



CULTIVATION OF HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L. PLANT AND STUDY OF ITS BIOMORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

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Relevance: The one of the promising medicinal plant that is widely used in folk medicine is the St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.). Unlike what is already in circulation, research on the distribution of medicinal plants, their bioecological characteristics, growing technology, and their reserve is promise for the pharmaceutical sector. The preparations which contain vitamins, essential oils, caratinoids and alkaloids were recovered from the St John's wort plant have a twisting, antiseptic and wound tissue fast-graduating effect. In medicine, it is used in the treatment of gastrointestinal (colitis, diarrhea), oral diseases (gingivitis and stomatitis) and Burns of II and III degrees, as well as for rinsing the mouth. Taking into account the above information, the possibilities of planting and caring for the St John's wort were considered in the irrigated regions of the Republic.

Purpose of the study: Taking into account the above features of the St John's wort, we set ourselves the goal of planting them and studying their biology.

Methods and techniques: Planting, watering, observing the phases of development and calculating the yield of this plant was carried out on the basis of methodological manuals of the scientific research institute of cotton selection, seeding and cultivation agrotechnologies

Results: In order to grow a hollow St John's wort and grow a higher crop, good processing of the top layer of the soil is required in early spring. In mid—October in autumn and early spring in late March and early April, the rows of seeds were sown with a depth of 0.5-1 cm to 60 cm, stirring it into the sand so that the seeds were very small. Plant seeds germinated after 12-16 days at a soil temperature of 16-18°C. It was observed that the germination of seeds sown in the fall was higher than the germination of seeds sown in the spring. When the development of St John's wort sprouts, the seeds of which were sown in the spring, was observed, the vegetation periods (humming, flowering, seeding) began later. By mid-August, the germination period of the plant began, and their flowering period began in the third decade of August and was observed to continue until the second decade of September, and the plants did not produce seeds. The height of the hole field tea seedlings, the seeds of which were sown in Spring, reached 45-50 CM at the end of the vegetation, and in the upper part of the stem formed lush bunches. Hole St John's wort sprouts, the seeds of which were planted in the fall, developed rapidly in the spring, and the growing season began earlier compared to spring sprouts. The punching period of the St John's wort planted in the fall coincided with the end of the first decade of July and the second decade of July. The flowering period began in early August and lasted until the end of that month. The seeding period of the St John's wort planted in the fall lasted from the third decade of August to the end of the second decade of October. At the end of the vegetation in the autumn, the height of the St John's wort was 60-65 cm.

Conclusion: The St John's wort seeds planted in the fall developed rapidly in early spring and completely pass the vegetation periods. St John's wort seedlings planted in the spring had a short growing season and no crop formation was observed.