

Bioecology of the Monkey (Rubus) Genus and Species Introduced to Uzbekistan

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the topic “The family of monkeys brought to Uzbekistan, the bioecology of the species.” Introduces the genus of Rubus and the bioecology of the species

Key words: Introduction, species, genus, rubus, acclimatization, family, bioecology, medicinal properties, morphology and physiology of the plant.

Main Part.

Monkey is a species of perennial shrubs, a berry, belonging to the family of saffron. More than 400 species are found in North America, Eurasia. Of these, 90 species, mainly blue monkey (*Rubus caesius*) and small-fruited monkey (*Rubus nensensi*), are found in the Caucasus, Ukraine, South and Central Asia. It is widely cultivated in America, Central and Western Europe. It grows in the foothills of Uzbekistan and It is grown in fields and gardens.

The aboveground part consists of biennial branches. The leaves are feathery. A one- year branch is finished. The flowers are bisexual, white, sometimes pink, and are arranged in panicles. The fruit is thick like the fruit of the mulberry. Watery, sweet and sour, dark in color, red, seeds are small, the body is covered with small thorns, and the fruit is first blue, then light red, and turns dark after ripening.

The fruit contains 4-6% sugar, 0.8-1.4% organic substances, acids, vitamin C and carotene. The fruit is dried and eaten when it is ripe or after it is ripe, it is used for making sausage, it is used in the canning industry, the rhizome and leaves are used in medicine. is used. Monkey's It is grown in fields and gardens.

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A monkey lives 12-15 years. It is a cold-resistant, fast-growing plant. Monkey is considered medicinal and helps in the following cases:

1. It suppresses thirst and lowers temperature,
 2. helps to restore the body after diseases,
 3. improves the functioning of the gastrointestinal system,
 4. strengthens the nervous system and 5. helps the patient to sleep. 6. Strengthens thinking ability and memory.
- The monkey removes harmful toxins from the body due to the fact that it contains many antioxidants. The nutritional value of 100 grams of monkey nuts is 31 kcal, 2 grams are proteins, and 6.4 grams are fats. In addition to the biological benefits of the monkey, it also has its harmful side.

Another feature of the monkey is that you can extract oil from it. Its oil contains squalene, which is a biologically active substance, in a much larger amount than other vegetable oils. Squalene is a unique bactericidal active substance with high therapeutic and antitumor effects.

Summary In conclusion, the study of the bioecology of the species of monkey family introduced to Uzbekistan and its biology and ecology is unique, and it was found that it is harmful in addition to being useful.

Another important feature of mulberry is its resistance to wilting, rapid growth and high yield. mulberry contains vitamins A, C, B group, minerals and tissue, making it an excellent product for those who want to lose weight. Despite its low calorie content, it gives the body a feeling of satiety.



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