

**TOGRAIKHAN (ORIGANUM L.) SPECIES MORPHOLOGY AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION**

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**Annotation:** *in this article, the mountain lion (Origanum l.) the morphology, geographical distribution, product appearance, preparation, chemical composition, application in medicine and folk medicine have been highlighted.*

**Keywords:** *small-flowered mountain, chemical composition, dispersal area, application in folk medicine.*

The Spotted-flowered Mountain King (*O. vulgare* subsp. *Gracile* (?Koch) letsw.). Perennial herbaceous plant. Stems are several, erect, branching above, curly hairy, 30-60 cm long. The leaves are ovoid or oblong, blunt or sharpened, broadly wedge-shaped or almost round at the base, whole, almost smooth above, with a fringe along the conducting ligaments and curly hairy under them, banded, gradually diminishing upward. The flowers are almost grazier, clustered in a spike-like semi-umbrella, with thyroid-ciliated nodules at the top of the branches. The petals are almost thin-veined, oblong-lanceolate, slightly longer than the carapace, short-ciliated. The cockroaches are round, 3 mm long, short hairy, with a triangular sharp tooth, 3 times shorter than the tube. The tadpoles are 5 mm long, pale purple. The nuts are dark brown, about 0.75 mm long. Blooms in July-September, fruiting in July-September. In medicine, flowering above-ground parts of the mountain temple (grass) are used



**Distribution and ecology.** The mountain grows on rocky slopes, on rocky slopes in the lower and middle regions of the mountains throughout Uzbekistan.

**Collection of raw materials and its quality.** Mountain maple is usually harvested at the beginning of mass flowering, in the southern regions in early July. In this, only the flowering leafy upper part of the branches is cut off. At later periods, the content of essential oil, accordingly, the quality of the raw material, also decreases. During raw material collection, existing generative branches can be cut up to 2/3 to ensure the normal viability of dense overgrown areas, and raw material collection can be done every 2 years from densely overgrown areas. The harvested plant grass is dried in air-well-rotating

chords or under a porch, spread on paper or fabric in a layer of 5-7 cm thick and turned periodically.

Raw materials dry much faster in special dryers ventilated with forced air heated to 35°C. The whole grass is packed in bags with a net weight of 5-15 kg, and the crumb in bags with a weight of 10-30 kg. Before packaging, additional processing is carried out on the raw material: crushed and coarse branches are removed through a grater. Dry, good air is stored in rotating places. Shelf life is up to 2 years.

According to FS 42 Uz-0024-2007, the moisture content of the raw material should not exceed 13%, and the essential oil in it should not be less than 0.2% in absolute dry state (prof. O.K. Hajimatov, 2021). The raw material is made up of the upper parts of the partially crushed, leaf and lumpy STEM (up to 20 cm long). Digital indicators: humidity from 13% ; the total ash content should not exceed 8%, darkened and ringing parts from 7%, stem parts of the plant (main stem and side branches) from 2%, crushed part of the holes 1 mm in diameter sifted from 63.8%, organic mixtures (parts of other non-toxic plants) from 1%, mineral Mixtures (soil, sand, pebbles) from 1%. There should be no mold and mildew, poisonous plants and their parts, as well as any other odor that has sat down.

Chemical composition. Mountain herb contains essential oil containing tannins, ascorbic acid, flavonoids, and aromatic phenols (thymol, carvacrol), sesquiterpenes, free alcohols, and geranylacetate.

Application in medicine. Mountain herb has a calming effect on the central nervous system, enhances the secretion of the stomach and bronchial lymphatic glands, and increases intestinal motility. Mountain herb decoction also has a strong effect on urine output. It is used as a remedy for high intestinal atony, appetite suppressant and expectorant in colds. It is part of air-driving preparations from the chest, sweating and intestines, and is also used as a bath for rinsing in sore throat and purulent skin diseases. Essential oil is used as an analgesic in the treatment of teeth.



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