

## **BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L**

Saminova Ozoda Botirali (daughter)

1st year student of the Faculty of Zootechnics, Fergana State University

Phone: +998999905308, Email: ozodasaminova@gmail.com

**Annotation.** This article is about the common medicinal hole dalachai in the Republic, which describes the morphology, distribution, medicinal properties of the hole dalachai plant. It is also said that the hole field has been known since ancient times and was also mentioned in the works of Abu Ali ibn Sina and Abu Rayhan Beruni.

**Keywords** Medicinal plants, Tea tribe, "Laws of Medicine", various diseases, "Saydana", Mesophytic plants, folk medicine, scientific medicine, A. Ergashev, a product made of perforated field.

There are 10-12 thousand species of medicinal plants in the world, and 577 species grow in Uzbekistan. Of these, 250 species are widely used in scientific medicine. *Hypericum perforatum* L. (*Hypericum perforatum* L.) belonging to the family Dalachaydoshtlar of the Choynamolar tribe is one of the most widely used medicinal plants in Uzbekistan.

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Hole field plant can be found as a weed in the sernam lands of the hills and mountains of the Republic, along the streams, in the foothills and gardens. The length of the hole field plant reaches 3035 cm. The stem is smooth, hairless, angular, and grows upright. The leaves are simple, oblong-ovate, flat-edged, 730 mm long and 3-15 mm wide. It is a bisexual, actimorphic plant with flowers up to 20 mm long. The petals are 18-20 mm long and longer than the anthers. The small yellow flowers are located in thyroid or round-ovate clusters. The fruit of the hollow field is multi-seeded, elongated ovoid, 6 mm long and about 5 mm wide, with three cups that open when ripe. The seeds are small, about 1 cm long. The shape and color of the hole field seed are distinctive, the shape is elongated and concave, and the color

is painted brown. The hole field plant blooms in June-August, and the seeds ripen in July-September.

The seeds germinate in the grass after 12–16 days at 5–6. But for the seeds to germinate quickly, the soil temperature should be 18–20. Therefore, the seeds are sown in late March and early April. As Teshikdalachoy is a moist plant, it is adapted to grow in streams and fertile soils. The perforated field can be included in the group of mesophytic plants according to its relation to moisture.

Teshik dalachay grows in open sunny areas of Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Bukhara regions. It is also common in different regions of the earth. For example, according to O. Ahmedov and A. Ergashev, the hole is found in Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, the Baltic States, the European part of Russia and the forest-desert zone of Western Siberia, the Caucasus and Central Asia. There are more than 300 varieties of perforated field on earth.

The hole is included in the list of new medicinal plants introduced into scientific medicine from the flora of Uzbekistan, as the above-ground part of the steppe cures many diseases. The perforated field plant is mainly medicinal in the above-ground part, and its leaves have glands that secrete oil. The oil, which is secreted from the glands that secrete black oil, is red in color and is used to treat wounds. The hole is used in the treatment of colitis, gastritis, urinary incontinence, as well as in the treatment of worms. In the treatment of second and third degree burns, shortness of breath, diseases of the oral cavity, i.e. gingivitis and stomatitis, the hole field plant is also used. In addition to scientific medicine, the hole is of great importance in folk medicine. In folk medicine, its decoctions and tinctures are consumed in heart disease, headaches, colds, coughs and to improve appetite. Not all varieties of perforated dahlia have medicinal properties. The hole also had side effects, despite being a field medicine. It requires special care, especially when ingested. When the hole is taken in excess of the norm, it narrows the blood vessels, increases blood pressure and adversely affects the digestive system. It is therefore not recommended during pregnancy and in patients with hypertension.

The medicinal properties of the hole field have long been known, and one of our great ancestors, Abu Ali ibn Sino, known in Europe as Avicenna, in his 5-volume work "Al-

Qanun" (Laws of Medicine) more than 500 medicinal plants and more than 40 medicines made from them information about the tools. In Ibn Sina's Laws of Medicine, a hole in the field of medicinal plants is given a special description. According to the play, the hole can be used as a field analgesic, diuretic and in the treatment of various wounds.

In addition, Abu Rayhan Beruni in his work "Saydana" described the structure of the hole field, noting that it has the ability to remove syrup, liquid extract and bacteria from the surface.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Teshik steppe plant is a cure for many diseases, so much attention is paid to the cultivation of new varieties in Uzbekistan. Every year about 10 tons of raw materials are collected from the hole field. It contains 1012% of additives, 0.4% of hypericin, flavinoids, vitamin C, 0.1-0.33% of essential oil, up to 10% of resin. The product, made from the surface of the perforated field, has a fragrant, bitter, slightly crunchy taste. Therefore, the development of medicinal properties, chemical composition, agro-technologies of cultivation, improvement of processing technologies is one of the important tasks in the territory of Uzbekistan. To this end, one of the urgent tasks awaiting today's solution is to acclimatize high-yielding, disease and pest-resistant varieties, increase their productivity.

### **List of used literature.**

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