



MEDICINAL MARIGOLD IS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MARIGOLD FAMILY (MALVACEAE)

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Annotation:

This article provides information about the flowering plant Gulkhairi and medicinal ointments made from it. Techniques for obtaining ointment from Gulkhairi in a laboratory method are given.

Keywords: gulkhairi, Qamashi district, ointment, laboratory, diseases.

Medicinal plants are used in the treatment of humans and animals, in the prevention of various diseases and in the elimination of infectious diseases, as well as in the food, perfumery and cosmetic industries. It has been determined that there are 10-12 thousand species of medicinal plants on earth. In the territory of Uzbekistan, there are about 1200 species with medicinal properties. In recent years, in our country, great importance has been attached to the development of medicinal plants, especially to the effective and productive use of natural resources. In particular, PQ-4670 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020 "On measures for the protection of wild medicinal plants, cultivation, processing and rational use of available resources" Decision No. created the legal basis for the radical development of the industry. As a result of the implementation of the tasks of this decision, the number of farmers and entrepreneurs who are engaged in not only





collecting medicinal plants in the wild, but also culturally multiplying and processing them is increasing significantly. During the past period, 9 clusters of medicinal plants were established, and they grow chamomile, cowberry, lemon, pepper, mint, licorice, saffron and other medicinal plants. As a result of their activities, raw materials and processed products of medicinal plants worth 1.7 million US dollars were exported to 4 foreign countries in 2021. There are several regions that take the leading place in the country of Uzbekistan. For example: in Kamashi district of Kashdarya region, in Pop district of Namangan region, cultivation is carried out on a large scale in Surkhandarya regions. It is known that the volume of production in Kashkadarya region is increasing significantly from year to year. Large modern enterprises operating in the region, which are the pride of our country's economy, have a great contribution in achieving such a result. However, it should also be



recognized that in recent years, small enterprises, farms and homestead owners have grown various types of food, household and exportable products, meeting the needs of the population and increasing the volume of exports. making their worthy contribution. Gulkhair plant contains many useful substances. For example, the root of cauliflower contains up to 35% mucilage, up to 37% starch,



about 16% sugar, asparagine, betaine, pectin, fat, and about 4.9% mineral salts. The leaves and flowers of the plant contain about 0.02% solid essential oil, carotene, vitamin C, two times less mucus than in the roots. Rosemary has been used as a medicinal plant since ancient times. Abu Ali Ibn Sina treated cough, hemoptysis, colic and kidney diseases with a tincture made from the root, leaf and seeds of gulkhairi. The great physician recommended medicines prepared on the basis of gulkhairi root as a chest softener and expectorant agent. Gulkhairi flower petals are used to dye leather, silk and woolen fabrics. Because gulkhairi petals contain malvidin pigment that can give red, blue and purple colors. It is possible to make a paste from the root



of the flower, and to make high-quality paper and ropes from the stems and branches of the plant. Cauliflower flowers are good food for bees. The root of the medicinal flower is usually dug up in autumn or early spring, separated from the coarse rhizome and small roots, and immediately washed in a stream of water (so that the root does not become mucous). After that, it is dried in the open air. At home, it is possible to prepare a tincture from the root of gulkhairi as follows: pour 2 cups of boiled and cooled water into a container, put 4 teaspoons of crushed root on it and leave it for 8 hours. Then strain it and drink its juice 3-4 times a day in the amount of half a glass. The medicinal plant "Gulkhairi", which is widely used in the field of pharmaceuticals and medicine, was planted in the residents' homesteads in the Chim mahalla of Qamashi district of Kashkadarya region, and currently the work of picking the flower of this medicinal plant is being carried out. It should be noted that the cultivation of the medicinal plant "Gulkhairi" in Qamashi district will provide employment for more than 2.5 thousand people. Currently, the flowers of the medicinal marigold plant are exported to European countries, including Switzerland and Poland. To date, 500,000 euros worth of products have been sold. For information, "Gulkhairi" has been used as a medicinal plant since ancient times. Abu Ali Ibn Sina treated cough, hemoptysis, colic and kidney diseases with a tincture made from the root, leaf and seeds of gulkhairi. The great physician recommended medicines prepared on the basis of gulkhairi root as a chest softener and expectorant agent. 12 species grow in the middle regions of Europe and Asia.

There is one cultivated and 7 wild species of the flower in Uzbekistan. Flowers are found in groves, irrigated fields and other places. The flowers are straight, 5-lobed, bisexual. Gulkhairi flower is a medicinal and decorative plant, dye is obtained from it. Rosea type of Gulkhairi is grown in Uzbekistan as an ornamental and medicinal plant. The stem is 1.5-2 m, thick, covered with hairs. Leaves are 3-7-lobed, long-lobed. Flowers are single or 2-3 in the leaf axils and inside the stem. The petals are arranged in layers. It blooms in June-August and seeds in July-September. Its petals are used to color wine, vinegar, etc., and to dye leather, silk, and wool. Sulfur officinalis species is used in medicine as a medicinal plant. A liquid extract made from its root is used in respiratory diseases (especially in children) as an expectorant, to soften the chest, and as an anti-inflammatory, and as an emetic in gastrointestinal diseases.

Medicinal preparations. Decoction, dry extract, powder, juice. Roots cut in the form of a cup are part of various preparations used in diseases of the respiratory tract (Species pectoralis, etc.). A decoction is prepared from the root only in cold water (mucous substance is released from the product, starch does not dissolve in water, so





it does not pass into the decoction). "Mukaltin" drug is used as an expectorant, in inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract and lungs.

Only one thing - high knowledge - is needed to fully know the secrets of nature, to open its magical treasure. Our young people, who are reaching the advanced heights of science, need to grow into mature, advanced, highly educated people in order to get this treasure and use it. The contribution of the science of biology to the development of such people is great. It is necessary to familiarize young people with the world of plants of our country, their benefits, harms, importance in medicine and other properties.



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