

AGROTECHNOLOGY AND PROPAGATION METHODS OF CAPPARIS SPINOSA L

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Abstract. The article describes methods for growing *Capparis spinosa* L. in the conditions of the Andijan region and its reproduction on unsuitable dry lands.

Keywords: Root bark, root, stem, leaf, flower, fruit, alkaloids, extractives, macro and micro elements.

Capparis spinosa (*Capparis spinosa* L.) is a semi-shrub belonging to the *Capparis* family. The stem and branches are horizontal, the leaf is oval, the flower is large, white or light pink. The fruit is red fleshy and has many seeds. Widely distributed in the Crimea, Caucasus, Central Asia, North Africa and the rocky lands of the Mediterranean Sea. Cultivated in Southern Europe. The buds and fruits of the kovull are eaten with vinegar or peeled.

The fruit contains 18% protein and 36% oil. It is a multi-seeded berry that grows in deserts and hills, on roadsides, on walls, among crops, and its fruits are fleshy, up to 2 cm long. Seeds ripen in July-August. The fruits of this medicinal plant contain saponins, alkaloids, 32.9 percent carbohydrates, 150 mg ascorbic acid, 3.75 percent oil, root bark contains stachydrine alkaloid. The kovul or kavar plant is naturally distributed in the Mediterranean Sea, southern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, Pakistan and India.



This plant is cultivated in France, Spain, Italy, Algeria and Cyprus, Greece and North America, and is a decoration of landscapes. The name of the plant is related to Dashti - Kavir desert in Iran. Because kovel stands out as the most common plant in these regions. In addition to being a medicinal plant, koval is also used in food. Buds, buds, and developing fruits of fennel are marinated in acetic acid and used in food as a medicine known as "capers".

Hindus call the snake by the names of cobra, kabra or kabarra, and they like to eat food prepared with the addition of plant organs. Ripe fruit, leaves, stem and root bark are used in medicine. Unopened buds and leaves are picked in May-August. At the same time, the bark of young,

woody branches and roots is removed, crushed and dried in the sun or at a temperature of 50-60 C°.

A decoction made from the bark has an appetizing effect. It is used in folk medicine to treat purulent wounds. Pressing freshly squeezed bark on an aching tooth gives a positive result. Sometimes it has an antiseptic effect when applied to open purulent wounds. In addition, the plant is used in the treatment of angina pectoris, thyrotoxicosis, hemorrhoids, and diabetes. To make nastoika from the root bark, pour 0.5 l of boiled water over 20 g of the bark, let it rest for 1-2 hours.



Drink 1/2 cup three times a day before meals. What do we know about Kavar? Koval plant is also called kawar by our people. Experts associate the origin of this name with the Dashti Kavir desert in Iran. Because sorghum is the most common plant in this region. It is cultivated in France, Spain, Italy, Algeria and Cyprus, Greece and North America. It grows naturally in the mountainous areas of our country. For example, you can find many of them in Zomin, Gallaorol, Forish, Sharof Rashidov of Jizzakh region, Buloqboshi of Andijan region, Chust and Kosonsoy districts of Namangan region, mountainous regions of Tashkent region.

This thorny bush, which grows freely in the ground, does not choose a place, it is resistant to drought and cold. It grows from May to October. It blooms piece by piece. Then a one-celled fleshy berry bears fruit. This dicotyledonous fruit is similar to a watermelon. Only dwarf watermelons. Healing from root to leaf. Koval is healing from root to leaf. Therefore, it is highly valued as a valuable raw material in the pharmaceutical industry. The fruit contains saponins, alkaloids, carbohydrates, ascorbic acid, oil, stachydrin alkaloid in the root bark.

In early spring, the root dug up is dried, and medicine is prepared for allergy sufferers. Even before the flowering season, an anti-allergy decoction is made. Freshly cut and brewed as a tea, the branches are a good antiseptic. Arabs and ancient Greeks used such properties.

Ibn Sina, the Sultan of medicine in our country, wrote down the methods of preparing medicines from this type of plant, which are useful in the treatment of many diseases. It is noted that the tincture obtained from the root part of the plant is a cure for hepatitis, the stem and leaf are a vaccine for skin diseases, and the iodine contained in the fruit is beneficial to people suffering from measles. In the world pharmaceutical industry, the preparation of drugs based on these recommendations is widely established.

Kovul has been used in folk medicine. Mainly, it was used in the treatment of purulent wounds, angina pectoris, thyrotoxicosis, gout, and diabetes. Koval is also used in the food industry. Hindus enjoy eating dishes prepared with its fruit, while in French cuisine, marinated cauliflower florets are a very important spice.

In our country, in the past, watermelons were dried and used instead of sugar in the winter. Along with vitellotonnato, which is cold-dried veal in the Italian way, "tonnato" cabbage, which of course contains cow's milk, should be weighed. And in Great Britain, if you don't use sizzling cabbage with mutton to increase the palatability of mutton, you won't lose customers. The fruit

of attention and encouragement. Last year, during his visit to Namangan region, the President visited Namangan region in order to learn about the progress of socio-economic reforms, construction and beautification works, major projects, and to communicate with the people. had set tasks for the creation of the mechanism.

On this basis, for the first time in Namangan, as an experiment of Chust, the cultivation of cowpea was started. 5 thousand hectares of land were allocated to entrepreneurs. Specialists with certain experience were involved in order to study the field in depth and, in turn, teach others. As a result, the activities of the enterprises engaged in the production of carpentry began to expand on a large scale. "Baraka Meva Industrial Service" Limited Liability Company in Chust district is one of such entities.

Sadiqjon Hasanov, the head of this enterprise, was not a stranger to this industry. In 2009, he started exporting kovol. In the past year, Sherzod Toshpolatov, a scientist of Namangan State University, conducted more than twenty experiments on the initiative of an entrepreneur. As a result, he proved that by dissolving the film-like protective shell on the kovull seed with hydrochloric acid, it is possible to ensure its granularity and viability. He achieved this in laboratory conditions and sowed and collected 6 kilograms of kovol seeds.

At the moment, maintenance of the 200-hectare plantation is ongoing. Ripe fruit, leaves, stem and root bark are used in medicine. A decoction made from the bark has an appetizing effect. It is used in folk medicine to treat purulent wounds. Pressing freshly squeezed bark on an aching tooth gives a positive result. Sometimes it has an antiseptic effect when applied to open purulent wounds.

In addition, the plant is used in the treatment of angina pectoris, thyrotoxicosis, hemorrhoids, and diabetes. To make nastoika from root bark, 0.5 l of boiled water is poured over 20 g of crushed bark, and it is left to stand for 1-2 hours. Drink 1/2 cup three times a day before meals. Angina, jaundice. Take 2 teaspoons of dried root bark, pour a glass of water on it and boil it for 10-15 minutes on low heat. The cooled decoction is drunk 1 tablespoon three times a day.

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