

MORPHOLOGY, CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND USE IN MEDICINE OF DALACHOY PLANT

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Abstract: *In this article, the morphology of the field plant, ecology of distribution, agrotechnical measures, preparation of raw materials and its quality, use in medicine and folk medicine, chemical composition and recommendations on the use of the plant are highlighted. Today, traditional medicine (folk medicine) is a very rich and vast body of experience and knowledge, imbued with folk ingenuity. It is an inexhaustible resource that enriches scientific (official) medicine with new, effective medicinal preparations. The value and role of folk medicine in this field is priceless. For this, as an example, it is enough to remember that most of the medicinal plants used in modern medicine were taken from the treasury of folk medicine in a short time, or that modern scientific medicine developed on the basis of folk medicine.*

Key words: *field tea, hypericin, flavonoids hyperoside, rutin, quercitrin and quercetin, nicotinic acid, ceryl alcohol, additives, choline, carotene, vitamins C and RR, alkaloids and phytoncides.*

The field plant belongs to the Lamiaceae family and is a perennial herb growing 30-100 cm tall. Rhizome and taproot. The stem is several, upright, smooth, hairless, pointed, and the upper part is oppositely branched. The leaf is simple, oblong-ovate, flat-edged, and is opposite on the stem. The flowers are golden-yellow, collected in a five-lobed, shield-shaped raceme. The fruit is a three-celled, multi-seeded pod that opens when ripe. The seed is small, oblong and pitted and colored brown. It blooms in June-August, the fruit ripens in July-September.

The spread of the plant. It is found from the foothills to the middle of the Fergana, Tashkent, Samarkand and Surkhandarya regions.

Agrotechnical activities. Field seeds are harvested in July-August. Before the seed is picked, the ground must be prepared, because the seed is sown in the field as soon as it is picked. 50 tons of manure and up to 100 kg of phosphorus are added to each hectare of bare, infertile gray soil. In August-September, the field is plowed to a depth of 25-30 cm. The field is plowed and leveled. 7-9 kg of seeds per hectare are sown in vegetable planting equipment. In order for the seed to fall evenly, 1/5 of the sand is mixed with it and planted at a depth of 0.5 cm. After that, the sown land should be slightly compacted with a roller. When the grass is harvested, but in the absence of rain, the seeding equipment is also equipped with a tractor trailer. It is soaked and watered, otherwise the crop may be completely washed away. The plant germinates in early spring. It is constantly cleaned of weeds. Therefore, after every two irrigations, the soil is softened and planted, and if the crop is dense, it is unified. It is watered up to 8 times during the season in the first year, and up to 5-6 times in the following years. Productivity is 10-12 centners per hectare. Preparation of raw materials and its quality. The raw materials of the plant are prepared during the period of gross flowering (end of June and beginning of July). The collected

product is spread 5-10 cm thick on paper or cloth in a hangar or porch with good air circulation, turning it over all the time. The whole plant can be placed in bags without exceeding 15 kg, and the crushed plant can be placed in 25 kg. Before packaging, the raw materials undergo additional processing: they are burned and the coarse stalks are separated. Store in dry, well ventilated rooms. The shelf life is 3 years. In accordance with DF XI, No. 2, the moisture content of raw raw materials should not exceed 13%, the total amount of flavonoids should not be less than 1.5% in relation to rutin, mold and rot should not be allowed.

Use in medicine and chemical composition. The plant is used in the folk medicine of many countries.

Herbal tincture has anti-inflammatory, anti-inflammatory, pain-relieving, antiseptic, wound-healing, urinary and bile diuretic, appetite-stimulating, tissue-restoring, nervous system-soothing properties.

Herbal tincture is used in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases (constipation, diarrhea), liver, heart, and cystitis. It is also used as a sedative and pain reliever for headaches and other nervous disorders.

In German folk medicine, the tincture of the plant is used for various gastrointestinal diseases, chicken pox, liver, kidney, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, headache, and insomnia. Alcoholic tincture is drunk drop by drop in rheumatic diseases.

When crushed fresh leaves are applied to wounds, it causes them to heal faster. When the alcohol tincture is mixed with water and rinsed, unpleasant odors disappear. Pure tincture is applied to harden the gums.

A new herbal preparation - imanin is used for burns and other skin diseases, ulcers and purulent wounds, and for the treatment of severe colds. When dyeing fabrics from plant flowers, the aqueous tincture gives a yellow color, depending on the concentration of the boiled solution, it gives a pink and red color. It slightly increases blood pressure. Therefore, it is recommended to use the plant with a mixture of other plants for hypertensive diseases.

Methods of application.

1) 10 g of dry plant is infused in 1 glass of boiled water. One tablespoon is drunk 2-4 times a day after meals.

2) 15-20 g of dry plant is added to 0.5 l of alcohol or vodka. Drink 30 drops with water 3 times a day after meals.

3) Add 20-30 drops of the herbal tincture to 0.5 cups of water. Rinse to remove bad breath.

The tincture is prepared in a concentrated form for external use (2-3 tablespoons of the herb are boiled in 2 cups of water).

The plant contains coloring substance hypericin, flavonoids hyperoside, rutin, quercitrin and quercetin, nicotinic acid, ceryl alcohol, flavoring agents, a small amount of choline, carotene (up to 55 mg%), vitamins C and RR, alkaloids and phytoncides. The plant has a unique aroma, bitter taste, and is poisonous. Recommendations. There is a sufficient amount of natural reserves in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. It can also be grown in all types of soil. It cannot be cultivated only on saline soils.

Summary: Today, traditional medicine (folk medicine) is a very rich and huge complex of knowledge, imbued with the wisdom of the people. It is an inexhaustible resource that enriches scientific (official) medicine with new, effective medicinal preparations. The value and role of folk medicine in this field is priceless. For this, as an example, it is enough to remember that most of the medicinal plants used in modern medicine were taken from the treasury of folk medicine in a short period of time, or that modern scientific medicine developed on the basis of folk medicine.

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