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Материалы Трудов предназначены для ученых, специалистов, преподавателей, докторантов, магистрантов и студентов вузов.

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CALENDULA OFFICINALIS L. - AGROTECHNICS OF GROWING
MEDICINAL FINGERNAILS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE
BUKHARA REGION

The article presents the results of scientific research on scientifically based methods of cultivation of *Calendula officinalis* in Uzbekistan. At the same time, information is given on the preparation and therapeutic use of marshmallow raw materials and its chemical composition.

PQ-251 of the Prezident of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 20.05.2022 is one of the main tasks of organizing cultural cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, supporting the establishment of cultural plantations of medicinal plants, as well as obtaining quality products for the widespread use of medicinal plants in the prevention and treatment of diseases. For this purpose, a medicinal nail polish (*Calendula officinalis* L.) is used from medicinal plants suitable for soil-climatic conditions of the Bukhara region.) plant. In folk medicine and official Medicine, this plant is widely used. Because, in the foreign pharmaceutical and perfumery industry, the production of various drugs from its top-of-the-Earth raw materials has been established. [1,2].



A



B

Figure 1. Medicinal nail polish (*Calendula officinalis* L.) to germinate(A),
Medicinal nail polish (*Calendula officinalis* L.) status after 7 days (B).

The article presents the results of a scientific study on scientifically based methods of growing medicinal fingernails in Bukhara conditions. At the same time *Calendula officinalis* L. data on the preparation and quality of the raw materials of and its application and chemical composition in medicine are presented.

Distribution of the plant. It is grown in all regions of Uzbekistan as a medicinal and ornamental introdusent plant. Agrotechnical events. Medicinal fingernail with an arrow root, it is 40 sm.ga reaches, soil 5-25 sm.li the floor is well branched in a laid manner. He likes fertile soil. The land on which khaydab is rested, as well as khaydab is cultivated, is suitable for nail growing. [3,4,5]. In order for the plant to bloom for a long time and well, it is necessary to strongly apply phosphorus and nitrogen fertilizers. During autumn plowing, 35-45 tons of manure or 20 tons of manure per hectare are mixed with 50 kg of nitrogen or 65 kg of phosphorus fertilizers. The fingernail is planted in late autumn, late October. The seed is pounded into a 2-3 cm deep. 10 - 12 kg per hectare. seeds are sown from. Row spacing 60 cm.

The seed is sown using a planter. In April, grass is formed in the first ten days of the month. Egat is obtained after 3-4 leaves have come out on each Bush seedling. When the warm autumn season stretches, part of the seeds germinate, which is not beaten cold in winter. Seedlings from winter bloom in 35-40 days, late April - early may. If rotted manure is mixed in a ratio of 1/3 when sowing seeds, no yogurt is formed. To break the rod, a 3 MBN-2.8 RPM motor, a small mola, a needle reel machine is used. A rotary motiga and a light Mola can be used when the seed is bulging, during the period when it does not germinate. After all, while the resin is being transplanted, the still weak sprouts of the nail are damaged.

When branches appear, the yogurt is transplanted using a needle reel, since the sprouts are not damaged in it. At the time of the first passage, a single one is also made, leaving 1-2 plants in each hive at a distance of 15-20 cm between the rows. The weeds in the row are toppled in a Moti or hoe, and a tractor cultivator is applied between the rows.

During the season, the nail crop is watered 12 times. (May-1, June-August-2-3 Times, September-2). After every 2-3 watering, the ground is loosened until the branches are adjacent to the branches, cleaned of foreign plants in the rows. In order for the plant to grow well-developed branches and branches to be tall, to produce higher yields than its bulbs, two nitrogen fertilizers are given per hectare at a rate of 60 kg: the first fertilizing is carried out 15-20 days after the formation of the lawn, the second at the beginning of flowering. 20 gr (sometimes more) from one bush plant, 6-8 kg of seeds are obtained from 1 hectare of cultivated land.

When the flower baskets are fully ripe, the seed is harvested. Flower baskets stand on the plant for a long time. Usually, when the ridge falls, the morning seed

baskets are hand-picked or the seed-bearing upper part of the branches is wrapped in a sickle. The cut branches are collected in bags, boxes or wide baskets, or spread on the threshing floor, tied into a garden-garden. Here it is thinly spread and dried, then milled. The seeds are cleaned of foreign impurities, sieved and placed in a thick bag and stored in a dry place.

The seed of the nail is stored for 4-5 years. The flowering period of the caterpillar lasts from late may to November. During the summer and autumn, the tubers are harvested every 2-3 days. When collected manually, flower baskets are broken off from the base of the flower band, leaving a band of 1-2 cm on the ball. The ground part of the plant is mowed and garden-planted, then spread and dried, and the mole is used as bait. After the ground part of the plant was removed from the field, the owners were given 75 kg per hectare. phosphorus fertilizers were applied from, and chuqyp was expelled.

The cultivated area is then not re-evicted, the seedlings from the seed in the furrows are preserved for the next year. The yield is 6-8 centners per hectare. Preparation of raw materials and its quality. The flowers of basketballs are collected during the period of gross flowering and dried in shady places. Its flowers can be collected throughout the summer. Raw materials (bunches): flower baskets with a single flowered stem should be less than 10%, baskets with a brown tint should be no more than 3%, flower baskets without a lingual flower, completely spilled should be less than 20%, and raw materials moisture should be less than 14%. The flowers are dried in the shade for 4-6 days, spread thinly on paper on a well-cleaned ground or on a concrete field.

The dried raw materials are packed in boxes without compaction on bedding paper or 20 kg in paper bags. Dan is rolled and covered. Raw materials are stored in dry warehouses for up to 2 years

Thus, scientific research has shown that the hairy erva plant develops sufficiently in irrigated, fertile soils with a high, moderate mechanical composition. In the soil-climatic conditions of Bukhara, sowing plant seeds in the autumn and early spring months gives an effective result.

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