

## Medicinal Plants and Their Processing

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### ABSTRACT

The article provides information on the methods of propagation of medicinal plants, their useful properties in folk medicine, the extent to which this species was used by humans in ancient times, as well as the establishment of a research and production center for cultivation and cultivation.

**Keywords:** Artichoke, medicinal plants, lower plants, cynara – scolymus, cynara family, class dicotyledones, angiospermae division, flora.

### Introduction

The structure, growth and development of plants, their relationship with the external environment. Laws of distribution and distribution on Earth, the origin and evolution of the plant kingdom, their diversity and classification, natural resources of economically important species and ways of their efficient use, medicinal, fruit One of the main tasks of botany is to develop a scientific basis for the cultivation of plants, vegetables, industrial crops and other species.

Another important task of botany is to create a scientific basis for the protection of nature and plant resources.

Today, the plant world is being studied in terms of low and high plants without official recognition.

Lower plants originate from the earliest stages of the organic world. They are adapted to living in an aquatic environment or in temperate areas. It has not evolved much, and some still have a simple structure. Lower plants are single-celled, colonial, and multicellular organisms whose bodies are not divided into tissues or organs. The body of the lower plant, which is not divided into tissues and organs, is called the thallus or fold.

Tall plants are phylogenetically much younger plants. They are adapted to live on land. Many higher plants have developed vegetative organs, such as stems, leaves, and roots, as well as tissue breakdown. They are called legumes. The body of a multicellular plant is made up of several different cells that perform different vital functions.

Extensive cultivation of artichoke, one of the medicinal plants, passed from the Mediterranean countries through Spain to Mexico. It has been grown as a traditional vegetable crop in Chile, Peru and Brazil near the equator, and in some parts of Argentina. There have been several attempts to cultivate artichokes in the United States over the past 100 years. It was first cultivated in the fields from New Orleans to New York, and then in California in the 19th century, and a serious interest in its cultivation flourished. For example, since 1904, artichokes have been grown as an industrial raw material, bringing the area to 4,800 hectares.

According to French scientist Pirre Lebovener, artichokes grew naturally in countries around the Mediterranean. It was only in the 15th century that the plant became culturally known, cultivated in Italy since 1446, spread to France in the 16th century and to England after 1550. Ravel, a French scholar, writes that artichokes spread from Italy to other European countries in the 15th century, were planted in Russia in 1830, and up to 32,000 tons of artichokes were harvested annually at that time.

Culturally, this medicinal plant was first distributed in Sicily, then in Greece and Italy. 77 years ago, the Roman scientist Pliny the Debate described the artichoke as a "giant creature" on earth. Throughout the year, wealthy Romans mixed artichoke leaves with more honey and ate them with vinegar. About 800 BC, North African moors began growing artichokes near Grenada and Spain. Other tribes, the Arabs and the Saracens, met the artichoke in Sicily. Artichoke is derived from the Arabic word "al-karshuv", which means "earth". Artichoke was brought to California by the Spaniards in 1600, but it was not widespread. In 1922, Andrew Molera allotted land to farmers in the Salina Valley, California, south of San Francisco. Until now, sugar beets have been grown here, but because of the low cost of

growing artichokes, farmers could pay Moller three times less. An artichoke processing plant has been built in Castroville, located in the middle of artichoke plantations in California.

#### METHOD

The above-ground mass of artichoke is a large plant that can grow up to 2 meters in height and width. Its early varieties are "early purple", medium varieties - beautiful gourd "sultan" and late varieties. The flowers are basket-like, blue in color, with a head diameter of 8 cm to 25 cm and a weight of up to 200 g. There are more than 140 species of artichokes in total. One-third of all varieties of this plant are edible. Artichokes are distinguished by the presence or absence of fingers on the leaves. Growing artichokes requires weeding and frequent watering. When growing artichokes, we must pay attention to the moisture content of the soil and the richness of organic matter. Our growing area needs to be protected from north winds. Planted when the soil is well heated. This time is mid-May. In cold regions, underground artichokes freeze during the winter, so they are grown through seedlings. In the southern regions of Russia and Ukraine, artichokes reach a maximum yield in 3–4 years in the open field. Before winter, humus at a height of 25 cm, covered with dry leaves, cut with a straw out. When planting, it should be dug to a depth of 30-35 cm. It is advisable to add superphosphate or  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ . Seeds for planting are buried at a depth of 2.5 cm. The distance between the holes should be 60 cm for plant growth. This plant can also be propagated by seeds. Purchased seeds are soaked for 6-8 hours. For sowing you need 15 cm long seeds. After sowing, it is necessary to protect against pests. The plant itself translates from Arabic as "artichoke-soil thorn." It makes sense to look at the artichoke plant as a vegetable. This plant contains vitamins A, B1, B2, B6, B9, PP, C, E and K. Artichokes are easily digested diatoms and die at temperatures up to -1 degrees. Artichoke is used in medicine as a diuretic, choleric, veantiroleatic drugs. Until the 19th century, artichokes were the main source of treatment for jaundice, mucus, and cardiovascular disease. Rich in vitamin K, it is a key drug in preventing bleeding. Artichoke is widespread in Southern, Central Europe, South America, North Africa and Australia. All parts of young artichokes are eaten, while older ones are eaten with leaves and fleshy pods. Flowers are not eaten. The leaves of the root are used in medicine. Artichokes are widely used in urinary tract, constipation, kidney and liver cleansing. In Rome, artichokes were considered the food of the rich. Soldiers were consumed and helped to mobilize. It also contains products such as insulin, carotene and vitamin C.

The results of scientific research on the artichoke plant show that we need to learn how to create new varieties and propagate this plant in our country. We need to apply the medicinal properties of the plant in medicine.

The prickly artichoke *Cynara scolymus* L. is not found in the wild in its homeland at the present time. Its ancestor, Cardon or *C. artichoke* (*C. cardunculus*), grows there. Both species are grown as vegetable crops in southern Europe. But in the CIS it is cultivated culturally in very few areas.

#### CONCLUSION

In our society and around the world, a lot of attention is paid to medicinal plants, including decisions on measures for their reproduction, identification of their distribution and useful properties, their application in nature. Also, on the basis of the State Committee for Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Innovative Development, the Ministry of Health and the Academy of Sciences on the basis of the Center for Growing and Processing of Medicinal Plants There is a decision to establish a research and production center for the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants in the form of a state institution under the Committee. Also, the State Committee for Forestry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Innovative Development, the Ministry of Health on the basis of the Center for Cultivation and Processing of Medicinal Plants of the Academy of Sciences The resolution "On the establishment of a research and production center for the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants in the form of a state institution under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture" was approved. .

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