

**PROSPECTIVE *NITRARIA SIBIRICA* PALL., IN
KARAKALPAKSTAN FLORA, PLANT**

***Ajiiev A.B., **Yuldashova L.M., **Usnatdinov J.**

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyoz

* Associate professor of the Department of methods of teaching Botany and ecology

** Biology direction student

Desert cattle is a genus of galophyte plants belonging to the family Nitrariaceae, in some sources it belongs to the family of gophyllaceae (Zygophyllaceae), the category includes 7-10 species of low shrub, common in the regions of Asia Minor, Middle and desert. Central Asia, Southeast Europe, North Africa and southeast Australia. Types of saltpeter grow on saline soils of coastal deserts and on the shores of salty lakes. Local name karmic [1].

Salted herbs-low thorny and branched shrubs, which in turn are whole or slightly prickly, fleshy leaves, tiny direct inflorescences, respectively, height is 0,5-2 m. Flowers are collected from four to five-membered, bisexual, actinomorphic, apical inflorescences. They are pollinated by beetles, bees and other insects. Fruit drupe dry or juicy with light red or dark blue juice. Direct embryonic, endosperm-free seeds [2].

Desert cattle (*Nitraria sibirica*)

A bush of height 0,5-1 m, with a white-gray plumage, multi-Horned. Small leaves are white, small, membranous, remaining. Leaves are finely chopped, inverted. The seed is small with orange juice; the stone is small, egg-shaped. The flowering period begins in may and lasts only a few days. The yield of the steppe cattle is 1-3 kg of each Bush.

In folk medicine, the upper part of the Earth, berries are used. Alkaloids contained in the plant have an antispasmodic, hypotensive and calming effect. In Tibetan medicine, fruits are used for infiltrates in the joints. In 1761, the Great K.

One of Linney's botanical works was first published in Russia. The work was called "mysterious desert cattle plant explained" (*Nitraria, pionta obscura explicata*). What is interesting about this plant? It was found in the 20-ies of the 18th century by The Doctor of Peter I, Gotlib Shober, from the salt marshes of the northern coast of the Caspian Sea, along with samples of other plants. K. Sent to Uppsalu, where Linney lived. However, despite all the efforts of the famous scientist, it was not possible to determine: for a long time the plants did not bloom. Only in the 12th, K. When Linney turned into brine, adding table salt to the soil, where the steppe cattle were grown, the long-awaited flowering began. G.Schober called the plants he collected from the Latin word *nitrum-selitra selitryanka* (*Nitraria*), which indicates that it is widely distributed in bitter salty lakes. K.Linney Shober's flood to him (*N.Shoberi*) and thus immortalized the name Gotlib Shober, one of the first Russian researchers on plant and Animal Life [3].

Steppe cattle are a common shrub that can grow on saline soils. A very large plant, which is only 8 years old, blooms. In addition, flowering does not occur at the same time. Some white roses open during the day and fade on the second or third day. Others begin to open. Thus, the flowering of the Hyacinth flood will continue in May. Bees, beetles and other insects actively participate in the pollination of Steppe cattle plants. Various animals that willingly eat plants participate in the distribution of seeds [3].

Fruits and leaves contain a rich complex of biologically active substances, they are a source of ascorbic acid, carbohydrates, alkaloids. Fruits are used for food both in raw form and in the form of compotes, juices, jams. Dark blue juice is used for the production of food dyes [3].

Desert currant leaves exceed the nutritional value of the fruit by a number of indicators. This plant is interesting for people both from a medical point of view and as a food raw material, and as an effective phytomeliorant. Steppe cattle is a plant, connecting very valuable sands of sandy soils.. In places covered with plant branches, young shoots and roots quickly form, which further strengthen the soil.

The natural thickets of this plant are an important soil protection and anti-erosion component of wildlife, so they are also protected from erosion.

To artificially fasten the saline sands of the steppe cattle, as well as the ornamental plant is grown near the Caspian Sea, near the Aral Sea, in the groves where the soil is very salty. In the leaves and stems of plants, a lot of water-soluble salts accumulate. When these plants are burned and the ashes are later, the local population receives potassium soda used in the handicraft soap [4, 5].

Therefore, we believe that the steppe cattle growing in the flora of Karakalpakstan, as a medicinal, food, landscape and sand-strengthening plant of great economic importance, are subject to in-depth study, introduction into culture.

In conclusion, we want to say that desert cattle is a very promising new - forgotten old plant.

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