

STUDY OF THE BIOLOGY OF PROSPECTIVE MEDICINAL PLANTS IN THE USTYURT PLATEAU

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Abstract: This article provides information on the study of biomorphology, ecology, distribution and cultivation of promising medicinal plants on the Ustyurt plateau. Nowadays, the demand for medicinal plants is increasing day by day. Therefore, the study of medicinal plants, the properties of which are useful for diseases and the effectiveness of them, and the preparation of medicines from them are important topics.

Key words: Ustyurt plateau, medicinal properties, promising plants, components, folk medicine, distribution, *Nitraria sibirica*, *Ephedra*, *Capparis Spinosa*, *Cynoglossum viridiflorum*.

Introduction: There are more than 600 medicinal plants in our republic, of which 250 species are currently bred in pharmacies and used in scientific medicine. Medicinal plants in our republic include *Capparis Spinosa*, *Ephedra equiusestina*. Today, as a result of the unplanned use of medicinal plants by the people, their natural reserves are sharply decreasing [1].

In the practice of breeding and growing plants around the world, the methods of their propagation from seeds are widely used to restore the natural stock of perennial plants. The process of seed germination includes many factors, exogenous (temperature, light, moisture storage conditions) and endogenous (physiological state during seed germination, the structure of the skin) factors are its main components. On the basis of these components, exogenous, endogenous and combined dormancy states are distinguished in seeds.

Nitraria sibirica pall., A group of halophyte plants belonging to the Nitrariaceae family, in some sources it belongs to the Zygophyllaceae family, the group includes 7-10 species of low shrubs common in Asia Minor, Central and desert regions. Central Asia, Southeast Europe, North Africa and Southeast Australia. Saltpetre species grow in the saline soils of coastal deserts and on the shores of salt lakes. The local name is Karmic [2]. A bush 0.5-1 m high, with white-gray feathers, many branches. Young leaves are white, small, membranous, remaining. The leaves are finely chopped, upside down. 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. Blueberry juice is used to produce food coloring [3]

This plant is interesting for people both from the point of view of medicine, as a food raw material, and as an effective phytomeliorant.

In order to artificially strengthen the saline sands of the desert cattle, as well as an ornamental plant, it is grown near the Caspian Sea, near the Aral Sea, in groves with very salty soil. Water-soluble salts accumulate in the leaves and stems of plants. When these plants are burned and the ashes later, local people get potash soda, which is used in artisanal soap [4]. Therefore, we believe that steppe cattle growing in the flora of Karakalpakstan have great economic value as a medicinal, food, landscape and sand strengthening plant, and it is necessary to study it in depth and introduce it into culture. In conclusion, we want to say that desert cattle is a very promising new - forgotten old plant.

***Ephedra*:** The Russian and local name of the Ephedra plant is called (Хвойник двухколосковый, qizil ildiz and qizilcha) [5]. *Ephedra distachya* L. is a evergreen shrub belonging to the Ephedra family (Ephedraciae), ephedra (Ephedra) family. It reaches 1-1.5 meters in height. A dioecious plant with leaves opposite or ringed on the stem. It grows in the mountainous regions of Central Asia [6]. Its raw material has a total of 0.6-3% alkaloids. 90% of them are ephedrine. Efedrin hydrochloride in

the form of tablets (0.025 g) is used in the treatment of dyspnea and hypertension [7].

Ephedra is important in folk medicine. In particular, drugs against heart diseases and asthma are prepared from *E.equisetina*, *E.intermedia* species [8].



1 fig: *Ephedra distachya* L.

***Capparis Spinosa* L:** Capers plant is a semi-shrub, wild perennial herb belonging to the Capparaceae family, and it is a plant adapted to spreading growth. 2.5 m long, branched. The leaves are 5-6 cm, round, egg-shaped, the leaves are green. There are 1 pair of spines between the leaves. Flowers are large, white or pale pink, actinomorphic. The fruit is red fleshy, multi-seeded, and it is mainly a berry plant. It grows in desert zones, on hills, on roadsides, on walls, among crops[9].



2-fig: *Capparis Spinosa* L

Capers enhance the flavor without adding fat or sugar while keeping the plant high in calories. This makes them a great choice for people who want to cut calories but still enjoy delicious food. Aside from its delicious and low-calorie nature, capers have been reported to have a variety of health benefits. Long respected in folk medicine, capers are now valued among scientists for their anti-inflammatory properties and as a food. There is archaeological evidence of the historical use of capers as food and medicine in many ancient cultures [10].

Cynoglossum viridiflorum pall.ex. Lehm. Black root with green flowers is a biennial or perennial plant, which does not differ in its decorative appeal, and is used in folk medicine due to its useful properties. Black root with green flowers has its own unique properties, you can get a plant with clear antimicrobial, fixative, soothing, anti-inflammatory and wound-healing effects. Decorative species of black root can be a bright decoration for a flower garden or mixed borders.



3-fig: *Cynoglossum viridiflorum* pall.ex. Lehm.

CONCLUSION: The plant's seed efficiency is not affected by external environmental factors (moderate humidity, air temperature, population density, etc.). Due to the widespread use of medicinal plants in medicine, the demand for these plants is increasing. Based on this situation, it is important to develop new

technologies for the establishment and reproduction of mother plantations of medicinal plants.

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