

**COENOPOPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
OF *THYMUS JENISSEENSIS* AND *T. MARSCHALLIANUS* (LAMIACEAE)
IN THE SOUTH OF TOMSK REGION**

© A. S. Prokopyev,¹ T. N. Kataeva, E. Yu. Machkinis

Tomsk State University, Siberian Botanical Garden, Tomsk, Russia

¹E-mail: rareplants@list.ru

SUMMARY

The objects of this study were two species of the genus *Thymus* L.: *T. jenseensis* Iljin and *T. marschallianus* Willd. They grow in the south of the Tomsk Region on the northern border of the area. Our research of their ecobiology as well as the structure of their coenopopulations has revealed two coenopopulations of *T. jenseensis* and one coenopopulation of *T. marschallianus*. They have a local location and occupy small areas. The locations of the species under study are confined to relict steppe associations.

T. jenseensis is a summer-winter-green species of an early aestival flowering type. *T. marschallianus* is a summer-autumn-green species of an aestival flowering type. Under the conditions of southern Tomsk Region, the species under study undergo their reproductive development, flower and fructify. The age structure analysis has shown that the *T. jenseensis* coenopopulations have left-hand and bimodal ontogenetic spectra. The coenopopulation of *T. marschallianus* is characterized by the central ontogenetic spectrum. One of the *T. jenseensis* coenopopulations is young, vegetative and seed reproduction being predominant. The other coenopopulation is transitional with reduced vegetative reproduction. The state of the *T. marschallianus* population is estimated as maturing, with seed reproduction. The anthropogenic load is the key factor of negative impact on the state of the species under study. Recommendations are given on their conservation.

Key words: *Thymus*, rare species, phytocoenotic confinement, coenopopulation structure, seed productivity, reproduction type, Tomsk Region.