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BIOECOLOGY AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF THE SHUMGIOX (SISTANXE) PLANT.

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Annotation: this article collects information about the living and development conditions of the growing Shumgiyoh plant in our country, its bioecological and physiological characteristics. Also, the practices carried out in this plant and their results are considered.

Keywords: parasitic plant, high-flowered, family Orobanchaceae Vent, indoor seed, root system, photosynthetic activity, master-plant.

Introduction. There are 10-12 thousand species of medicinal plants on Earth. Pharmacological and medicinal properties tested more than 10001. There are more than 750 species of medicinal plants. 112 different medicinal plants are used in the pharmaceutical. The acting substance of medicinal herbs is alkaloids, various glycosides, saponins, etc., flavonoids, coumarins, additives and other mucous substances. It can contain vitamins, essential oils, tar and other compounds.

2 different descriptions of medicinal plants have been adopted:

- 1) depending on the composition of the acting substances.
- 2) depending on the pharmacological indications.

Globally, medicinal and spice plants are cultivated in large areas culturally. In this, "China (460 thousand. ga) as well as India (300 ming.ga), Hungary (34-40 thousand annually. ga), Poland (30,000. ga), France (25,000. ga), Spain (19 thousand. ga), Germany (5,7 thousand. ga), Austria (4,3 thousand. ga) leading position".. The species of medicinal plants in the Asteraceae and Lamiaceae family grown in these fields provide a high and high quality supply of raw materials for farmsanoate. This is important in the preparation of medicines on the basis of natural organic products rather than chemical preparations.

To a certain extent, the decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 26, 2020 PQ–4901 “on measures to expand the scope of scientific

research on the cultivation and processing of Medicinal Plants, the development of their seed production”and other regulatory legal acts in this area serve to implement the tasks set out [1].

To some extent, the decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 20, 2022 PQ–251 “on measures to organize the widespread use of medicinal plants in the cultural and processing and treatment of medicinal plants”and other regulatory legal acts in this area serve to carry out the specified tasks [2].



Figure 1. Shumgiyoh (sistanche) plant on the site of Bukhara scientific and Experimental Station.

Botanical description: Cistanche is a perennial herbaceous plant that grows mainly in desert, chala steppe and salt –poor areas, in the root of plants such as juzghun, saxaul, tequinviculture (parasitic plant, lat. Orobanchaceae Vent), is a herbaceous plant. It is 40-50 cm tall, the STEM is very short, the relatively larger flowers are of growth areal and are yellow to purple depending on the type. Currently, at least 27 species of this plant have been found growing in the very large area, from North Africa to the Chinese steppe. Of this, 9 species grow in the territory of Central Asia. The plant sprouts in March-April. It is the main source of food in this, and desert shrubs and trees are mainly served by saxaul. Sistanxe, which is germinated at the base of the Earth, Firmly adheres to the root of saxaul, which is located close to it, sprouts and grows from the Earth at the expense of mineral nutrients and water that it receives from it. The plant blooms in April-may with some varieties in June, with seed ripening in mid-August. Blooms in a spike-like appearance. The flowering part is 80-90 percent compared to the stem. The flowers are bell-shaped, 3-5 cm long, the inflorescences are larger, cylindrical, recurved. Pollinators are hairy, the color of 3-4 flowers in length is yellow, pink, purple. The time of the greatest accumulation of medicinal substances in its composition corresponds to the last phase of the flowering period. Medicinal substances

accumulate especially more in the inconspicuous and very short stem of the cystanxe.



Figure 2. General view of the shumgiyoh (sistankhe) plant, which was harvested from the site of the Bukhara scientific and Experimental Station.

Use: this plant, which is used in Chinese medicine, has the property of treating many diseases and prolonging life. Cystanxe is a drug that has no equal in the treatment of pain in the joints, kidney diseases, as well as strengthening memory and immunity, calming the nerve, especially in the Prevention of a brain tumor.

Research object and methodology. As an object of research, the plant shumgiyoh (sistanxe) was obtained. During the studies, the bioecology and medicinal properties of the plant shumgiyoh (sistanxe) were studied. Phenological, morphological, biometric, ecological and statistical styles were used during the studies. Biometric measurements and analyzes have been made in general methods Borisova, Beideman I.N. [7] Panomarev, Zaitsev G.N. [8] Yarash, Terexin and state standards were implemented. The experiments were carried out at the Bukhara scientific and Experimental Station.



Figure 3. The fact that the plant shumgiyoh (sistankhe), which was excavated from the site of the Bukhara scientific and Experimental Station, was studied in laboratory conditions.

The cistanche plant is a plant native to the deserts of South and Central Asia and retains many physiologically active substances in its composition. The medicinal properties of sistanche are several times higher than that of ginseng, the medicinal properties of the cistanche plant have been known to mankind for a long time and have been used in folk medicine of Central Asia, China, India. It has been used in traditional Chinese medicine since 2000. It is recognized as the best potent drug in traditional Chinese medicine and is called “Desert ginseng”.

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ОРОЛ БЎЙИ ХУДУДЛАРИДА НОЁБ ДАРАХТЛАРНИ КЎПАЙТИРИШНИНГ ЯНГИ УСУЛИ ВА УЛАРДАН БИОЛОГИК ФАОЛ МОДДАЛАР ЯРАТИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИНИ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ

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15	JANUBIY OROLBO'YI SUG'ORILADIGAN TUPROQLARIDAN GLOBAL IQLIM O'ZGARISHLARI SHAROITIDA OQILONA FOYDALANISH (A.J.Arzimbetov).....	77
16	ОЦЕНКА ЗАСОЛЕНИЯ ГРУНТОВ И ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД ХОДЖЕЙЛИЙСКОГО РАЙОНА (ЮЖНОЕ ПРИАРАЛЬЕ) (P.P.Доспанов, Ы.З.Асенбаев).....	81
17	ZARAFSHON MILLIY TABIAT BOG'INING GEOEKOLOGIK MUAMMOLARI VA ULARNING YECHIMIGA QARATILGAN CHORA TADBIRLAR (D.Baxtiyorova, E.B.Xolmonov).....	87
18	CHO'LLANISHNI OLDINI OLISHDA EKOLOGIK TA'LIM VA TARBIYANI SHAKLLANTIRISH MASALALARI (I.A. Normatov, S.I. Ashurmahmatov).....	91
19	XANDON PISTA (PISTACIA) KASALLIK VA ZARARKUNADALARINI ANIQLASH VA ULARGA QARSHI KURASH CHORALARINI O'RGANISH (SH.N.Inomjonov, SH.X.Abdulazizov, G.Y.Rustamova).....	97
20	PAVLOVNIYA DARAXTINING ZARARKUNANDA XASHORATLARGA QARSHI KIMYOVIY PEREPARATLAR BILAN QARSHI KURASH CHORALARI OLIB BORISH (SH.X.Abdulazizov, M.Y.Ismatullayeva, G.Y.Rustamova).....	101
21	XANDON PISTANING ZARARKUNANDALARI VA ULARNING SONINI BOSHQARISH USULLARI (D.G'.Ravshanov, O.T.Xujayev).....	104
22	BIOECOLOGY AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF THE SHUMGIOX (SISTANXE) PLANT (L.T. Yuldoshov, O.R. Umarov, J.M. Yarmuhammedov, N.Q. Qahhorov).....	108
23	ОРОЛ БЎЙИ ХУДУДЛАРИДА НОЁБ ДАРАХТЛАРНИ КЎПАЙТИРИШНИНГ ЯНГИ УСУЛИ ВА УЛАРДАН БИОЛОГИК ФАОЛ МОДДАЛАР ЯРАТИШ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСИНИ ЖОРИЙ ЭТИШ (М.Мўминов, Б.Бадалбоева, Д.Турғунова).....	111
24	DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF HYDROGELS CONTAINING STARCH- AK-NaOH-KPS-MBA AND STARCH-/Bent/NaKSM /MBA-KPS. (K.A.Kulmatov, Kh.Kh.Turaev, Sh.A.Kasimov, A.T.Djalilov).....	114
25	ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНТРОДУКЦИИ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ (Ч.А.Холмуродов, Ф.Х.Абдуллаев, А.Дж.Кузиев)	119
26	ДОРИБОР КРОТАЛЯРИЯНИНГ (CROTALARIA)ТОШКЕНТ ВИЛОЯТИДА УНУВЧАНЛИГИ (Б.Б. Амантурдиев, Ч.А. Холмуродов, Э.Р. Абдимусаев).....	125
27	MANZARALI BOG'DORCHILIKDA QO'LLANILADIGAN TEXNIKA VOSITALARINI ASOSLASH (A.T.Musurmonov, X.B.Utaganov, L.T.Ishanxodjaeva).....	130
28	О'РМОН SHAROITIDA AVTOMOBIL YO'LLARI UCHUN AJRATILGAN MINTAQA KENGLIGNAZINI BELGILASH ASOSLARI (Maxmudova D.A., Xoliqova M.A.).....	134