

## GINKGO PLANT BREEDING, BIOECOLOGY AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

**Alimov Fazliddin Maxammadali o'g'li**

**Mamatqulova Ziyoda Ikromjon qizi**

*Andijan Institute of Agriculture and agrotechnologies*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Ginkgo biloba o'simligini ko'paytirish, bioekologik aspektlari, dorivorlik xususiyatlari to'g'risida ma'lumot berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Ginkgo biloba, daraxt, buta, o'rmon, aholi yashash joylarini ko'kalamzorlashtirish, tuproqqa ishlov berish.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье представлена информация о размножении растения гинкго билоба, биоэкологические аспекты и лечебные свойства.

**Ключевые слова:** Гинкго билоба, дерево, кустарник, лес, озеленение населенных пунктов, обработка почвы.

**Annotation:** This article provides information on the breeding of the Ginkgo biloba plant, bioecological aspects, medicinal properties.

**Key words:** Ginkgo biloba, tree, shrub, forest, greening of settlements, cultivation of soil.

Tree plants attract human attention for their beauty, variety of shapes and color. This beautiful work of nature is changing. But external mucitis greatly affects the development of the plant organism. Their external appearance, their large size, their growth is a close link to this tashiki mukhit. In the course of historical development, tree plants have adapted to growing in different environmental conditions. One species grows on dry sandy soils (pine, spruce, saxaul, etc.), while others need soil special and high moisture conditions (Black Pine, Poplar, Willow). The demand of plants for harorat, light, moisture in the air is constant. By its attitude to light, ornamental trees are divided into groups as follows:

1. Rain-loving trees and shrubs: thorn-shaped gledicia, saxaul, White Acacia, silk Acacia, Birch, Willow, swamp Cypress, virgin spruce, Oriental biota, common and Roman larch, common and Pennsylvania shumtol, Japanese saffron, white mulberry, small-leaved and aladakayragoch, shumtol-leaved maple, black and white Poplar, common Oak, rounded, small-leaved Jay, silver-leaved chingul, tobulga and chetans. Qalin soya xosil qiluvchi daraxtlar: soxta kashtan, mayda va yirik bargli jo'kalar, o'tkir bargli va dala zarangi, oddiy va qora karag'ay va qora marjon.

2. Ornamental trees characteristic of Yarimsoya consist of silvery-leaved Linden, tulip tree, common chetan, Weymouth karagayi, large-flowered Magnolia, common spruce, kites, tatar maple and Magnolia.

Now I will give you an overview of the breeding bioecology and medicinal properties of the Ginkgo biloba plant, which is very useful and necessary for human health.



Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) is the current sole representative of the open seed plant division in the ginkgoid family. The tree is up to 40 m tall, up to 1 m in diameter; young sprouts look like some deciduous trees, but *Ginkgo biloba* takes a poplar tint from the outside. The leaves are banded, pendulous, with a groove in the middle, shed in autumn. Ginkgo is a dioecious plant, with male and female flowers clustered on smaller streets. The seed resembles a round, granular fruit. The fruit and seed are edible. It grows wild only in some parts of southern China. *Ginkgo biloba* of Crimea is planted on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

## Methods of reproduction of *Ginkgo biloba*.

Ginkgo is a very hardy plant, along with the unique plant *B'lishi*. It is lush in spring and summer, and golden-yellow in autumn, delighting the eyes. Due to the fact that Ginkgo is a rare plant, interest in it has been growing in subsequent years, scientific research is underway on its reproduction. On the territory of our branch there were 2 bushes of ginkgo plants, which were brought and planted in 1987 from the Botanical Garden in Tashkent. Many sources indicate that ginkgo reached adulthood in 25-30 and then produced seeds. Indeed, this plant entered the crop in our conditions after 32 years - in 2019 year and fertilized for the first time. Ginkgo can also be propagated by yruqi and vegetatively - by cuttings. When propagated by cuttings, in the fall a shearing pencil is made from one YL branches of ginkgo and buried in the soil. Cuttings are harvested and planted in Bahr. It should be borne in mind that if the cuttings stand on constantly moist soil, it is better to take root, and it is better to catch. The result will be even better if the cuttings are treated with Root-forming preparations.

## *Ginkgo biloba*: useful properties and applications

The use of the medical drug *Ginkgo biloba* has a beneficial effect on the vessels of the brain, the patient's feedback on such treatment has a positive composition. The effect of the drug is regular, so the benefits of dietary supplements are obvious throughout the body. *Ginkgo biloba* tablets can be purchased over the counter without a prescription, there is no doubt about the effectiveness of herbal medicines. In order to avoid self-medication, even taking homeopathy requires additional agreement with the Attending Physician.

Instructions for the use of *Ginkgo biloba* *Ginkgo Biloba* is available in the form of tablets, powder, liquid, soft gel, but most often the drug is used in the form of capsules.

The dosage regimen and duration of treatment are determined individually by the doctor. You can use 6 capsules a day to treat chronic prolonged conditions.

*Ginkgo biloba* should be swallowed whole, rinsed with a sufficient amount of water. *Ginkgo biloba* (*Ginkgo biloba* L.) is one of the representatives of relict trees that grew two hundred million years ago. In addition to this name, this tree is also known as dinosaur tree, tanakan and girlish braids. Tanakan grows to huge sizes, reaching a height of forty-five meters and a diameter of two meters. The crown of the tree is covered with bilobed leaves with a fan-shaped shape (hence the other name of the tree - *Ginkgo biloba*) is bright green in color, with skin to the touch. The plant is bisexual and reproduces by the wind by pollinating females. During the flowering period, spike-shaped inflorescences appear on male trees, which represent separate stamens, are transferred to female trees through flowery air, where inflorescences consist of two flat, green ovaries. After pollination, after a while (precisely in autumn), fruit *Urus*, which have an external resemblance to apricot fruits, but have an unpleasant taste and smell, ripen on *urochi* trees. Throughout the fall, the tree changes its leaf color to golden yellow and then it begins to fade.

The homeland of the dinosaur tree is the territory of northeast China. Currently, this rare tree has a very common area of distribution. Tanakan can be found in East Asia, China, Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, Great Britain, arabic Europe, as well as in the arabic and southern regions of Russia. In addition, it grows in the botanical gardens of the Baltic countries, Moldova and Central Asian countries, as well as in the Crimea and the Caucasus.

## Literature used:

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “O‘rmon to‘g‘risida” gi qonuni. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisining Axborotnomasi, 1999 y., 5-son.
2. Sh. Mirziyoyev. Mamlakatimiz taraqqiyoti va xalqimizning hayot darajasini yuksaltirish-barcha demokratik yangilanish va iqtisodiy islohotlarimizning pirovard maqsadidir. T. O‘zbekiston. 2017 y.
3. Ablaev S.M., Yuldashov YA.X. Madaniy o‘rmonlar. Darslik. Toshkent, 2008.
4. Alekseevskiy A.N. Pitomniki dekorativnmx derevev i kustarnikov. Moskva, 1956 g., 140-155 str.
6. Абдуллаев О., Тўхтаев Б. Фарғона водийси шароитида қора мевали Арония (*Aronia Melanocarpa* L.) нинг интродукцияси ва биоэкологик аспекти // Innovative Development in Educational Activities. 2022. 1(2), 54-62.
7. Абдуллаев О.Ш., Тухтаев Б.Ё. Первые результаты исследований по интродукции черноплодной аронии (*Aronia melanocarpa* L.) в условиях Ферганской долины // Актуальные вопросы садоводства и картофелеводства: сб. тр. науч.-практ. конф. Челябинск, 2023. С. 16-24.
8. Shakirjanovich A.O., Furqat A.Q. The Importance Of Some Species Belonging To The Magnoliidae Family In Greenhouse And Propagation Methods // Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. 2024. 11(01), 132-135.
11. Shakirjanovich A.O. Carrying out agrotechnical measures when growing paulownia seedlings // Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research. 2024. 11 (01), 136-140.
12. Абдуллаев О.Ш., Тухтаев Б.Ё. Первое научное исследование интродукция черноплодной аронии (*Aronia melanocarpa* L.) в условиях Ферганской долины // Science and innovation. 2022. (2). С. 405-411.
13. Абдуллаев О.Ш., Абдуллаева Х.З., Туйчиев И.У., Темиров А.М. Андижонда ўрмон фонди ерларидан самарали фойдаланилиниш холати // Молодой ученый, 2019. 21 (259). С. 594-597.