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PHARMACEUTIC PROPERTIES AND SEASON CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPMENT HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L

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ABSTRACT: - Currently, more than 100 types of medicinal plants are used in medical practice, which is 2.5% of the species in the flora of Uzbekistan, although it is known that at least 1557 types of medicinal plants grow in the territory of the republic, and they were used in the medical practice of the peoples of Central Asia and neighboring countries. Inventory of widespread medicinal plants, registration of their reserves, search for ways of their sustainable use is a very urgent problem. For this purpose, the seasonal development of hypericum perforatum L, cultivated in Samarkand region, was studied[6,10].

KEYWORDS: Fruit, oblong, egg-shaped, box, oval-elliptical, district, climate, acclimatization, introduction, cultivation, vegetation, boutonization, mass flowering, fruit.

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. In the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan « the development of the pharmaceutical industry, providing the population and medical institutions with affordable, high-quality medicines ... » PQ-4670 dated April 10, 2020 « Protection of medicinal plants growing in the wild », cultural cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources » and PZ-4901 dated November 26, 2020. « On measures to expand the volume of scientific research on the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, the development of their seed production » gi, PQ-251 dated May 20, 2022. « Decisions on measures for the organization of cultivation and processing of medicinal plants and their widespread use in treatment [1,6,10,7, 8,9].

In the implementation of these tasks, important scientific importance is attached to the justification of the morphobological properties of animal slaughter perforated in various climatic conditions, the study of the patterns of seasonal development, and the development of recommendations for the cultivation of raw materials.

H. perforated. multi-year herbaceous plant, its height reaches 30-100 cm. The stem grows straight, the upper part is branchy, has a cylindrical shape. Leaves are subproactive to each other on a stem, oval and elliptical shape, on an unlit stalk. Leaves have a small amount of shiny black gland hair. The organs of the flower are free actinomorphic, the cup is five-piece without showers, five petals, the edges of the petals are pale yellow, many pollen grains, often their number is up to 50-60 pieces. According to pollinators, they are combined into three groups. The node has an egg-shaped shape and its length reaches 3-5 mm. A large number of flowers are combined into a blizzard inflorescence. The fruit — is an elongated-egg-shaped box up to 6 mm long and up to 5 mm wide. A large number of seeds are placed in a very small fruit.

Therapeutic properties. In addition to being rich in biologically active substances, it also contains sodium, calcium, potassium, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, lead, mercury and similar minerals necessary for the body. The antivirus properties of hypericin should be considered. Since this substance has biological activity, it is used in the fight against cytomegalovirus, human papilloma viruses, influenza, hepatitis V, AIDS and similar diseases [6,].

Hyperforin contained in dalacha has an antimicrobial effect and has antibacterial activity, therefore it gives effective results in the fight against golden staphylococci. Flowers contain almost 88% hypericin and 51% flavonoids. This means that it is much larger than in other field organs. Dalahoy has strong adaptable properties. That is, refreshes the body and increases immunity, like Jen-shin. As a result of the action, Dalakha increases the physical and mental viability of the body. Resistant to infectious diseases. Used to treat severe colds. It has been proven that it can be used against ureters and parasitic worms [6].

Research object and methods used. When studying the seasonal development of the plant I.N. Used the methods of Beideman (1960, 1974) [2,3,4] and conducted observations once every three days and determined the following phases.

The results obtained and their analysis. In the scientific literature, we did not find information about the growth and development of field plants in Uzbekistan.

However, in acclimatization, introduction, or cultivation of any plants, the study of periods of their vegetation is the first level of scientific research. This issue has been carefully studied at other plants. However, field plants in this area are practically not studied.

Observations made in the field of studying the growth and development of dalahoe in the climatic conditions of the Middle Urals show [5;] that this plant enters the full general phase in the second year and accumulates the largest phytomas.

The study of field phenophases was carried out in 2017, 2018 and 2019. In October 2016, (30x15cm, 45x15cm, 60x15cm) the first seedlings of field seeds planted in various ways were observed on the first day of March 2017. 40% of the seeds planted in it grew, and on March 15 there was a total germination, which amounted to 90 %. The period of boutonization was observed on June 10 and amounted to 20%, and after 15 days, June 25, a total period of butonization was observed, equal to 90 %. The beginning of flowering was observed on July 15 and amounted to 10%, and by July 25, that is, ten days later, this figure was 80-90% of the total flowering period.

The beginning of fertility was noted on July 20, while 10% of the fruit formation was observed, and by August 20, that is, after 30 days, the process of general fertility was observed, and this figure was 90 %. At the end of August, in the first decade of September, the fruits are completely ripe. So, in the first year, the growing season of the field, sown by all means of sowing, lasted up to 158 days.

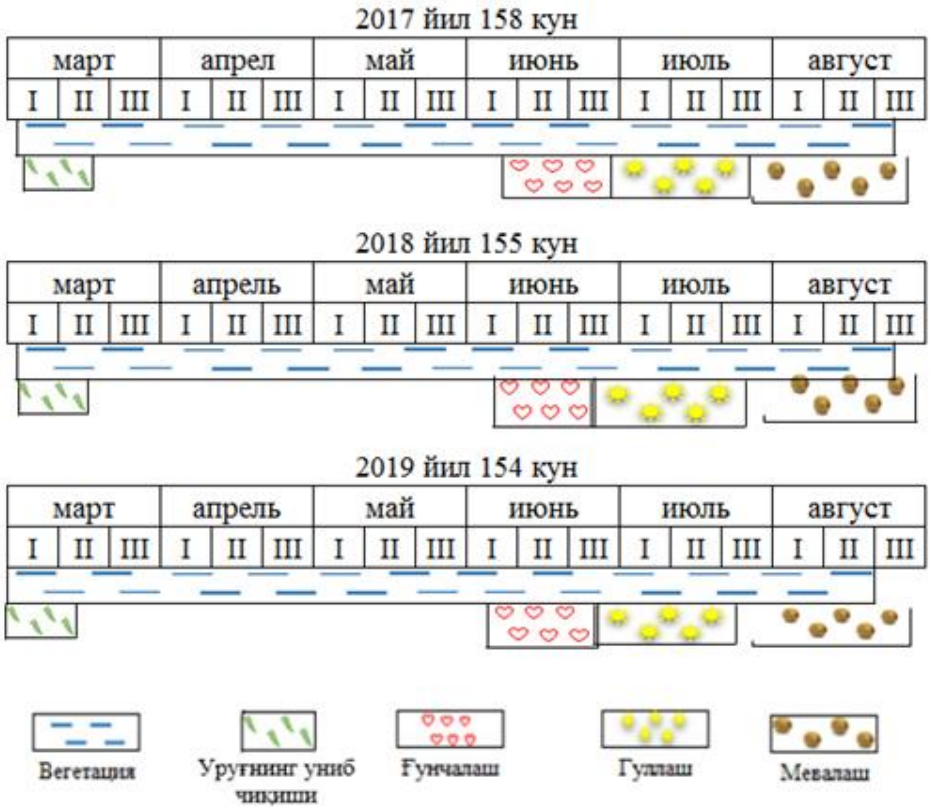
A similar law was noted in 2018-2019. It was noted that there is a difference in the number of years planted in the initial germination of Dalachoy seeds. In Greek, the initial germination of field seeds observed in 2017 was 40%, in the second year (2018 y) 55% and in the year (2019) 55-60.

When analyzed for planting methods, no difference in decimal was observed. The passage of subsequent growing phases (transfusion, flowering, fruit formation) was the same in all variants.

In general, the first year (2017 y) lasted 102 days from the gross sprouting phase of the field plant to the gross ripening phase, 30 days from the gross flowering period and 26 days from the gross flowering to the ripening of the gross fruit.

In the second year (2018 y) the length of the growing season is 155 days, 94 days from the gross sprout of the field plant to the gross decay phase, it lasted 30 days from gross flowering to gross flowering and 31 days from gross flowering to ripening of gross fruit.

In the third year (2019 y) the length of the growing season was 154 days, and 98 days from the total sprouting phase of the field plant to the gross decay phase, 29 days from gross flowering to gross flowering and 27 days from gross floweringto ripening of gross fruit (I.Khamdamov, M. Begmatova) (1-Fig.).



(1-image). The growing period of Hupericum perforatum

(2017-2019)

CONCLUSION

The growing period of field crops grown on the serozemas of the Samarkand region in the first year was 158 days, in the second year - 155 days, in the third year - 154 days. In the first growing season, the period from full shoots to complete boutonization was 102 days, from complete boutonization to the full flowering period – 30 days, from full flowering to full ripening of the fruits – 26 days. This pattern is noted in the second and third years of vegetation.

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