *Iris* L., which is widespread in Central Asia. Since 2010, as part of the national project to prepare a new edition of the "Flora of Uzbekistan", he has actively worked on revising this genus, with a particular focus on the subgenus *Scorpiris* Spach. Despite being severely ill in the final years of his life, jointly with Alexander Sennikov, Komiljon Tojibaev, and other scientists, he published a monograph dedicated to the irises of Uzbekistan (36). This monograph covers 57 species, classified into 14 sections. His last opus with these authors was a magnificent taxonomic paper on *Onocylus* irises published in 2024 (46).

c) International cooperation

Cooperation with the Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research Gatersleben (IPK) in Germany started already in 1990, when Furkat was determined as person in charge for Klaus Pistrick and Reinhard M. Fritsch, two visitors from there, for a few days in Tashkent. They were shown the herbarium of the Botanical Institute, where they could see important *Allium* vouchers on the next day. Then Furkat tracked a car and necessary gasoline (scarce at that time) to see several rare plants as well as *Allium* species in the Chatkal mountain range not far from Jangiabad. When he was invited to take part in the international symposium "The Genus *Allium* - Taxonomic Problems and genetic resources" held in Gatersleben in 1991, he presented an excellent lecture about the genus *Allium* in Uzbekistan (at the time 102 species and one subspecies). In IPK he was able to make studies in the species-rich living *Allium* collection broadly in use as reliable basis for the comprehensive *Allium* studies by the local scientists. Furkat agreed with the *Allium* research group of IPK to cooperate especially in the taxonomic research by supporting study and collection of hitherto insufficiently known taxa from Uzbekistan and other parts of Central Asia to set the joint research to a stronger based including a much broader part of *Allium* diversity. It was generally agreed that all materials ever transported to Germany will solely be used for scientific research and remain in the legal ownership of the Tashkent Botanical Institute.

Already in 1992 the activities started with joint excursions with R.M.F. As long as visitors from Europe could get one visa valid for all states of Central Asia, very many regions of botanical interest in all these states were visited (too many to be mentioned here), always excellently prepared and managed by Furkat. In doing so he presented an excellent knowledge of locations and how to reach them. Additionally, Furkat was always engaged in explaining the visitors the many important historical sites and monuments seen during travels or stops for at least short sightseeings. In 1994, the research mission was undertaken with

a staff of four more scientists from Tashkent, two Austrian taxonomists, as well as the two Germans from IPK. These guests remember for ever this wonderful trip through amazing landscapes and a vast diversity of interesting plants in four countries, welcomed by nice Uzbek botanists under the perfect organization and leadership of Furkat!

In the 2000th and later years, Furkat was much involved in different kinds of research cooperations with several foreign scientific institutions, only to mention here joint research themes with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Prof. H.D. Rabinowich), the Volcani Center in Bet Dagan (Prof. Rina Kamenetsky), the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis (Prof. P.H. Raven) and the University of Wageningen (Prof. Chris Kik). During this time, Furkat took part in several international scientific conferences and was not rarely invited as speaker to those events.

In 2001, Furkat supported also molecular research projects of IPK Gatersleben dealing with taxonomy and genetic diversity of *Arabidopsis thaliana* and *Cichorium intybus* in Eurasia. Then the successful cooperation of the Institute of Botany in Tashkent, represented by Furkat, and German research institutions continued at contract base during the years 2002-2007 when also the German universities of Bonn and later of Marburg were involved in a pharmaceutical research project funded by VolkswagenStiftung (Hannover, Germany). During this period, Furkat took part in joint fieldwork in Turkmenistan, and organized and managed research missions in many parts of Uzbekistan (where R.M.F. and partly M. Keusgen participated) which resulted in the collection of many ethnobotanical data about use of wild *Allium* species by the local populations. The voucher accessions were planted in the Uzbek living *Allium* collection in Tashkent and partly in Sijjak. Only selected accessions were taken to Marburg for chemical analyses, and were added to the IPK reference collection for further taxonomic studies. All these data were added to a joint database and finally exploited for lectures during the final

workshop of the project (27, 28) and later publications (29).

During all the time of cooperation, the Botanical Institute in Tashkent was (and certainly still is) a house where guests are always welcomed, getting not only tea and meals when working in the herbarium, but also getting advice for all kinds of sightseeing in the town and the mountains around to marvel at the wonderful landscape and colourful and amazing vegetation there. The high level of Uzbek hospitality was realised by all staff members, from the director to the car drivers and other supporting persons, regardless of their nationality they belonged. Additionally, Furkat was an excellent host to feast guests in special restaurants and he gave accommodation to guests in his flat. There also his wife took care to feed guest with the tasty national Uzbek dishes, and both took care of managing the necessary relaxation time for their guests.

Furkat was an excellent organizer in all respects concerning cars, camping equipment, and travel routes when roads were locked or abandoned, and was tirelessly collecting information about current conditions how safely to reach the planned sites of fieldwork. He knew recommendable restaurants along the travel routes (and those to avoid), which markets had really tasty bread, and other details important for successful missions. It was a common rule first to analyse and discuss the plants collected during the day, and to make the daily notes prior to entering the sleeping bags. When we reached such a place rather late in dusk and quickly unreeled mattresses and sleeping bags at the nearest even place, we had not rarely to free the mattresses from many spines "collected" during sleep ...

Furkat was also a skilled diplomat when control points on the roads or even border controls were passed. He always had the most current information combined with the fine feeling of where better to come forward to official posts or where better to travel around posts, and then he also found local guides. For example, Furkat organized a visit by using a secret path to meet Isakul Turakulov in Khodzhen (Tajikistan) in 1997, highly

esteemed by R.M.F., when this town was difficult to reach on the official way.

During fieldwork, the *Allium* plants searched for could be seen in anthesis and definitely determined immediately or at least in the evening. Plants in other phases of development were planted in the collections to see them flowering under cultivation. There was an intense correspondence about plants cultivated in Tashkent and those in IPK, and Furkat contributed his knowledge and plant snapshots from his excellent mind, often materialized by photos exchanged between Gatersleben and Tashkent. In this way, Furkat was also involved when R.M.F. described new *Allium* taxa, and vice versa.

During the above-described periods of cooperation, it was possible to collect plants of 33 Central Asian *Allium* species at type locations or places nearby. Studies of samples from type populations were of invaluable high importance for every kind of taxonomic research by setting the reliable foundation for the correct use of the respective scientific names.

A second focus during the joint research missions was set to a careful analysis of the plants studied in the nature or later under cultivation whether some of them might belong to hitherto unknown species. During the two decades of joint fieldwork in Middle Asia under the guidance of Furkat, nearly 700 *Allium* accessions were studied belonging to about 170 species. This was an enormous accumulation of new knowledge about this diverse and taxonomically complicated genus. Furkat's active contributions to *Allium* taxonomy continued also in the last two decades of his life, and he accumulated data for a modern comprehensive illustrated enumeration of Central Asian *Allium* species. Unfortunately, the indispensable key for determination remained a torso only caused by Furkat's ongoing illness in the final year of his life.

Furkat Khassanov's eminent scientific achievement was honoured by naming new species after him: *Allium furkatii* R.M.Fritsch, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 127: 468 (2009); *Astragalus khassanovii* Podlech in Taxon. Rev. Gen.

Astragalus L. (Leguminosae) Old World 3: 1810 (2013); *Iris khassanovii* Tojibaev & Turginov in Phytotaxa 158: 224 (2014); *Gagea khassanovii* Levichev, Turginov & W.Jun. Li in PhytoKeys @@@ (2025).

Furkat Khassanov was one of the initiators of the project to prepare a new edition of the "Flora of Uzbekistan". He was the lead author of the first volume (the family *Amaryllidaceae*) and the principal compiler of four additional volumes that have already been published. Furthermore, he contributed to the processing of materials on the families *Fabaceae* Lindl., *Polygonaceae* Juss., *Cleomaceae* Bercht. & J.Presl, and other families for the forthcoming volumes of the "Flora of Uzbekistan".

Furkat Khassanov also served as the chief editor of the most recent edition of the "Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (48).

Allium arkitense R.M.Fritsch (01 p. 385)
A. balkhanicum (R.M.Fritsch & F.O.Khass.) R.M.Fritsch (02, 23 p. 186)
A. chychkanense R.M.Fritsch (04 p. 466)
A. cisferganense R.M.Fritsch (01 p. 382)
A. ecornutum F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev (08 p. 43),
A. fritschii F.O.Khass. & Yengal. (06 p. 270).
A. furkatii R.M.Fritsch (04 p. 468)
A. haneltii F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (07 p. 282).
A. isakulii R.M.Fritsch & F.O.Khass. (02 p. 65).
A. kuramense F.O.Khass. & N.Friesen (07 p. 287).
A. marmoratum Seregin (09 p. 211).
A. mogianense (R.M.Fritsch & F.O.Khass.) F.O.Khass. & Yusupov (03, 11 p. 414).

Furkat was also interested in the *Allium* flora of other countries, like Iran. During a visit to IPK, he detected a new species to science in the collection from Iran. Later he was invited to *Allium petri* F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (01 p. 389).
A. autumniflorum F.O.Khass. & Akhani (13 p. 120).

In the frame of the renewed scientific exploration of vegetation of Uzbekistan for the

However, life can sometimes be harsh, and time imposes its own conditions. Furkat Khassanov published several articles dedicated to the contributions of prominent botanists, such as A. I. Vvedensky (49), R. V. Kamelin (51), and S. S. Kovalevskaya (50), to the development of botanical research in Central Asia after their deaths. Now, we have prepared this paper, which briefly outlines his scientific activities.

Furkat Khassanov left a vast scientific legacy that will continue to advance the study of plant diversity in Central Asia for many years to come.

d) Newly described taxa

After carefully discussing probably new taxa with Furkat and comparing them with similar plants in the reference collection in IPK, these *Allium* taxa were newly described in the numbered publications compiled below:

A. orunbaili F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (01 p. 385).
A. pseudowinklerianum R.M.Fritsch & F.O.Khass. (02 p. 66).
A. pshikharvicum (R.M.Fritsch & F.O.Khass.) F.O.Khass. & Yusupov (03, 11 p. 415).
A. severtzovioides R.M.Fritsch (05 p. 974)
A. spathulatum F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (07 p. 286).
A. subkopetdagense (R.M.Fritsch & F.O.Khass.) R.M.Fritsch (02, 23 p. 186).
A. taschkenticum F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (05, 10 p. 20).
A. turakulovii (R.M.Fritsch & F.O.Khass.) F.O.Khass. & Yusupov (07, 11 p. 407).
A. zergericum F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (05 p. 969).

joint research activities in 2006 by the Ferdowsi University of Mashhad that resulted in the description of three more new species:

A. joharchii F.O.Khass. & Memariani (12 p. 64)
A. tuchalense F.O.Khass. & Noroozi (13 p. 121).

new edition of "Flora Uzbekistana", he was

involved in analysing and describing the following *Allium* taxa:

Allium aktauense F.O.Khass. & Esankulov (14 p. 97).

A. chorkessaricum F.O.Khass. & Tojibaev (15 p. 27).

A. habibii F.O.Khass. (16 p. 453).

A. levichevii F.O.Khass., Esankulov & Sulejm. (17 p. 31)

A. michaelis F.O.Khass. & Tojibaev (18 p. 1059).

A. nikolaii F.O.Khass. & Achilova (16 p. 453).

A. oxianum F.O.Khass. & Tojibaev (16 p. 453).

Furkat was actively involved in the creation of the modern classification of the genus *Allium*. Initially he followed the classification principle introduced by his scientific teacher R.V. Kamelin, but later he applied the somewhat different principles

Allium sect. *Aroidea* F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (5p. 966).

Allium sect. *Avulsea* F.O.Khass. (37 p. 149).

Allium sect. *Brevidentia* F.O.Khass. & Yengal. (37 p. 147).

Allium sect. *Coerulea* (Omelczuk) F.O.Khass.(37 p. 149).

Allium sect. *Costulatae* F.O.Khass. & Yengal.(37 p. 147).

Allium sect. *Crystallina* F.O.Khass. & Yengal.(37 p. 147).

Allium subsect. *Erectopetala* F.O.Khass.(32 p. 158).

Allium sect. *Eremoprasum* (Kamelin) F.O.Khass., R.M.Fritsch & N.Friesen (38, 26 p. 389).

Allium subsect. *Filidentia* (Tzag.) F.O.Khass. & Yengal.(37 p. 147).

Allium subsect. *Filiformia* F.O.Khass. & Yengal.(37 p. 147).

Allium sect. *Haneltia* F.O.Khass. (19 p. 174).

Allium subsect. *Komaroviana* F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (5 p. 977).

The application of modern *Allium* classification principles was also demonstrated in his recent review of Indian *Allium* species (25).

Astragalus nenilinii F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev, (52 p.52)

A. ravenii F.O.Khass., Shomur. & Kadyrov (19 p. 173).

A. rinae F.O.Khass., Shomur. & Tojibaev (22, 24 p. 2067).

A. scharobitdinii F.O.Khass. & Tojibaev (15 p. 27).

A. sunhangii F.O.Khass., Tojibaev & Yusupov (20 p. 37).

A. tatyanae F.O.Khass. & F.Karimov (21 p. 211).

proposed by Hanelt et al. (1992) (30) and finally those of Friesen et al. (2006) (26). First points of view were summarized in Gregory et al. (1996), which Furkat later worked out in detail and published in several papers:

Allium sect. *Kopetdagia* F.O.Khass.(37 p. 150).

Allium sect. *Longivaginata* (Kamelin) F.O.Khass.(38 p. 109).

Allium sect. *Longivaginata* (Kamelin) F.O.Khass., R.M.Fritsch & N.Friesen(38, 26 p. 389).

Allium sect. *Mediasia* F.O.Khass., Yengal. & N.Friesen(26 p. 389).

Allium sect. *Minuta* F.O.Khass.(37 p. 150).

Allium sect. *Multicaulea* F.O.Khass. & Yengal.(37 p.148).

Allium sect. *Pallasia* (Tzag.) F.O.Khass., R.M.Fritsch & N.Friesen (38, 26, 10 p. 87).

Allium sect. *Popovia* F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch(5 p. 967).

Allium sect. *Rechingeria* F.O.Khass. & Tirkash. (21 p. 214).

Allium sect. *Spathulata* F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch(38 p. 109).

Allium subsect. *Spiralopetala* F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch (5 p. 977).

Allium subsect. *Stellata* F.O.Khass. & R.M.Fritsch(5 p. 976).

Allium sect. *Unicaulea* F.O.Khass. (19 p. 174).

During the processing of collected materials and based on the analysis of his own herbarium collections, he described *Astragalus* species and sections new for science:

A. nigrocarpus F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev, (53 p. 54)

A. kamelinii Turak., F.O.Khass. & Gaffarov, (54 p. 51)
A. neobotschantzevii Turak., F.O.Khass. & Gaffarov, (54 p. 52)
A. rusanovii F.O.Khass., Sarybaeva & Esankulov (39 p. 25).
A. adylovii F.O.Khass., Ergashev & Kadyrov, (55 p. 40)
A. saidii F.O.Khass. & Esankulov (40 p. 21).
A. zaaminensis F.O.Khass. & Esankulov (41 p. 109).
A. nabievii F.O.Khass. & Esankulov (41 p. 109).
Astragalus sect. *Laxiflora* F.O.Khass. & Esankulov (42 p. 62).
A. kuldzhuktauense F.O.Khass., Shomur. & Esankulov (42 p. 62).

The knowledge of the genus *Iris* was also expanded by eight taxa newly described by him:

Iris zenaidae (Vved.) F.O.Khass. & Rakhimova (43 p. 178).
I. kurbanovii F.O.Khass. & Rakhimova (43 p. 177).
I. fedtschenkoi F.O.Khass. & Rakhimova (43 p. 178),
I. victoris F.O.Khass., Khuzhan. & Rakhimova (44 p. 207).
I. rudolphii F.O.Khass., Esankulov & Achilova (44 p. 207)
I. petri F.O.Khass., Rakhimova & Achilova (45 p. 19).

List of publications

Cherneva, O. V., Khassanov, F. O. & Turdiboev, O. A. (2022) Kovalevskaya Svetlana Sigizmundovna (1929–1987). *Turczaninowia* 25, 1: 216–225. DOI: 10.14258/turczaninowia.25.1.19
 Friesen, N., Fritsch R. M. & Blattner F. R. (2006) Phylogeny and new intrageneric classification of *Allium* L. (Alliaceae) based on nuclear rDNA ITS sequences. *Aliso* 22, 372–395. <https://doi.org/10.5642/aliso.20062201.31>
 Fritsch, R. M. (2000) Taxonomic revision of *Allium* L. sect. *Regeloprason* Wendelbo in Middle Asia. In: Ashurmetov, O., Khassanov, F. and Salieva, Y. (eds.) *Plant*

I. chrysopetala Sennikov, F.O.Khass. & Pulatov, (56 p. 9)
Iris sect. *Khorassanica* Volis & F.O.Khass. (46 p. 21).

The addition of several new species from different genera to the flora of Central Asia, described by Furkat Khassanov, demonstrates his profound taxonomic knowledge and unwavering commitment to the study of the region's plant diversity:

Acantholimon laxiusculum F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev (57 p.64)
Jurinea korotkovae Turak. & F.O.Khass. (58 p. 46)
Jurinea nevskii F.O.Khass. (16 p. 454).
Ferula pratovii F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev, (59 p. 48)
Silene natalii F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev (60 p. 66)
Kamelinia F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev, (61 p.50)
Kamelinia sect. *Albiflorae* F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev, (61 p. 51)
Kamelinia tianschanica F.O.Khass. & I.I.Malzev, (61 p. 52)
Scrophularia rudolfii F.O.Khass., Serekeeva & Kadyrov, (62 p. 76)
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