THE BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION AND THE DISSEMINATION OF THE CISTANCHE SALSA (C.A.MEY.) BECK.

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ABSTRACT. Species of the *Cistanche* series are distinguished from other plants by their distinctive features. Proceeding from this, from 2019 year, the bioecology and medicinal properties of representatives of the category Cistanche, which is distributed in the Bukhara region, are being studied. There are 27 species of Cistanche on a global scale. Almost all species have a valuable chemical composition and are used as a medicinal plant.

Keywords: *Cistanche salsa,* root system, dissemination, medicinal, medicine, parasite, impotency

Аннотация Представители рода *Cistanche* также отличаются от других растений своими особенностями. Исходя из этого, с 2019 года изучаются биоэкология и лекарственные свойства представителей рода Cistanche, распространенных в Бухарской области. В мировом масштабе вид Cistanche насчитывает 27 видов. Почти все виды имеют ценный химический состав и используются в качестве лекарственного растения

Keywords: *Cistanche salsa,* корневая система, распространение, целебные, медицина, паразиты, импотенция.

Аннотация

Cistanche turkumi vakillari xam o’ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan boshqa o’simliklardan ajralib turadi. Shundan kelib chiqib 2019 yildan boshlab Buxoro viloyatida tarqalgan Cistanche turkumi vakillarining bioekologiyasi va dorivorlik xususiatlari o’rganilmoqda. Dunyo miqiyosida Cistancheturkumining 27 tur mavjud. Deyarli barcha turlar qimmatli kimyoviy tarkibga ega va dorivor o’simlik sifatida qo’llaniladi.

Калит сўзлар

Cistanche salsa, илдиз тизими, тарқалиши, доривор, табобат, паразит, жинсий заифлик

Introduction. Botanical classification of the plant. *Cistanche salsa* (C.A.Mey) Beck. – Clematis. *Orobanchaceae* –Perennial plant belonging to the family of shrubs. The plant has a length of 15-30-(40) cm, on the basis of which 10-12 mm is rather creamy, the top is covered with a polyunsaturated, egg-like or oblong-egg-like, blunt, smooth or the back is covered with a ruddy white plug, the edges of which are covered with a sheepskin coat. Round-cylindrical or oval-cylindrical, height 8-20 - (25) cm, the flower is densely woody or almost woody. The cladding is oblong Lancet-like, blunt, the back of which is slightly or to a greater extent covered with coarse bristles, the edges are oblong, imperceptible tooth-like, lash-like. The petals are from striped to ellipssimon, blunt, the back is more or less hairy, the edges are thin, equal to or slightly shorter than the length of the cocoon. Petals tube Bell, length 10 - 14 mm, smooth or flaky more or less, up to 1/3 part in semi-circular form, is divided into mutually equal, blunt, faceted, flaky hairy pieces. The length of the crown is 25-35 mm, less or more bent to the outer side, sometimes almost straight, the lower part is usually hairy, in the place where the spout, oozing, the inner part of which the ducklers are attached, from the middle to the top slowly bend the purple color, in the form of a semicircle, almost equal to one, curved or bent parts. The daggers are attached to the lower quarter of the tubular crown, the thinly flattened bases are with hairy threads, the trunks are yellow, dense hairy, the nests are short sharpened. The node is an elongated ovary, equal to a gultojibarg tube, smoothly passes into a thin column, almost spherical, slightly 2-piece Bud, bent above it. The ovary or oval ovary of the breast, equal to or partial to the length of the ovary, the ovary or ovary, partially forms a long, smooth, flabby, skinless, two-part ovary or oval-pear-shaped very small seeds.It blooms in April, and bears fruit in may-July [5].

Methods and discussion. *Cistanche salsa* -the plant does not have a root system and leaves. The plant vegetates on the soil satchel for about 2 weeks. During this time, the seeds ripen quickly and the plant dries up. Tsistanhe parasitizes mainly in representatives of the saxaul *(Halóxylon)* category.

Dissemination. Can be found in the sandy and tiny rocky ecosystems of the plain along the south-eastern part of Europe, the South-East Caucasus, Iran, Central Asia, Western China, Western Siberia, Mongolia.

Can be found in sandy-clay and clay salty soils, as well as in the steppes threeraydi. Anabasis parasitizes in perennial plant species of the *genus Anabasis, Calligonum, Haloxylon and Salsola. Cistanche Hoffmanns. & type of Link* category grows on the territory of Uzbekistan, of which 5 type grows on the territory of Bukhara, Navoi regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan [4]. Since these species are very similar to each other, it is difficult for specialists to determine their type. It is difficult to distinguish them usually by the color of their flowers, age and other characteristics. During our observations, it was determined that in Bukhara region these plants can be found in Karakul, Romitan, Peshku and Shofirkon districts.

In the superior plants *Cistanche salsa (C.A.Mey)* Beck. the boss parasitizes in plants, that is, in this case, in white saxaul (*Haloxylon persicum Bunge*), in areas scattered in large areas, a large number of threeraydi, sometimes forming significant populations. It was found that on average in 1 commercial target areas of such populations there are plant samples from 30 to 42 thousand. The weight of the newly excavated plant from the place of control was from 320 to 550 grams on average (the bulk of the mound), the coefficient of its construction was 88%, the relative dry mass of the plant differs here from 38,4 to 66 gramms, accordingly, the average yield of the raw materials (on the account of the relative dry mass) of the

In accordance with the Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-2911 of April 20, 2017-on measures to create favorable conditions for the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry of the Republic [1], is intended to study *Cistanche Hoffmanns* medicinal plants growing naturally in the Bukhara region. Scientific research works are carried out on the example of type *Cistanche salsa & Link* category (C.A. Mey.) Beck.

In our country, the resources of natural raw materials of medicinal plants that grow naturally are not unlimited. Therefore, the rational use of plant resources, which grow naturally, allows them to leave their resources to the future generation [4].

Therefore, the cultivation of medicinal plants culturally without cultivation, the development of the cultivation of medicinal plants consistent with the raw materials of medicinal plants, the provision of medicine, food and perfumery industry, the preparation of imported substitute or expert crop in local conditions is one of the pressing problems of today [2].

To do this, the protection of medicinal plants in their natural state, their rational use, the identification of their reserves and the recommendation for production are considered to be urgent problems.

Studies have shown that in the territory of Bukhara Oasis, naturally occurring 50 species of medicinal plants belonging to the 147 category of 186 families were identified [3].

Medical properties and its usage.

Cistanche salsa physiologic solution has a diuretic and anti-inflammatory effect, is effective for inflammation of the urogenital organs (nephritis, pyelonephritis, cystitis, etc.), has a positive diuretical effect on the work of the kidneys and urinary tract. It is used for impotency, general weakness, constipation with sexual weakness, infertility, pain in the waist and knees. It also normalizes blood flow, relieves swelling in tissues and manifests pain-relieving properties [2]. In ancient written sources, *Cistanche* was mentioned mainly as a means of treating sexual weakness and infertility [4]. The tincture in Central Asia is used in venereal disease, water extracts have a bactericidal effect. *Herba cistanche* or snake grass (in the non-literary literature, plant stolons are so-called) is used in traditional medicine in China for almost 2000 years The inhabitants of the East refer to this plant Joe-Sun-Jun (Roucongrong). In written sources, it was first mentioned in the herbalist law of the Holy peasant (*Shennong Bencao Jing*), which dates back to 100 BC. In it, it was proposed to use it in disorders of the sexual organs of men and women, disorders of the musculoskeletal system, urinary excretory system and cardiovascular

circulatory disorders. The use of healing collections with snake grass was widely popular during the Ming dynasty.

Conclusion. For example, this plant was included in the "Iinvaluable book of Ophthalmology"(Shenshi Yaohan) youth reparator (HuanShaoDan) and magnetite (*Bushen Cishi Wan*) drugs that nourish the kidneys, published in 1644 year by Fu Renyuya. Now it is used in traditional Chinese medicine, as well as in Japan and Taiwan for the preparation of juices that increase potency, and is also used in the treatment of urinary excretion pathways, in chronic kidney failure. The snail plant is used mainly for infertility and increased potency. But, basically, the elk grass is placed as a means of treating infertility and infertility. On the basis of many years of experience of using a snake, its amazing properties are proven. It is real "Desert Ginseng".

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