

## MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF *PRIMULA VERIS* L. (*PRIMULACEAE*) PLANT SPECIES

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### Abstract

This research contributes to better understanding of *Primula veris* L. plant species morphology grown in three different habitats and the results obtained can help farmers who cultivate this plant for medicinal or culinary use to choose more optimal habitat for their growth. The object of our research was *Primula veris* L. plant species. This species belongs to *Primulaceae* family. The main purpose of this research has been to study morphological variability of this species in Kosovo.

Individual plants (48) were collected from three different habitats in three different villages (Kuçishte, Drele, Boga - Peja Municipality). Information on ecological factors as: humidity, insolation, temperature, altitude, inclination etc. were obtained from Kosovo Hydro meteorological Institute. The collected material was dried and prepared for further morphometric measurement such as: number of leaves, stem height, number of flower in inflorescence and inflorescence weight (before and after the inflorescences were dried) by classical methods.

The obtained results have shown that there is a morphological variability between plants grown in different habitats due to the ecological factors that they are exposed to, such as: humidity, insolation, temperature, altitude, inclination etc. Average values of leaf number, number of flowers in inflorescence and number of inflorescence per m<sup>2</sup> are higher in Boga village, whereas the average values of stem height are higher in habitat in Drele, while the difference of the inflorescence weight before and after they were dried is lower in in Boga village.

According to gained results, we can conclude that Boga village seems to be a better and optimal habitat for cultivation of *Primula veris* L. species in order to yield more leaves and flowers for medicine and culinary purposes.

**Key words:** *Primula veris* L., Variability, Morphology, Habitats.