

It is shown that the plants of the five investigated species (*C. juncea*, *C. graminea*, *C. canescens*, *C. brevirostris*, *C. latifolia*) are characterized by a high degree of defectiveness of pollen (60–80%) and the presence of cytoembryological marker signs gametophytic atomixis. This indicates a high probability of their ability to seed reproduction by apomixis. It is established that the frequency of detection of these signs varies significantly among years and between-population level. It is revealed that *C. ambigua* is probably, after sex, because actually characterized by the absence of defective pollen and megagametophytes with signs apomictical development elements.