

ISSUES OF RESEARCH OF MEDICINAL PLANT RESOURCES IN THE CLIMATE CONDITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Abstract The article analyzes the issues of researching medicinal plant resources in the climatic conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. According to the analysis results, it was established that the number of medicinal plant formations is decreasing due to various environmental factors - temperature, salinity, drought, and anthropogenic factors.

Keywords: environmental factors, medicinal plant, climate, salinity, impact, reproduction

The vegetation cover of the Aral Sea region is very diverse. Medicinal plants have been well studied in the Aral Sea region. However, in recent years, interest in medicinal plants has been especially growing in connection with new methods of their therapeutic use and methods for studying the peculiarities of their action. Currently, there is a need to study the resources of modern medicinal plant raw materials in the Aral Sea region. The development and propagation of new plant species in difficult climatic conditions and sandy soils is one of the main problems in the Central Asian region, in particular in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The flora of the republic is represented by various ecological forms of plants: trees, shrubs and subshrubs, semi-shrubs and subshrubs, perennial and annual herbs, thorny shrubs, succulent plants and leafy plants, stemless, leafless plants. Medicinal, fodder, fruit, tanning, dyeing, essential oil, technical, ornamental, honey-bearing, and other plants grow here. Medicinal plants occupy a special place. It should be noted that for various reasons, including economic ones, interest in plant preparations and plants has once again manifested itself today. Plants produce a large quantity of various substances that affect the organism, including physiologically active substances (PAS) or biologically active substances (BAS). It is known that medicinal plants and phytopreparations derived from them have a significant advantage over synthetic preparations, as they have a longer and milder effect on the body.

A decrease in the level of the Aral Sea, the drying up of the Amu Darya delta, a decrease in river flow, and a reduction in the area of tugai forests and reed beds led to the development of deflation in areas previously dominated by waterlogging processes. The main relief-forming processes dominating the entire Aral Sea region and the dried seabed are aeolian processes.

In recent years, such processes as the deterioration of river water quality and its evaporation, the deposition of a certain amount of salt dust from the dried bottom, have led to an increase in secondary salinization of soils. In the irrigated lands of Uzbekistan, highly saline soils make up almost 60-65% of the total area, 75-80% in Turkmenistan, 60-70% in Kazakhstan, and 70-80% in Karakalpakstan (Glazovsky, Zholibekov, 1990, 1997).

All this leads to a deterioration in the quality of plant products grown on saline soils and an increase in the overall salinity of food products.

The distribution of medicinal plants throughout the natural territories of Karakalpakstan is very uneven, since there is a difference between the ecological conditions of natural territories and the ecological types of plants. Data on the use of natural medicinal plants in Karakalpakstan were analyzed. Currently, there are 444 species of medicinal plants growing in the territory, belonging to 240 genera and 63 families, which constitutes 40% of the total flora. The collected data on the use of these medicinal plants in folk medicine and scientific medicine are comprehensively analyzed, and the use of medicinal plants is presented.

Thus, the use of herbal medicines is limited. Stimulation is extremely relevant, economically justified, and profitable.

Consolida camptocarpa - (Ranunculaceae). In folk medicine, a decoction prepared from the plant is used to treat heart diseases. The flower is brewed as tea and drunk against intestinal diseases. The nectar of the flower is used as a visual stimulant, the petals as a diuretic, and the oil as an ointment for allergic diseases.

Salix songarica Anderss. - A tree plant of the family Salicaceae Mirb. Endemic of Central Asia. Found in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya. The aerial part of the plant is used for metabolic disorders in the body, liver diseases, rheumatism, clouding of the eye lens, and mild tuberculosis.

When studying the resources of medicinal plant raw materials, it is necessary to be based on the following aspects: firstly, having information about the biological reserves of raw materials that can be prepared in a certain area of the massif where medicinal plants grow, and secondly, having an idea about the operational reserves, i.e., the quantity of raw materials that can be prepared in a certain area of the massif where medicinal plants grow, without compromising the possibilities of plant regeneration and population regeneration.

Thus, the protection of especially valuable medicinal plants, the reserves of which are currently decreasing or are at risk, is of great importance. For each species of wild medicinal flora, there is a specific instruction, which takes into account the biological characteristics of this plant, the specifics of its ecology and location, the dynamics of recovery after harvesting, harvesting dates, methods and norms of harvesting that do not disrupt the normal regeneration of tugai forests.

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