

BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES OF PROMISING MALACOCARPUS CRITHMIFOLIUS (RETZ)C.A.MEU AND ITS ECONOMIC VALUE

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Annotation: Our country is very rich in flora. Among them, there are also poisonous plant species that are used for medicinal purposes, in the food industry, in the preparation of spices, as fodder. We must use them wisely. This article provides information about the beneficial properties and economic value of the malacocarpus crithmifolius plant.

Key words: Rare plants, Malacocarpus Crithmifolius (Retz) C.A.Meu, leaf, flower, fruit, raw material, tincture.

Introduction: The flora of Uzbekistan is very rich, 4500 species of flowering plants are known, about 577 of them are medicinal plants. 120 of them are widely used in medicine today. 10-12% of the plants distributed in Uzbekistan are considered to be plants in need of protection. In recent years, the number of species has decreased and is on the verge of extinction due to improper use of these plants, as well as indiscriminate harvesting and neglect. In order to protect such plants, the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established, and plants of 4 categories are included in this book. Today, the demand for medicinal plants is increasing day by day. It can be seen that the area and types of plants in our region have decreased in recent years. The results of the last decade showed that 138 more plant species in need of protection were identified in the territory of Uzbekistan. The world of plants is diverse, among them there are medicinal plants. Among medicinal plants, the number and raw material base of such plants as *Sinoglossum viridiflorum*, *Ephedra*, *Ferula*, *Capparis Spinosa*, *Malacocarpus Crithmifolius*,

which are widely used in folk medicine and medicine, have significantly decreased [1].

In order to preserve plants (in 1983), 5 plant species were included in the "Red Book" of the Uzbek Republic, and in 2009, 9 plant species that are declining in the Republic of Karakalpakstan were included in the "Red Book" . Among them, the *Malacocarpus Crithmifolius* (Retz) C.A.Meu plant is included.

The study of natural plant populations is one of the most important areas of modern biology. In particular, populations of rare and endangered plants, such as the population of the *Malacocarpus Crithmifolius* (Retz.) C.A.Mey. This representative of our flora is found only on the eastern chinka of the Karakalpak Ustyurt. The species is rare, medicinal, poisonous and almost "endangered" [2].

The restoration of the population of a representative of the Peganaceae family is a very urgent problem and the most optimal way to solve this problem is the repatriation of plants propagated in culture conditions. In addition, this species, having a high tolerance to edaphic growing conditions, is quite decorative and deserves wide use in the practice of decorative gardening to protect cultural plantings from various kinds of pests and rodents [2].

The issues highlighted during the study of ecological features and tolerance to growing conditions indicate that a comprehensive study of *Malacocarpus crithmifolius* is quite relevant and has both theoretical and great practical significance [3]. The purpose of the study was to analyze the state of the natural population of *Malacocarpus crithmifolius* (Retz.) C.A.Mey, to develop the most effective ways of its conservation and agricultural techniques of cultivation in natural conditions and during introduction.

The *Malacocarpus crithmifolius* is a rare relic from the family. Summer-green liana-like deciduous shrub up to 1.5 m tall, with outstretched thin branches up to 1 (1.5) m long, lying on shrubs or creeping on the ground, with bisexual flowers, entomophile, ornithophore and zoo chore, light-loving, irrigative, xerophyte,

micromezotherm, oligotrophe, calcephite, paraphyte, psammophyte. The leaf arrangement is regular, the leaves are fleshy, lanceolate-linear, dissected, 7 cm long and 6 cm wide finely divided. The flowers are bisexual, with a double perianth, lemon-yellow petals, single. The corolla is 1.0-1.5 cm long, 2.5-3.5 cm wide, pollinated mainly by insects: bees, wasps, flies and ants. The corolla is particularly noticeable to insects. In addition, insects are attracted by pollen, but especially nectar, sometimes quite abundant, secreted by the nectar disk.

Self-pollination usually does not occur in the soft fruit or happens rarely, from time to time, usually on hot days, the anthers burst in the flower that has not yet opened, while pollen falls on the ripe stigma; self-pollination is also facilitated by the fact that on cloudy days the buds of the soft fruit do not open at all.

The fruits are spherical, brown-red, juicy 3-nerve berries are edible, rich in vitamins C and carotene. The fruit is a three-nerve, multi-seeded berry of a rounded-flattened shape, 1-1.5 cm in diameter. The flesh of the fruit is juicy, orange-red in color. The distribution of fruits occurs mainly by birds and other animals.

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, we can say that there are many medicinal plants in our country and their importance for us is very great. But recently, improper use of these plants and ruthless cutting of them are causing the number of these plants to decrease. As the above plants are now listed in the Red Book, they cannot be used. The most important task ahead is to preserve and increase the number of such rare and medicinal plants. It is necessary to create the necessary ecological conditions for them and increase the areas where they grow and create special plantations. This creates conditions for us to increase the raw materials in our pharmacological base and further develop our medicine.

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