

Agrotechnics Of Growing Medicinal Monarch

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Abstract: The article provides information on the origin, distribution, biological properties, history of use in the world population, medicinal properties and technology of growing the medicinal plant monarda (*Monarda dydyama* L). The article gives advice on how to use the plant.

Key words: medicinal monarch, medicinal properties, medicine, healthy food, essential oil, lighting, heat, food industry, perfumery, medical industry, growing technology, growing seedlings.

Introduction

Introduction of many agricultural crops at a time when new innovations enter agriculture, as well as their assessment by economic characteristics, the organization of healthy nutrition for people, taking into account the value of their composition and medicinal properties. Among these crops, one of the plants used in world agriculture not only as a medicinal plant, but also as a vegetable crop, the medicinal monarda (*Monarda dydyama* L) occupies a special place for our country.

Monarda - belongs to the mint family (Lamiaceae), grows up to 0.7-1.5 m. Under natural conditions, it does not grow in Uzbekistan. It grows wild in North America and Mexico.

After the discovery of America in the 16th century, this plant was brought to Spain, and 200 years later, K. Linnaeus included it in his classification and called it monarda (in honor of the doctor Nicholas Monardess, who first described the medicinal properties of the plant). 'yilgan). Today the monarch is grown in many parts of Europe and America. In Russia, over the past 10 years, households have begun to grow several varieties of lemon as an ornamental crop - lemon, terry, and fist. Another feature of this plant is that it is a honey plant. The double monarch is very decorative when planted as an ornamental crop.

Meaning and application. The leaves of some varieties of monarda contain a large amount of thymol. The most pleasant aroma is in two types of dark red monard such as mahogany, and the most vitamin (40 mg) is contained in lemon monard. Monarda is recommended as a spicy seasoning for salads, meat dishes and canned food. It is also used in jams and kvass to flavor liquid dishes. The All-Russian Institute of Vegetable Breeding and Seed Growing has developed recipes for using monarda as an additive to aromatic tea.

Monarda is also a valuable crop, especially as a source of fresh herbs for the off-season. It grows in early spring and retains a blue mass until early November, even at temperatures of 5-7 degrees Celsius. It has long been used as an antimicrobial plant. The Indians use its juice to heal wounds.

In medicine, Monarda essential oils provide the first therapeutic recommendations for the treatment of salmonellosis, burns, eczema and hair follicles. It is used in perfumery and cosmetics to obtain the aroma of monarda.

Biological properties. Perennial grasses or shrubs can look like plants. Stems are erect or branched, pubescent or smooth. The roots are close to the soil surface, and a large number of fibrous roots emerge from the stems and below the aerial buds to form root suckers. They produce edible flower buds. The leaves are large, oval or linear, entire or toothed, slightly pubescent. The flowers are red, pink, purple. Flowering begins at the end of July and lasts 1–1.5 months.



The fruits are small, divided into one to four hemicarps. The seeds are small, black or brownish-black in color. Hardy, withstands autumn and spring frosts. Grows poorly on acidic soils. In the first year of life, the monarch grows very quickly. The plant propagates by vegetative organs and seeds. Monarda prefers flat, well-lit areas. The best predecessors are greens, cucumbers, cabbage, potatoes.

Soil preparation. After harvesting past crops, the

soil is loosened, and after two to three weeks they are plowed to a depth of 25-27 cm. 2-3 kg of humus or compost per 1 m², 3 kg of peat, 40-50 g of superphosphate, 20-30 g of potassium lime. On heavy soils, it is recommended to add an additional 40 g of lime and 100 g of sand. In the spring, the soil is dug up to 20-25 cm, adding 20-30 g / m² of ammonium sulfate. When growing monarda seedlings, seeds are sown in cassettes in late January - early February. Seedlings germinate in 20-25 days. After another 20-25 days, the seedlings are planted according to the 3x3 or 4x4 cm scheme. During this period, the plants are fed twice with a solution of mineral fertilizers. The seedlings will be ready in 60-65 days. The seedlings are planted in early April. Young seedlings can grow even at moderately low temperatures down to 3 ° C. On very hot days, it is recommended to water them every day. If the summer is very hot and dry, the soil is mulched with peat or humus. From time to time it is necessary to mow the soil and weeds.

In the first year of the growing season, the plants do not bloom, therefore, pruning of the blue mass begins from the second year. For vegetative propagation, the plants can be pruned in the first year. The leaves can be used for salads from early spring to late fall. The spacing between the rows is softened, potassium salt and superphosphate are added. It is recommended to grow a monard in one place for no more than 5 years.

Conclusion.

Based on the analyzed literature, it can be said that due to its biological properties, there are enough opportunities for the introduction of the medicinal plant Monarda in the south of Uzbekistan. The introduction of Monarda will increase the range of vegetables and provide the population with healthy products throughout the year.

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