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EARLY STAGES OF INTRODUCTION AND ONTOGENY OF GONTSCH ORIGANUM TYTTHANTHUM

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Abstract: The article presents the results of scientific research on the growth and development of Tograikhan (*Origanum tytthanthum* Gontsch) in the climatic conditions of Termez, Surkhandarya region, seed germination and the impact of environmental factors on the plant, the ether of the plant oil and medicinal properties.

Keywords: phenols, ether, medicinal, plant, developmental, phenological, physiological indicators.

The plant species on Earth differ from one another in their external structure, living conditions, living conditions, reproduction, growth, distribution, and other characteristics, and accordingly, they are at different stages of evolution.

The concept of "biodiversity" or "biodiversity" is partly new and not yet widely known. Understands the diversity of all life there, animals, plants, microorganisms, their genes and ecosystems. The concept of "biological diversity" is not a statistic about a particular organism, but the relationship between all parts of the biological world. Biodiversity is often considered in three stages: 1) species diversity, i.e. the diversity of all animals and plants, including (fungi). Fungi and microorganisms; 2) genetic diversity is the diversity of genetic material within a species; 3) ecosystem diversity - the diversity of ecosystems (forests, mountains, steppes or savannas, deserts, etc.). The first living organisms, made up of these protein

molecules, began to appear. Then they adapted to different conditions and began to form new characters whose bodies became more complex. According to these signs, plants and animals are very different from each other.

Plant species on Earth differ from each other in their external and internal structure, life forms, living conditions, reproduction, distribution, and other characteristics. Therefore, they are at different stages of evolution. Vegetation of Uzbekistan and the nature of Central Asia in general have been studied. It began to be studied, especially after the First World War, in the late 1920s. At that time, the study of plant cover in Uzbekistan was slow due to the lack of literature and the inability to publish the available materials. All these reasons required a thorough study of the plants of Uzbekistan. Therefore, scientists set themselves the goal of collecting available data on plants of Uzbekistan, studying them in the wild and writing monographs about

them. As a result of the study, a 4-volume monograph "Vegetation of Uzbekistan" was written, in which 3750 species of plants of Uzbekistan were clearly described. Uzbekistan's wild plants include fruit, fodder, medicinal, edible, sap-preserving, essential oils, dyes and ornamental plants.

This means that the plants of Uzbekistan are diverse in their biology, life forms, reproduction, growth, development and distribution. Now, we come to the part where we talk about one of them.

Origanum tythanthum Gontsch is a perennial plant belonging to the genus *Origanum*. *O. tythanthum* Gontsch is more common in Uzbekistan. Height 30-60 cm. The stem grows several, erect. It is branched from the top. The leaves are linear-ovate, basically broad-leaved. The flowers are clustered in umbrellas, half-umbrellas, and they form a head-shaped inflorescence. The bouquet is purple. It flowers and fertilizes in June-September. It grows mainly on mountain slopes. If you go to the mountains in the summer, you will see a plant with purple-pink flowers and a very sharp fragrant scent growing on the mountain slopes. The sea will open your heart. This is a wonderful plant. The flowers are small, numerous, 5-25, gathered in a thyroid spike. These spikes, in turn, gather to form a rosette at the end of the stem. The color of the flower is the color of a light siren, as mentioned above. The fruit consists of 4 to 4 nuts per cup. The nuts are dark brown, ovoid in shape and small (only 0.5-1 millimeters in length).

As a product, the upper part of the plant is harvested at a height of 20-25 cm during flowering. At least 25 percent of the plants in the area where each preparation for reproduction is left, untouched. (It goes

without saying that it is impossible to uproot plants.) The harvested product is spread thinly and dried in cool places where the wind passes. Turn once or twice a day for quality drying.

As can be seen from the name *Origanum tythanthum* Gontsch, it is used by the mountain people as basil (oshkok) and in tea. *Origanum tythanthum* Gontsch has long been widely used in folk medicine. It is used as a sedative, diuretic, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, expectorant, appetite suppressant, anti-inflammatory, acute and chronic bronchitis, gastrointestinal atony (slowness), is recommended in the treatment of insomnia, rheumatism (bod), epilepsy, colds, pulmonary tuberculosis, gastritis, gynecological diseases, cough, abdominal edema, paralysis (paralysis) and many other diseases.

Mount basil is a component of teas used for sweating, treatment of chest diseases and gargling, as well as a variety of thirst-quenching drinks ("Rayhon", "Tarxun", etc.).

Seeds of *Origanum tythanthum* Gontsch were sown in the experimental field of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Termez State University on January 21, 2020. After sowing the seeds, irrigation was carried out during the day the land was enriched with dogs. Our goal is to study the development of the common plant in the mountainous areas by planting it in the conditions of the city of Termez. The influence of abiotic factors on plant development is extremely important. Due to the low air temperature in the first days at the time of sowing, the development of ovarian organs was not active, after 30-35 days the growth of ovaries was observed (Table 1).

Table 1
Growth and development of ovarian organs during the germination period of seeds

The day after sowing the seeds	Length cm		Hypocotyl and rhizome of seed
	Buds	leaves	
10	0,6±0,003	0,6±0,04	0,8±0,03
15	1,6±0,06	0,7±0,04	0,9±0,05
18	2,4±0,08	0,9±0,04	1,3±0,06
22	2,3±0,09	2,3±0,06	1,8±0,4
25	3,6±0,08	2,8±0,06	2,5±0,05
30	4,2±0,06	2,9±0,07	3,2±0,7

The stages of development of plants are almost the same. Any low and high plant goes through two stages in its ontogeny. In the first stage, the mass of plants increases due to the growth process. In the second stage, along with growth, generative organs appear. In other words, regardless of which group the plant belongs to, there are growth and developmental processes in its ontogeny. Growth is due to the newly formed cell, while development is due to various qualitative changes in the plant organism. These changes begin with the formation of the embryonic seed and end with the appearance and entry of reproductive organs in the plant. According to scientific research, plants go through several developmental stages in ontogeny. Of these, the stages of yarovization and light have been thoroughly examined. To pass the stage of germination, the seed must be provided with sufficient temperature,

humidity and air. Of these, temperature is the deciding factor.

As well as being herb (or spice), thyme is also valued as a medicinal plant. It contains 2.2 percent of essential oils, 6-8 percent of tannins, trace elements, organic acids, C drugs, carotenes. Plant seeds contain up to 28% fat.

In folk medicine, turmeric is used for boils, paralysis, epilepsy, intestinal pain, as well as as a diuretic and diaphoretic agent.

A decoction of thyme is recommended as a diaphoretic in colds. It is recommended for gastrointestinal disorders and general malaise.

In medical practice, turmeric tincture is also prescribed as an appetite suppressant, digestive enhancer, diuretic and expectorant, expectorant, and expectorant.

For external treatment, thyme is used as a compress. Vegetable oil is a remedy for toothache. To prepare the medicine at home, two teaspoons of crushed thyme are soaked in 400 g of boiling water. The prepared tincture can be consumed throughout the day.

To make turmeric oil, a piece of ground turmeric is mixed with 0.5 liters of olive or pistachio oil and infused for 8 hours. It is then crushed and passed through a gauze pad. This oil is soaked in a cotton ball and applied to the gums to relieve pain.

In conclusion, the flora of Uzbekistan is very rich and colorful. Deserts and steppes, mountains and hills, plains and river deltas sit side by side to create a spectacular view. This may seem absurd, but in fact, the number of plants per unit area in the mountains of Uzbekistan is several times higher than in neighboring Central Asian regions. *Origanum tythanthum* Gontsch is an example of such a wonderful nature.

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