

GROWING CAPPARIS SPINOSA AND THE STUDY OF ITS IMPORTANCE IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

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Annotation

The article describes the medicinal properties of Capparis spinosa L., which belongs to the Capparaceae family, as well as its use in folk medicine. In traditional and scientific medicine, information on the use of ancient and modern plants is given. Anti-inflammatory, anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, neuroprotective, anti-diabetic and anti-diabetic hypolipidemic properties of etilgen.

In today's ecological situation, the medicinal and nutritional importance of the capparis spinosa plant has been explained in order to increase the knowledge of young and future people of our country.

Keywords: gewil, in the state of the people, to prepare for the, to calm the nerves, to mislead

Introduction

In the question of identity, they were ordinary people, turks were ordinary people, in the question of people were ordinary people - this was a lot of accumulation, this was the name of the human organism.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2020 In the Resolution "On the protection of wild medicinal plants, their cultural production, processing and the wise use of all available resources", as well as the decision PQ-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "Uzbekiston In the Resolution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Strategy of Actions for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, necessary tasks such as "the development of the pharmaceutical industry, the provision of cheap, high-quality medicines to the economy" were set.

Implementation of the agrotechnical conditions and the study of the bioecological properties of new plants in the conditions of Karakalpakstan is a necessary task for us. Currently, there are more than 7 billion people in the world, and since ancient times, they have been fighting against various diseases, using medicinal plants from various organs, seeds, fruits, leaves, flowers, etc. their organs have been used.

There are 360 medicinal plants in Qaraqalpakstan, more than 37% of all plants are medicinal plants [17]. One of the medicinal plants on that day is the Gewil (Capparis spinosa) plant.

Capparis spinosa L. - Gewil belongs to the genus Gewil (Capparaceae), and its varieties are widely distributed in the hot regions. In Uzbekistan, gewil (*Capparis*) is the most popular group. *Capparis spinosa* (*capparis spinosa*) is a perennial herb with a green body, rounded, striated, glabrous and covered with sparse white hairs. This plant has a height of 2.5 meters. The leaves are green, rounded, oval-shaped or ellipse-shaped, 5-6 cm long, sparsely hairy on the hairless edges, short-stalked leaves, the size of the lateral petals is 4-7 mm, yellow in color, and slightly fine thorns are scattered. The flowers are large, single, yellow in the axils of the leaves, white and juicy, 5-8 cm in size. The fruits are long-shaped, 2-4.5 cm long, and 1.5-3 cm wide.

Gewildin seeds are short-shaped, brown in color, 3-3.5 mm long. [2. p-297., 8. p-121]

Gewil (*Capparis spinosa*) grew out of wild grasses and grew in roadsides, railway tracks, ravines along rivers, in old diywals, in open fields. It is located in the northern parts of Zomin and Jizzakh districts of Syrdarya region, in the regions of Samarqand, Kashqadarya, Surkhandarya and other regions [4. p-45,46]

Plants are identified by their nature and distribution. Plants growing in areas close to the water are hot, II-level, and plants growing in dry places are III-level hot and dry [15, p-24]. There are different opinions about the effects of radiation on the human body. This plant was not used in host medicine. However, since ancient times, it has been used as a very useful plant in folk medicine to treat various diseases. It was also mentioned as a food in the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia, but if the ancient traditions are popular, it is said that it is poisonous to the stomach.

Our republic was divided into separate districts, the begins of the lea were divided into separate groups.

Glycoside capparidin, b-sitosterol and others were detected in the roots. Root plants contain staxidrin, glycosylated spermidine alkaloids [7, 62-p].

The total intake of flavanoid glycosides in pickled peanuts was equivalent to 40 mg of quercetin. [14, p-74].

If you have a high blood pressure, you can use it as a solution, it dissolves the damaged liver, which is stuck in the blood vessels in other places, and which is clearly harmful. *Capparis spinosa* was liquefied, and the honey was removed from the skin. They are used in severe brain diseases - paralysis, immobility of legs and arms, lethargy, appendicitis, radiculitis, gout. [15. p-25., 16. p-232]

If you do not boil the oil of the bark of the plant, it will give you strength, the organs in the abdominal cavity, the liver, and the spleen will be blocked in the veins, and it will take away the ripe seeds through the toilet. A decoction of *Capparis spinosa* is used to cure menstruation, to kill worms in the stomach, to stimulate urination, and to increase the potential for menstruation. If you eat pickled fruits, it will soften the body, and the symptoms of divorce will be better [18, p.232].

The juice of *Capparis spinosa* leaves kills all kinds of worms. If it is beaten, the leaves of *capparis spinosa* are mixed with rye flour, and this flour is dissolved in the back of the plant of the hand. Vinegar mixed with leaves was used to cure hemorrhoids, urine,

and menstruation. Jaña Capparis exceeded the potential. If its bark is dry or weak, it can cure severe. - [16, p.232].

Capparis spinosa leaves crushed with vinegar are used externally for white spots, freckles, and malignant wounds. It is used in all parts of the body, on the back, against various diseases. [15, p-26].

Pispegen capparis spinosa fruit is hot, dry and its seeds are hot and dry III degree. If you eat seeds on an empty stomach, it will relieve the feeling, but it will cause damage to the stomach. Leaves nature plants I level dry, but it is better than the seeds of seeds. If the leaves are applied in a crushed state, the back is clean, and then the parotid is damaged [16, p.232].

The dose of Gewil shiresi is 25 g, it can be used with vinegar and sugar under the conditions of use. The dose of root gruel is 10.5 gr. The bark of the lid roots is used; it is used for malignant wounds, sciatica. When the bark of the root is opened, with a cold toothache. If the bark of the root of the plant is thin, the bark mixed with vinegar and rubbed into a paste can cure vitiligo. [15, p.25].

A preparation was prepared from the bark of the roots: the roots should be soaked in salted water for a day, then the water should be drained again like 3-4 months. After that, it would be good to put it in the water and wash it. After that, vinegar is used for 40 days, so impotence is shown through. Roots of capparis spinosa are used to make meat oil. [16, p.233].

Juwmaqlaw: Gewil (Capparis spinosa L.) is a perennial herb that is widespread throughout the region. This plant is a collection of useful plants. Darilik is a plant that requires little food and grows best in sunny areas. This crown can also be used in the form of a natural crown according to its botanical properties.

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