

HEALING PROPERTIES, PESTS AND MEASURES OF CHILAN JIIDA PLANT IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

ЛЕЧЕБНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА, ВРЕДИТЕЛИ И МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ РАСТЕНИЯ ЧИЛАН ЖИЙДА В СУРХАНДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

СУРХОНДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИДА ЧИЛОН ЖИЙДА ЎСИМЛИГИНИНГ ШИФОБАХШЛИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ, ЗАРАРКУНАНДАЛАРИ ВА ҚАРШИ КУРАШ ЧОРАЛАРИ

A.N. Akbutaev

Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Senior Lecturer. Termez Institute of Agrotechnology and Innovative Development, Department of Plant Protection, Agrochemistry and Agro-Soil Science

A.Bektovov

4th Year Student of the Organization And Management Of Greenhouses.

The medicinal properties and pests of the plant Chilan Jida were studied at the Denau Experimental Farm of the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology named after Academician Mahmud Mirzaev.

ANNOTATION

The article describes the medicinal properties of the plant jilon jiida (unabi) in the southern region of Uzbekistan, measures to combat its pests.

АННОТАЦИЯ

На этой статье описаны лекарственные свойства унаби а также вредители условия на южных регионах Узбекистана меры борьбы с ними.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада Ўзбекистоннинг жанубий вилоятида жилон жийда (унаби)нинг ўсимликнинг дориворлик хусусиятлари, унинг зараркунандаси қарши кураш чоралари баён этилган.

Keywords. Jumrutdosh, chelen, annab jiida, chechen, rutin substance, hypertonic, dilates blood vessels, syrup, viruses, antiseptic, carotene, atherosclerosis, smallpox.

INTRODUCTION

There are more than 40 species in the Chilan jiida family. Chilan jiida is native to China and was cultivated 4,000 years ago. In our sunny Uzbekistan, chilan jiyda began to be grown in the middle of the 10th century. From the literature we know that in ancient times it was called chelen, chilan, annab, jiida dechan. Ibn Sina, one of the founders of medical science, wrote in his book "Laws of (Tib) Medicine" about chilan jiida, unabi, because of the high content of rutin (20-28% sugar) it is very useful for people with high blood pressure (hypertensives) because this vitamin dilates blood vessels and strengthens their walls.

According to industry experts, rutin is found not only in the fruit but also in the leaves, flowers and bark of the chilan. Chilan jiida fruit is consumed wet, dried and processed. In particular, the fruits of chilan jiida are processed and dried in sugar syrup. Chilan jiida seedlings planted in the wetlands of the country grow well and bear fruit in four or five years.

In Uzbekistan, chilan jiida differs from other fruits by its late flowering, which blooms on May 15-20.



Fruit Unabi

The Chilan jiida plant emits such an odor that it has a strong antiviral effect in the environment, so it would be advisable for everyone to plant one or two seedlings in their yard. The germination of Chilan jiida grains requires a warm temperature. To do this, 15–20 days before sowing the seeds are transferred to a temperature of 20–25 degrees. The optimal time for sowing is the end of February to the first second decade of March. In the second to fifth decade of May, after the emergence of four to five buds of grafted green twigs 15–20 cm in length, annual shoots are grafted with green buds. There are two varieties of chilan jida in Uzbekistan, in Khorezm it is called annob jiyda. The needles of this tree are used when pierced to attach earrings to the ears of girls. Because it has antiseptic properties. The second type is called unabi.

It looks like a pear, it is elongated. Both of them are medicinal, their beauty is unique, their leaves are shiny, and when they bloom, they spread their hearts with their unique aroma and beauty.

Healing properties. Chilan jiyda (annab jiyda) belongs to the family of chumrutdosh. The young branches of the tree up to 25 m tall are hairless old branches. Widespread areas of Jilon jiida grow on the mountain slopes of the Sangardak and Topalang rivers in China, India, Surkhandarya region, and its fruits are known for their healing properties. It contains (up to 30%) protein, fat, cotechins, pectin, coumarin, additives, flavonoids, rutin, vitamins C, V, carotene, organic acids.

Unabi Products



The healing properties of the essential oils, have long been known in ancient times has been used as a diuretic, lowering blood pressure, expectorant.

The fruit contains 40-60 percent sugar, 3 percent protein, organic acids, vitamin C, nutrients, carotene, alkaloids in the leaves, flavoites and other substances. The scholar Ibn Sina used the fruit of chilan jiida to treat chest pain, lung, kidney and bladder diseases. This blessing, which has attracted people's attention with its healing properties, is used as an ointment that increases the tone of the body, diuresis, expectorant. It is also used in diseases of hypertension and atherosclerosis. Chilanji fruit tincture is used in folk medicine as an analgesic and hemostatic ointment for chest pain, cough, smallpox, anemia and diarrhea. Preparation of infusion: Put a glass of boiling water and 20 g of crushed fruit in a tightly closed container and infuse for 1 hour. It is then floated through the dock. Drink two tablespoons 3 times a day for

half an hour before a meal. Ibn Sina, the great physician of the world of medicine, in his work "Laws of Medicine" used such a drug as a diuretic, diuretic, diuretic, expectorant. Doctor I. Fozilov gives interesting information that if you clean the leaves of chilan jiida, add sugar to it and consume it for 5 days, you will get rid of itching on the body.

Urine from the fruit of this plant acts as an emulsifier in the preparation of oily emulsions. There are two varieties of chilanji in Uzbekistan. One of them is round like a coral, and in Khorezm it is called annob jiyda. The needles of this tree are used when pierced to attach earrings to the ears of girls. Because it has antiseptic properties. The second type is called unabi.

It looks like a pear, it is elongated. Both are medicinal, uniquely beautiful, the leaves are shiny, and when in bloom, they spread hearts with their unique aroma and beauty. It grows in dalay and gardens in Chilanji. It is very healing. The fruit contains 40-60 percent sugar, 3 percent protein, organic acids, vitamin C, nutrients, carotene, alkaloids in the leaves, flavoites and other substances. The scholar Ibn Sina used the fruit of chilanji in the treatment of chest pain, lung, kidney and bladder diseases.

This blessing, which attracts people's attention with its healing properties, raises the tone of body parts, it is used as a diuretic, expectorant ointment. It is also used in diseases of hypertension and atherosclerosis. A tincture made from the fruit of Chilanji is used in folk medicine as an analgesic and hemostatic ointment in diseases of the chest, cough, smallpox, anemia and diarrhea. Preparation of tincture: Put a glass of boiling water and 20 g of crushed fruit in a tightly closed container and infuse for 1 hour. It is then floated through the dock. Drink two tablespoons 3 times a day for half an hour before a meal.

PESTS OF CHILAN JIIDA PLANT

All cultivated and wild plants have their own pests and diseases. Unabi mosquito is a dangerous pest in all regions of Uzbekistan and has become widespread in recent years. This pest causes 80-85% of the unabi crop. Arrivo is processed 3 times per 25% 0.16-0.32 liters and processing is expected in 20-25 days. During the peak period of Unabi mosquitoes (June 15-25) the first chemical treatment is carried out, the second time after 5-6 days the spraying is repeated. If the worms of 5 or more fruit flies are butterflies when there are fruit nodules on the trees against the unabi fruit fly in the spray, Omayt unabi to 1.5–3.0 liters against mosquitoes. This preaprat (omayt) is used in Uzbekistan for pests of 8 different plants, but omayt is harmful to bees and other beneficial insects.

Unabi fruit fly (*Carpomie ves vesuviona* A. Costa) Unabi-fly mainly harms the fruit. Wintering in the soil around the trunk of the damaged tree, rather than in the form of fake cocoons. When we look at the phenology of the Unabi fly, our observations show that the flight of the fly occurs in the third decade of May and the first decade of June.

At this time, the unabi tree emerges from the flower and forms fruit nodes. In the first ten days of July, the insect lays eggs on the unabi fruit. It lays eggs in the first ten days of July in Surkhandarya region. The eggs laid by one female fly reach 39-50.



The larvae that hatch from the eggs feed on the flesh of the fruit. Our observations show that the fruits stop developing prematurely, the unabi fruit turns brown and falls off. When the larvae inside the fruit feed and reach the nest, they pass from the fruit to the soil and turn into a fungus.

COUNTERMEASURES

The soil around the trees is dug to a depth of 25-35 cm. Spilled fruits are picked up and lost. During the peak period of mosquitoes (June 15-20) the first chemical treatment is carried out, after 5-6 days the spraying is repeated. The trunk of the Unabi tree and around the root collar are wet. Spray is used one of the recommended drugs against apple worms.

OBJECT AND METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

At the Denau Experimental Farm of the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology named after Academician Mahmud Mirzaev, the medicinal properties and pests of the Chilan Jida plant were studied. The southern soil of Uzbekistan is suitable for growing subtropical fruits. The districts in the northern zone of Surkhandarya region are located in mountainous and foothill areas, where soil salinity is not observed and soil fertility is high. In the northern regions, ie in Denau, Uzun, Altynsay and Shurchi districts, subtropical fruits are grown, as well as the medicinal plant chilan jiida (unabi). This medicinal plant gives good yields when the soil fertility and RN-solution in Chilan jiida is 6.5-7.5%. From observations and territory samples from the leaves of Chelan jiida serve as a source. Herbarium specimens are made during the growing season of Chilan jiida trees.

Samples were taken from the roots of the leaves of the bark of the damaged fruit of the Chilan jiida tree in the laboratory N.A. Naimov (1937) N.A. Naimov V.E. Kozlov (1954) and (Jumaev Eshmatov Berdiev 1998) based on research and methods developed by others at the Uzbek Research Institute of Plant Protection.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The main pest of the Jilon jiida tree is the Unabi fruit fly. The leaves of the Unabi tree are free from some pests due to their low antiseptic odor. Expansion of cultivation in Chilan ji, ie creation of plantations. We must use the healing properties of the snake to strengthen the health of our people. We need to protect medicinal plants from pests on the basis of advanced technologies. In the future, it would be expedient to select our talented young students and conduct research on the creation of disease- and pest-resistant varieties of the plant.

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