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THE SAXAUL- HALOXYLON PLANT AND ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

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Abstract
The article provides information about the biology, geography of the saxaul plant and its medicinal properties. Opinions on the chemical composition of the saxaul plant and its use in folk medicine are given.

Keywords: saxule, white saxaul, black saxaul, jasan saxaul, rhenium, heart, blood vessels, allergy, Haloxylon. H. Persicum, H. Ammodendron.

Introduction

Saxaul is a tree-like plant that grows in the desert. The main feature of the saxaul is the protection of the soil from desert winds, which prevents the spread of erosion. This prevents desertification of the area and ensures the preservation of the desert ecosystem.

The stem of the saxaul acquires a twisted shape, the surface becomes smooth. The branches of the tree are thick and green in color. When the plant blooms, pink and crimson inflorescences appear. Although the saxaul is apparently only visible, due to its powerful vascular system, it is firmly rooted in a desert and rocky area.

Saxaul can be in the form of a shrub or a small tree, depending on the appearance. These plants can be found mainly in the regions of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, as well as China, Iran, Afghanistan.

In the desert regions, mainly 3 species of saxaul can be found:

Black saxaul-Haloxylon. Long veins on the plant, reaching up to 15 meters, feed on groundwater, allowing the body to provide moisture. Black saxaul have small and difficult-to-progress inflorescences. It is sun-resistant and has the property of regenerating after the pet eats. It keeps the desert soil well.

White saxophone - H. Persicum. This species of saxaul has colorless to Tan-shaped leaves that can be up to tall. White saxophones are characterized by drought tolerance. Cutting at the expense of a solid and crispy body is very difficult, it is mainly used as wood**.**

Zaisan saxaul-H. Ammodendron. The branches are long and covered with green stems. This plant is used as a protection against desert sands for highways. The zaisan saxaul grows very slowly, and if cut, its regeneration is heavy.

As soon as the frost falls, the saksovuls pour the flesh-its leaves. With the arrival of spring, saxaul trees are twisted with small flowers. Saxaul seeds are coming to the autumn season. The leaves and twigs of saxaul are a nutrient for desert camels. Saxaul trees are used as fuel in living, due to the large amount of heat they produce when burning. Saxaul is of great importance in the national economy. It is mainly used as a firewood (fuel), nutritious feed for sheep and camels, sand reinforcement, wind suppressor. S forests are important in preventing soil erosion. Saksovul lives for 50-60 years. Basically, it reproduces from seeds and begins to fertilize normally at 5-7 years. In Central Asia and Kazakhstan, saksovul forests cover 22 million tons. ga around. In Uzbekistan, the saksovul forests occupy 1229 thousand, of which the White saksovul occupies 976 thousand, and the black saksovul occupies 253 thousand.

In Uzbekistan, the nortuya Variety, released in 1991 for planting in deserts and pastures, is zoned. In recent years, a number of forest farms have been established and artificial saxaul plantations have been built in order to increase the number of saxaul. The composition of saxaul and its medicinal properties are not beaten tulik, its buds are anicized to contain rhenium metal, it is this substance that ensures the resistance of acidity to heat, the alkaloids of which are used in heart, cardiovascular diseases, allergy prevention, kuruk Horn smoke. Saxaul is used in traditional medicine to treat various diseases such as bronchitis, asthma and cough. In addition, saxaula bark is used to make tea, which can help treat colds and flu. In cooking, saxaul is used for smoking meat, which gives it a special taste and aroma. Saxaul plays an important role in agriculture and crop production, providing charcoal and wood for construction and heating. In addition, saxaul can be used to plant on land that is being eroded to protect it from further degradation.

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