

COMPOSITION AND USE OF DIFFERENT MEDICINAL PLANTS GROWING WILD ON THE USTYURT PLATEAU

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Abstract. This article describes the composition of medicinal plants growing wild on the Ustyurt plateau, their processing, human and animal treatment, and disease prevention.

Key words: Medicinal plants, roots, rhizomes, bulbs, kovul, kavrak, yantoq, qizilcha, medicinal plants, decoctions and infusions.

In the history of mankind, medicines made from natural plants have been used as a cure for many diseases, and there are many manuscripts about the preparation of medicines five thousand years ago that have been preserved to this day. Medicines obtained from plant raw materials have been used for many centuries. Today, a lot of work is being done in our country on the preparation of naturally growing medicinal plants, cultured cultivation and organization of plantations. On April 10, 2020, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures for the protection of wild medicinal plants, cultural cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources" No. PQ-4670 adoption of the decision, how the systematic work on medicinal plants will be carried out. Creation of a favorable environment for the further development of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, export to other countries by satisfying the demand of the domestic market, as well as the continuous and rational use of the gifts of our mother nature were reflected in this decision. Also, decisions were made on the establishment of plantations of kovul, qizilcha, cherkez, kovrak and other medicinal plants.

The main part of the world of plants growing in the territory of Karakalpakstan is wild tall plants growing naturally. According to their ecological-geographical

distribution, such plants are divided into the vegetation cover of Kyzylkum, Ustyurt and Lower Amudarya streams. This separation gives us great opportunities to identify and investigate plant species distributed in these areas.

Most of the terrain of Ustyurt district is flat, and 90% of the total area is covered with loamy soil. The soil is thick (50-70 cm thick) and the amount of sugar in it is very low (0.5-0.8%). But the amount of gypsum in the soil is high and it is fertile (the amount of salts is 1.5%). In Ustyurt district, plants grow sparsely and consist of thickets. Other than the black root, black root? It also grows in plants. Black seksewil, gewrek, sarzazan, reaching 3-4 meters in height, grows in the fields. In the remaining parts of the region, some ephemeral and ephemeroid plants grow and dry up with the heat of the day.

L.N. Babushkin, N.A. Kogay divided the Ustyurt district into three natural geographical regions: Back Ustyurt, Middle Ustyurt, South Ustyurt, depending on the climate and vegetation conditions. The total land area of the Karakalpak region of Ustyurt reaches 7.5 million ha.

Humans have been using natural medicinal plants as healing agents since ancient times. Today, most medicines are produced from natural plant species.

Naturally, not only humans, but also animals use medicinal plants to treat their diseases by feeding on them and curing their diseases.

Among the natural species, we can find different types of plants. Full information about the chemical composition of some wild plant species used in folk medicine in natural conditions in Karakalpakstan, and the organs used for their use is given in Table 1 below.

№	<i>Scientific name</i>	Russian and local names	Applicable part	Chemical composition	<i>Usage</i>
1	<i>Malocarpus crithmif</i>	Мягкоплодник критмолистный, Qanshiye	Leaf, stem and fruit	It contains 0.64-0.88% alkaloid.	Kidney Liver is used as a recorder of

	<i>olius</i> (Retz) C.A.Me u				heart injury and blood clot
2	<i>Capparis Spinosa L</i>	Каперсы колючие, Kovul	Root, fruit, flower.	The fruit contains glucoside, rutin, 12% sugar state, pectin acid, mineral salts, 56.6 mg% vitamin C, the seed contains 36% oil, and the root contains cappardin alkaloid.	It prevents bleeding, is used as a painkiller, to strengthen teeth and gums, and to treat wounds.
3	<i>Ferula assa-foetida L</i>	Ферула вонючая, Sassi qavrak	Root	It contains 55-60% phenol, 67.5% starch, essential oil, tar.	Liver, stomach, spleen is used in the treatment of kidney diseases.
4	<i>Ephedra distachya L.</i>	Хвойник двухколосковый, Qizilcha	Above ground part, fruit.	Its raw material has a total of 0.6-3% alkaloids. 90% of them are ephedrine.	It is used to treat nervousness, restlessness, insomnia, headache, nausea, vomiting and urinary problems.
5	<i>Anabasis annua Bunge</i>	Ежовник однолетний, Bir yillik byurgun	The upper part of the earth.	Contains saponin and alkaloid.	It is used in the treatment of various skin diseases.
6	<i>Cynoglossum viridiflorum</i>	Чернокорень, qora ildiz	Above-ground part, root,	However, the plant should be used with caution, because changing	It is used in the treatment of pathologies of the muscular

	<i>Pall.ex. Lexm.</i>		leaf.	and increasing the dose can lead to the development of serious complications.	and skeletal system and in homeopathy, it helps to fight gastrointestinal diseases.
7	<i>Artemisia annua L.</i>	Полынь однолетняя, Bir yillik chuvoq	Seed.	There are alkaloids, organic substances, saponin	It is used in the treatment of malaria and stomach diseases.
8	<i>Салсала палетзкуана Литв</i>	Солянка палецкая Qora cherkez	Above ground part, seed	There are a lot of alkaloids.	It is used as a respiratory depressant that increases blood pressure.
9	<i>Alhagi</i>	Верблюжья колючка. Yantoq.	Above-ground part, root.	There are 2.12% dubil substance, 0.2% coumarin, vitamin-C, 3.4% flavanoid, carotene, 0.8% ethereal substances, alkaloid, glycoside.	In various erosions, dysentery, colic, cough, warts, internal bleeding and as a diaphoretic diuretic.

In Karakalpakstan, there are many endemic and relict species of rare plants, including B. Sagitov and T. Utenov (1990), 96 rare plant species are listed in Karakalpakstan.

Nowadays, as a result of people's unknowingly using medicinal plants, we can observe cases of replacing one type of plant with another. As a result of such events, we witness various negative situations. If medicinal plant products are used knowing their effectiveness, they can improve the work of not only the diseased organ, but also several other organs that are weakened.

Making decoctions and infusions from medicinal plant products at home costs us a little less than buying ready-made synthetic drugs. This feature of medicinal plants benefits us from both social and economic aspects. Therefore, we need to use medicinal plants appropriately and rationally. Below we recommend our thoughts and opinions on the use of medicinal plants.

Conclusion: In conclusion, medicines prepared from natural herbs and from them are effective for patients because they are natural and safe. Therefore, selection of medicinal plant species, their introduction, increasing the variety of species in the local flora, and the establishment of plantations are the main tasks of today.

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