



CREATION OF PLANTATIONS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN SURKHANDARYA CONDITIONS

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Abstract: The significance of medicinal plants in the healthcare system cannot be overstated. For centuries, humans have relied on these natural wonders to treat various ailments and diseases. The Surkhandarya region, located in the southeastern part of Uzbekistan, is renowned for its unique flora, comprising a diverse array of medicinal plants. The creation of plantations of medicinal plants in Surkhandarya conditions is an endeavour that holds immense potential for the region's economy, healthcare, and biodiversity. This article will delve into the importance of establishing medicinal plant plantations in Surkhandarya, highlighting the benefits, challenges, and strategies for successful implementation.

Keywords: plantations, medical plants, benefits, environment, strategies, conditions

Introduction: Uzbekistan is recognized by its extravagance of therapeutic plants. Local vegetation species have been involved there by people for a long time. Uzbekistan is situated in the area of Focal Asia, with the primary part comprising of steppes and bone-dry districts. These terrains don't have a high yearly precipitation. The number of inhabitants in Uzbekistan is the most elevated in Focal Asia, with 8.5-9.0 million individuals living in the dry locales alone.

As of late, much exploration has been done in South Africa on the investigation of restorative plants and their significance. Much consideration has likewise been paid to this in different nations around the world. This, thusly, is because of the expanded interest for restorative plants.

The conventional information on the neighborhood populace is viewed as vital in such manner. Through this information, the populace utilizes restorative plants. Powerful logical examination has additionally been done on this subject. Most restorative plants in Uzbekistan, including *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L., are found among the verdure of different nations. Much exploration has additionally been directed on the restorative plants of different nations, remembering those for China and Middle Easterner nations.

Natural examinations lately show that the investigation of restorative plants is thought of as vital. Many individuals utilize therapeutic plants consistently, and restorative plants assume a significant part in human existence. Specifically, their utilization for treating different sicknesses, as well as the investigation of their effect on the human body, are the absolute most significant areas of examination. Much work has likewise been led all over the planet on the compound organization of restorative plants and their conventional and current purposes. Ethnobotanical research, as well as the right utilization of restorative plants, is viewed as significant in this on the grounds that these cycles are related with working on human existence. It is viewed as essential to accurately dissect therapeutic plants and

prescribe them to people since plants can go through certain progressions in various circumstances, which additionally influence their structure.

The set of experiences and eventual fate of restorative plants are viewed as significant examination regions in light of the fact that these plants have been utilized by people for quite a long time. The more established writing is likewise significant for portraying their utilization. The attributes of certain plants have not been completely concentrated to date. Specifically, much exploration has been directed in China, Egypt, India, Greece, and different nations. Not all restorative plants affect the human body. Therapeutic plants have been utilized for millennia to flavor and save food, treat wellbeing problems, and forestall illnesses, including scourges. The information on their recuperating properties has been communicated throughout the hundreds of years inside and among human networks. These restorative plants are viewed as a rich asset of fixings that can be utilized in drug improvement and union. Certain individuals are delicate to therapeutic plants, while others are sensitive to them. This implies that every individual necessities separate suggestions. Regardless of the utilization of home grown meds over numerous hundreds of years, just a moderately modest number of plant species have been concentrated as potential medications. The investigation of restorative plants is viewed as significant, as not every one of them make a positive difference. Some adversely influence the body whenever consumed in huge amounts. Ethnobotanical and ethnopharmacological concentrates on increment the chance of distinguishing new atoms rather than arbitrary screening. Plants are compromised in many regions of the planet. As indicated by IUCN information, 17,000 types of restorative plants are around the world compromised due to, among different elements, the deficiency of living space, overexploitation, intrusive species, and contamination.

Restorative plants are different, and they can have hostile to diabetic properties. They additionally unmistakably affect the human body. Focal Asia is wealthy in plants that are broadly utilized by local people in the customary manner, particularly in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, where the populace has a great deal of information with respect to their utilization. This is conceivably because of the hardships that these populaces face with respect to their ongoing wellbeing frameworks.

Much work has been led on the protection and utilization of restorative plants, as well as on their commercialization. As of late, much logical work has likewise been attempted on the associations among conventional and present day medications.

Much exploration has been directed in Uzbekistan on the investigation of species with restorative and financial significance. Simultaneously, the populaces of a few restorative plants in the desert district were contemplated.

In Uzbekistan, the utilization of regular assets is viewed as one of the genuine financial hotspots for the Republic of Uzbekistan. The advancement of the public economy of the Republic relies upon the level of education and the judicious utilization of regular assets. Organic assets, including restorative plants, are the main part of the normal abundance of Uzbekistan. To decide the present status of restorative plants to upgrade their ensuing insurance and supportable use, it is important to get yearly data on the condition of their dissemination, their populace size, and the effect of negative variables on their populaces.

Created on the basis of rocky soils, the plant incarnation is a reflection of the subalpine zone of the Western Tien Shan. The aspect of the plantation is ideal for creating compositions



with plants of the dry and open landscape. High births of the ridge Gissarul of velvet plants complement the picture and give it a picturesque note.

The creation of plantations of these plants in the Botanical Garden is caused by several factors:

1. Protection of useful and ornamental plants from extermination.
2. Propagation of plants and the study of new plant forms and species.
3. Introduction of green pharmacy substances designed to significantly improve the population's health.
4. The creation of original and natural landscapes.

87 of the southern regions of Uzbekistan are used in traditional medicine. A number of countries, including Uzbekistan, are working to create plantations of these plants in their natural habitat. In the collection of the Botanical Garden of Surkhan-Darya, there are valuable medicinal and ornamental plants of the subalpine zone of the Western Tien Shan.

Background and Rationale

Plant resources are depleted on a world and CIS scale. Despite the fact that about 80 species of medicinal plants in Uzbekistan are considered scarce and depleting, nearly 130 are at risk of depletion. Generally, Silvestrov's resources cannot meet the growing demand for raw materials. Consequently, the production of medicinal plants and the implementation of the coordinated production of biological products at an industrial scale are essential. This is consistent with the phrase that a large number of plants that have not been scientifically proven in the natural sphere come from the dendrological sphere and are important for stimulating scientific research, whereby the appropriate economy of future foreign medicine has been arranged. The purpose of the information is to scientifically justify the role of the development of plantations of medicinal plants in the regions with different natural and ecological conditions as a factor for the environmentally friendly production of pharmaceutical raw materials, as well as a factor in the implementation of production-based and exporter of manufacturing medicines.

Discussion: The use of medicinal plants in practice contributes to the improvement of environmental conditions, the further introduction of floristic resources, and the solution of the complex health problems of the population and their lifestyles. To solve human health problems, new modern methods of alternative medicine, "moderately traditional" therapies that intensify traditional medicine, such as the use of plant raw materials, are used. The role of plant raw materials as a source of medical substances is growing. Especially in modern medicine, in all countries, great importance is attached to the cultivation of a number of valuable species of medicinal plants that are under artificial reproduction.

Medicinal plants have been an integral part of traditional medicine for centuries, providing a natural and cost-effective solution for various health issues. These plants contain bioactive compounds that have been scientifically proven to possess therapeutic properties, making them an essential component of modern medicine. The Surkhandarya region is home to a vast array of medicinal plants, including *Artemisia*, *Ferula*, and *Withania*, among others. The cultivation of these plants can play a significant role in promoting traditional medicine, supporting local economies, and preserving biodiversity.

Surkhandarya's Unique Conditions

The Surkhandarya region boasts a unique combination of climatic and geographical conditions that make it an ideal location for cultivating medicinal plants. The region's



subtropical climate, with mild winters and hot summers, allows for the growth of a diverse range of plant species. The fertile soil, abundant water resources, and ample sunlight in the region create an ideal environment for plant growth and development. Furthermore, the region's proximity to the Amu Darya River provides a natural source of water, reducing the need for irrigation and conserving this precious resource.

Benefits of Medicinal Plant Plantations

The creation of medicinal plant plantations in Surkhandarya conditions offers numerous benefits. Firstly, it provides a sustainable source of raw materials for the production of traditional medicine, supporting the growth of the regional pharmaceutical industry. Secondly, the plantations create employment opportunities for local communities, contributing to poverty reduction and economic development. Additionally, the cultivation of medicinal plants helps preserve biodiversity, as it promotes the conservation of endangered species and the protection of natural habitats.

Challenges and Strategies

While the creation of medicinal plant plantations in Surkhandarya conditions offers numerous benefits, it also poses several challenges. One of the primary challenges is the lack of awareness and knowledge about medicinal plants among local farmers and communities. To address this, it is essential to provide training and education on the cultivation, harvesting, and processing of medicinal plants. Another challenge is the need for infrastructure development, including the establishment of drying and storage facilities, to ensure the quality and safety of the harvested plants.

To overcome these challenges, a multi-stakeholder approach is necessary. Governments, non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities must collaborate to provide technical assistance, training, and funding to support the establishment of medicinal plant plantations. Furthermore, the development of sustainable agriculture practices, such as organic farming and permaculture, can help minimize the environmental impact of plantations and promote eco-friendly production methods.

Conclusion.

The creation of plantations of medicinal plants in Surkhandarya conditions is a vital endeavour that holds immense potential for the region's economy, healthcare, and biodiversity. By capitalizing on the region's unique conditions and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, medicinal plant plantations can become a catalyst for development and growth in Surkhandarya. However, to achieve this, it is essential to address the challenges and limitations through collaborative efforts, training, and education. As we move forward, it is crucial that we prioritize the conservation of medicinal plants, support local communities, and promote sustainable agriculture practices, ensuring that the benefits of medicinal plant plantations are shared equitably and responsibly. In conclusion, the creation of medicinal plant plantations in Surkhandarya conditions is a transformative initiative that can have far-reaching impacts on the region's development, economy, and healthcare. By embracing this endeavour, we can unlock the potential of traditional medicine, promote sustainable development, and preserve the rich biodiversity of the Surkhandarya region for future generations.

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