**Botany**

**Lily family**

*Liliaceae (Liliaceae)* is a family of monocotyledonous plants of the order Liliales. Representatives of the family are distributed almost throughout the globe; they are characterized by long linear leaves and the formation of storage organs - rhizomes, bulbs and corms.

The total number of genera is 19, the total number of species is 610.

Liliaceae are represented mainly by herbs, mainly by perennials, less commonly by shrubs or trees.

*The leaves* are always whole, without stipules, and only with petioles, by exception.

*The overhead shoot* is in most cases simple (that is, without branching). *The underground shoot* is usually modified, looking like rhizomes, bulbs or corms, through which plants are preserved during cold weather or drought (in hot countries).

*The flowers* are bisexual, regular or slightly developed stronger in one direction than in the other, that is, two-symmetric. *Perianth* is tender, brightly colored. The number 3 is preserved in all five circles, so that the number of parts of the perianth and stamens is 6. *The ovary* is upper, rarely semi-lower; in its three nests, for many or several ovules, turning into.

***Flower formula***: Ok3 + 3 T3 + 3 P1

*Fruit* - a three-nested box bursting when ripe on three leaves, or a berry.

  Representatives of the family are widespread everywhere, but most of all in warm countries, less between the tropics, even less in countries of cold and high mountains. Many representatives of the Lileiny family have long been the decoration of gardens (tulips, lilies, grouse).

**The subfamily proper liliaceae (Lilioideae)** has 11 genera (approximately 470 species) belonging to 4 tribes. Representatives of the subfamily are found only in the northern hemisphere. *Their bulbs* are made up of bottom scales, since there are no basal leaves, with the exception of the genus Cardiocrinum and several species of lilies. *Flower stalk* is leafy. Perianth segments are free, anthers are attached by the back, swinging (lily tribe) or attached by the base, rotating around the axis (tulip and geydzhi tribes). The stamens are loose. Seeds are usually flat. Of the anatomical signs, the absence of corner cells of the epidermis is characteristic. Rafides of calcium oxalate are absent. The presence of alkaloids is characteristic, and by the chemical composition this group is homogeneous.