

Useful Properties and Phenology of The Blanket Plant

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Abstract. This article is one of the research results devoted to the study of the systematics, geographical distribution and bioecology of the species of Sassik carpet, which have been acclimatized in the territory of our Republic in the last century, have medicinal and food value. The root of this plant is the flower stem and The body of the fruit has healing properties. The substance in its juice contains substances with high physiological activity.

Key words: bioactive compound stinky kovraki polysaccharides, dangerous tumors, Abu kabr, glue tar, chronic diarrhea, yellow disease, alopecia

On the basis of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 20, 2018 "On the establishment of carpet plantations in the Republic and measures to increase the volume of processing and export of their raw materials" PQ-3617 to establish carpet plantations and their raw materials a recycling association was established.

Fenugreek (*Ferula*) is a group of perennial herbs belonging to the umbel family. There are more than 160 species of carpets on earth, 104 species are found in Central Asia, and 50 species are found in our country. Such species as Kuhistan carpet are used. The fruit grows in 2 pieces. A medicine used in asthma and some nervous diseases is prepared from the resin extracted from the root. It is known that approximately 50% of the drugs produced in pharmaceutical enterprises worldwide are the reason for the sharp increase in the demand for medicinal plant raw materials. It is a red, strong-smelling (garlic onion-like) blanket. Some people don't like it because of this smell. Other carpet types have a stronger unpleasant smell. The blanket has an attractive feeling and reduces the size of the meat and makes it chewy. Compared to other tree saps, its nature is the warmest and thinnest, so it has a strong absorption effect.

Chemical composition: This product contains a mixture of resins (31.35%) and essential oil of garlic odor (6-9%). The composition of the product is as follows: ether-soluble resin 61.4%, insoluble resins 0.60%, gum 25.10%, vanillin 0.0696, free ferulic acid 1.2896. As a result of hydrolysis of ferulic acid with H₂SO₄, umbelliphorone is obtained, and guaiacol is released. Nitric acid of resin alcohol produces picric acid. Essential oil is characterized by sulfides, which cause the unpleasant smell of plants. The oil contains the following substances: C₁₀H₁₅ pinene 6-8%, C₇H₁₄S₃ disulfide 4.5%, C₁₁H₂₀S₂ disulfide 20%, followed by (C₁₀H₁₅O)_n, C₈H₁₀S₂ and C₁₀H₁₈S₂.

Uses: The benefits of the blanket are very many. In ancient times, people mostly knew about some of its benefits, but there is no information about the rest of the benefits. cleans the cage and clears the voice, if you drink it in water, the hoarse voice is cleared, besides, it helps against chronic cough and chronic hoarseness. Anti-venom medicine is considered as a cure. You can drink it as a protection against the effects of poison. It can also be applied to open wounds caused by a poisoned arrowhead to eliminate the effect of the poison, and when bitten by a scorpion, it can be mixed with warm vegetable oil and applied to the stung area. need The rug improves vision, cures cataract eye diseases and swelling. If used frequently, it prevents and cures gout. If it is applied to a broken tooth, it prevents pain. it is necessary to boil it and drop it in the ear. The blanket helps in the treatment of arthritis and joint pain. It is considered an effective tool in the treatment of nerve diseases. For example, in patients with facial paralysis, it should be applied to the skin of the face. The dirty blanket cleans the blood and eliminates malaria. Kovrakni has many wonderful properties, it soothes colic, patients suffering from chronic diarrhea can get rid of their pain by consuming 2 grams of it. It helps to absorb internal swellings, including harmful fluids. It cures spleen colds in jaundiced patients and removes the particles of harmful vapors (boil and liquid) trapped in the body. It also helps to eliminate acne, that is, it shrinks and dries it. Heltite is considered a diuretic. If it is mixed with pepper it will release stagnant urine..Indians use it in various ways to increase sexual power. has been using the blanket in the treatment of diseases and it has been giving good results in the field of smithology, it is widely used to eliminate freckles

and scars. In case of alopecia (hair loss), it is used mixed with vinegar. It is used for the treatment of diseases and as a tonic, expectorant, sedative and included in the pharmacology of many countries. In the eastern countries of Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India, the juice and root of the kovrak is widely used as a spice in the food industry, in the cosmetics industry. The method of making a lot of money from inexpensive plants is widely used in our republic of kovrak - Tashkent, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya. , widely distributed in Bukhara, Jizzakh and Navoi, and widely distributed in the sandy deserts and hills of Karakalpakstan Its fruit, juice and other parts are used. If you drink 50 grams of a decoction of kovrak seeds 3 times a day, your milk will increase and it will cure hepatitis. They said that if you add figs to the juice and eat it, you will cure hepatitis. 1 kg of kovrak seeds is used in Uzbekistan. It is valued at \$200. The roots of this plant thicken from 8 months to 5 years after planting, and then we can use it freely. \$ and when you buy seeds for \$ 250 and plant them on 1 hectare, you will see a profit of \$ 100,000. The association of carpet growers and exporters in Uzbekistan is as follows:

1. Center for cultivation and processing of medicinal medicinal plants.
2. Surkhandarya LLC.
3. Versus export emport beznes LLC.
4. Economic subjects producing and exporting carpets.

In the study of the phenology of the species of the genus Kovrak, two species were studied. These are *Ferula foetida* and *Ferula sumbul*. The first of these is a monocarp, and the second is a polycarp plant. *Ferula foetida* (Bunge.) Regel. It is a monocarpic (flowering and fruiting once in its life) perennial plant reaching 1 m in height. It blooms at the end of February. At first, it forms two oblong leaves. As a result of the growth of these leaves, a growth of 10 cm in length grows from each of them. The carpet turns blue in the spring and produces only pre-root leaves. The leaves are soft, banded, trilobed and covered with white hairs.

Leaves up to 60-80 cm long cover the ground and create a unique shape. The leaves get bigger every year, and the roots get thicker and accumulate a lot of nutrients. In the eighth year of its life, it produces buds and blooms. The weight of the root is a few grams in the first year, and by the eighth year it reaches several kilograms. In the year of flowering, the length of the leaves is 50-60 cm, and the diameter reaches 1 m. The stem grows 12-15 cm in one day. The budding phase starts from March 10-20. Blooms from late March to April. At the end of the flowering branch, it forms a complex umbrella-shaped inflorescence of small yellow flowers. The total diameter of the inflorescences reaches 50-60 cm. The flowering phase starts from the third decade of March and lasts until the last decade of April. But this process depends on the arrival of the climate (season), i.e. early or late spring. Some years it bloomed in May. Pollination of flowers is entomophilous. We saw a lot of insects during the flowering process. The seeds ripen at the end of May and the beginning of June. By September-October, the fruits of the flower king are spread in all directions with the help of the wind. The seed is flat, thin hairy, ellipsoid in shape, 16-20 mm long. The stem turns yellow and dries, the inside is porous, light, after the seeds are shed, the stem becomes bare. It is easily propagated from the seeds of the carp. It should usually be planted in autumn. The taste of the root is sweet and pleasant, like the taste of carrots. That's why people prepare somsa from its root when it comes out of the ground and use it as food. The glue (wax) "assafetida" from the stem of the carpet was used in Eastern medicine for colds and headaches and is still used today. It is also used in French cuisine. His body smells bad. After drying, this smell disappears and it becomes food for cattle. I.I. According to Granitov, the local people are a young branch of it in many blooming years he peels and grinds it and boils it in water for a while, then lowers the heat and slowly evaporates this liquid; as a result, a dark "qiyam" is formed. The taste of this "Qiyam" is sweet and odorless. As we said above, a lot of starch accumulates in its roots. Up to 30,000 tons of carpet starch can be obtained annually from carpets grown in Uzbekistan. However, until now, this natural wealth is not being used for some reason. Technical alcohol can also be obtained from it. The blanket also contains essential oil. The smell from it is reminiscent of the smell of ether. Its seeds are well eaten by sheep, goats, cattle and horses. *Ferula hyacinth* (Kauffm.) Hook. elephant. The biology and flowering process of the hyacinth plant was studied in the conditions of Uzbekistan. Many scientists have shown in their work that the flowers of hyacinth appear on the top of the next branch of a specially specialized flower. The central inflorescence stem is indeterminate or progressive. The flowers of the inflorescence, which appeared from one bud, also open one after the other. When the inflorescences are analyzed morphologically, a number of branches of the next sequence appear, which grow in an uncertain amount and end with an inflorescence. According to this feature, the flower of hyacinth belongs

to the group of polythetic flowers [34,45]. The budding phase of hyacinth starts from April 10-20, the number of buds can be from 8 to 18 pieces in one flower. The number of plant buds can vary depending on the climatic conditions and the age of the plant, that is, it will be more in a favorable climatic condition and in an adult plant (4-5 years old). The opening of the flowers in the flower opens one or two times in the upper and lower parts of the flower according to the nature of the formation of the flower elements. The umbrella in the center has 6-10 rays, 4-6 cm wide, one or two of the lateral ones are located much lower than the central umbrella. Each umbel has 10 to 15 flowers. The flower is placed in a bundle of lanceolate leaves. The leaves of the calyx are tooth-shaped, the small petals are yellow, and the upper part is bent from the inside with a long oval pointed tip. The flowers are bisexual in the polygamous central inflorescence, and on the side, pollinate or seed-chili and sometimes seed-bearing flowers are formed. Sepals are reduced. It is usually 5-toothed, small, often undeveloped. The petals are 5 not connected, the tip is bent inward, and the stamens are also 5, lying in the bud, bent inward like the petals. The seed node with two fruit leaves has two upper lobes, each lobe has one seed bud.

The flowering phase starts from the third decade of April and lasts until the last decade of May. On the first day of flowering, very few (0.5-0.7% of the total) flowers in the central umbel open. Rapid opening occurs 6-7 days after the beginning of flowering. After that, the opening of flowers slows down (0.2 - 0.4% compared to the total number) and stops opening in 28 - 30 days. The opening of the flowers on the side branches starts from the lowest side branch flowers and continues upwards. At the end, the flowers of the topmost inflorescence open. This process starts 3-4 days after the flowers open and lasts 30-35 days. It takes 10-16 days for the flowers of one plant to fully open. It can be seen from the given data that the number of flowers opened during the seasonal opening of flowers is not always uniform, at first it is less, then it increases and then decreases again (0.2 - 0.35%). Pollination of flowers is entomophilic. The main part of the insects are bees, various butterflies, mites, rarely in the early morning and in the evening ants and flies also land on the flower. But it does not play an important role in the development. The greatest number of insects come to flowers from 1000 to 1300 hours. The number of insects that come in the afternoon decreases dramatically. Because the opening of the flowers is not observed.

Conclusion: My conclusion in this article is that the importance of the Sassi q carpet plant in the economy and in the field of medicine is to be fully studied and applied in order to meet the needs of the national economy.

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