

## STUDY OF CAPPARIS SPINOSA L. PLANT AND ORGANIZATION OF ITS PLANTATIONS

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### ABSTRACT:

This article provides information on the study of complete morphology, bioecology, cultivation and organization of plantations of capparispinosa L. plant. Nowadays, the demand for medicinal plants and food is increasing day by day. Therefore, studying medicinal and food plants, knowing which diseases are useful for their properties and their effectiveness, and preparing medicines from them are important topics.

**KEY WORDS:** Capparis Spinosa, morphology, bioecology, medicinal properties, seed, flower, growth process, plantation.

### INTRODUCTION:

The world of plants in our country is very rich and diverse. They are located side by side in deserts, steppes, mountains, hills, lowlands and river deltas, creating a wonderful landscape. There are more than six thousand different plants in the rich flora of our country, including medicinal plants. At the same time, analyzes show the need to protect medicinal plants, establish their plantations, and create an additional value chain through processing. [1].

One such type of plant is the capers plant, all of its products can be used to prevent and treat various diseases. In the fruit processing industry, medicinal and iodine-rich canned products are used as raw materials for the preparation of various medicines for the pharmaceutical industry. The finished products serve to supply the domestic and foreign markets and increase the export potential and economic

efficiency of the industry. Today, this type of plant grows wild in the desert and steppe regions of some provinces and districts of our Republic. The technology of cultivation and processing of cultural varieties of the plant has not been fully studied.



Figure 1: An overview of the capers plant

Capers is a drought-resistant (xerophytic) plant in all districts, and its mechanical structure is suitable for light soil and mountainous terrain and the plains of these lands. Effective use of unused steppe and hilly zones in steppe and hilly soil-climatic conditions. This is one of the urgent tasks of the proper organization of the forest fund, as well as obtaining economic benefits from these lands of medicinal plant plantations. The cultivation of capers is the most promising field, the creation of which does not require excessive funds and resources. The reason is that this plant, which grows freely on the ground, does not choose a place, it is very resistant to dehydration. Wild species grow and produce from May to October.

The capers plant is a perennial spreading shrub, up to 2.5 meters tall, the stem is branched, the leaves are simple-leaved, 5-6 cm long, round, ovate or elliptic. . In the place where the leaf band and the flower band are formed, there are two sharp bent stipular spines, their length is 4-7 mm, and they are slightly bent in yellow color. An actinomorphic plant with white or yellowish-red flowers, single, fragrant

flowers 5-8 cm long, open in the late afternoon and complete their cycle in the afternoon of the following day. It has a light reddish color during flowering. The fruit is green, the surface is bare, flat and has long threads, the length is 3-5 cm, the width is 1.5-3 cm. It contains 40-60 seeds from reniform to spherical, 3-4 mm in diameter, red-brown, the seeds are inside a red-brown core. After the fruit ripens, the skin is separated into several long pieces and the skin is bent outward. Capers is primarily used as a culinary ingredient, giving food and dishes a unique pungent, salty and spicy taste. The plant has decorative value due to its attractive leaves and flowers[2,3,5].

It will be necessary to analyze the state of the natural population of capers, to develop the most effective methods of its conservation and cultivation in natural conditions and during introduction. This plant is characterized by the growth, development, large accumulation of biologically active substances in the leaves and seeds, organic and inorganic fertilizers used in the process of its maintenance. and it was determined that it depends on the forms. Identify the limiting factors for the spread of capers and study the species' resistance to environmental conditions; Assessment of the state of the natural population; Development of optimal reproduction technology; Use in pharmacology and the food industry, and establish opportunities to create populations in remote areas [4,5].

The soil conditions of the growing areas are diverse: cliff sides, strong plains, gray soil, stony soil, foothills, old dried-up streams and rivers, stones, building walls, gypsum soils, calcareous soils. , grows well in stony-calcareous soils and other places. It grows well in very heavy soils, in places with low yields, even in salty soils. As a landscape plant, grow it outdoors and in full sun, in areas with little winter rainfall, such as those with a Mediterranean climate, in alkaline soils, especially taking care of drainage. possible; It can withstand temperatures as radically low as -8°C, as well as high temperatures, and even temperatures above 40°C. Heat tolerant and drought tolerant. It can grow in extreme environmental

conditions that other shrubs cannot. Dispersal of fruits is primarily by birds and other animals.

#### CONCLUSION:

Capers plant is considered as one of the most useful plants, it has a large amount of calories. Capers can be eaten without added oil or sugar, which enhances the taste. This is a great choice for people who want to cut calories but still enjoy delicious food. Capers are used in ornamental plantings. Heat tolerant and drought tolerant. It can grow in extreme environmental conditions that other shrubs cannot. Based on the importance of capers in the national economy (medicinal, honey-producing, food, fodder, etc.), the study of its biology and the development of agrotechniques for its cultivation is one of the main effective areas in the field of phytomelioration.

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