



MEDICINAL PROPERTIES AND AGROTECHNOLOGY OF JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Annotation:

On this topic you can learn about Jerusalem artichoke. You can learn about the medicinal properties of the Jerusalem artichoke plant, its types and differences from each other. You can get information about agrotechnological works and time of planting of Jerusalem artichoke plant. You can get information about what diseases medicine has the ability to treat, as well as how to plant it.

Keywords:

Plant, sowing, duration, temperature, treatment, cultivation, base, diabetes, food, artichoke, oil, salts, accumulation, conditions, varieties, first, Miracle, growth, development, second, cm, in the blood, in our republic, livestock, toxins, drugs, consumption, nutrients

Agrotechnology of cultivation of Jerusalem artichoke (*Heliantus tuberosus* L), storage and application in medicine, solution of processing problems show the possibility of future treatment of diabetes and other dangerous diseases, creation of a nutritious fodder base for livestock and supply of industry with raw materials. Jerusalem artichoke prevents an increase in blood glucose, improves insulin production, prevents the accumulation of fats and salts, participates in the neutralization of toxins, and is effective in the treatment of iron deficiency anemia. Relevance of the topic. Today, more than 150 million people worldwide suffer from diabetes. It was found that 2% of the population in Central Asia and 3.0-7.8% in the country suffer from this disease, and the number of patients with diabetes is growing every year. Diabetes slows down the activity of many organs in the body and leads to diarrhea. For example, it can damage the heart, brain, kidneys and blood vessels, leading to the development of dangerous diseases such as heart attack, myocardial infarction, stroke, gangrene and blindness. Drugs containing inulin are widely used in the treatment of diabetes. Patients have to take insulin tablets almost every day to keep their blood sugar levels constant. The Jerusalem artichoke plant is of great importance due to the high content of inulin and the abundance of beneficial elements in the root canal. Aims and objectives of the topic: To study the growth and development of Jerusalem artichoke varieties in the conditions of Karakalpakstan, the peculiarities of harvesting.

Research methods.

Field fertility of Jerusalem artichoke varieties, bush numbers, biometric measurements of plants were determined by the State Variety Testing Method of Field Crops. Soil salinity was determined by the method of A.E Arinushkina (1970) and V.A Kovde (1983) and the leaf surface by the method of A.A Nichiporovich (1971).

Research results.

The conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan are well known, spring is late and unstable, summers are hot and dry, and the soil is saline. Under these conditions, we conducted an experiment to determine the growth and development characteristics of the Jerusalem artichoke. In our experiment, we planted the varieties of Jerusalem artichoke "Fayz Baraka" and "Mojiza" on April 10, 20 and 30 and made phenological observations. In the experiment, the growth of Jerusalem artichoke varieties began to sprout 20 days after planting, and no strong difference was observed between all variants in the first stage of the plant growth period.

In the first variant, the first biometric measurements were made on April 30, the twentieth day after the grass sprouted, with an average plant height of 23 cm in the Mojiza variety, 25 cm in the second variant, and 26 cm in the third variant. According to Fayz-Baraka, the following results were obtained: 23 cm when planted on April 10, 22 cm when planted on April 20, and 24 cm when planted on April 30. The second biometric measurements were made, and in all variants of the variety "Mojiza" the plant height was 53-55 cm, while in the variety "Fayz - baraka" it was 55-60 cm. Rising temperatures have had a positive effect on plant growth in both varieties, accelerating plant growth.

A third biometric measurement was performed in June, with growth rates peaking in both varieties. In other words, within 20 days, the Mojiza variety grew by 78-83 cm, and the Fayz-Baraka variety grew by 73-79 cm. The fourth biometric measurements were made in late June and noted the following: plant height 195 cm in variant 1 of the "Mojiza" variety; 197 cm in variant 2; In variant 3, it was 197 cm. The relative "Fayz-baraka" variants were 190 cm, 192 cm and 193 cm. In conclusion, when the "Mojiza" variety was planted early, the plant height increased from 195 cm to 197 cm, and the yield was 32 t / ha.

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