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**Original Research Article**

# Origanum Tyttanthum Gontsh. Some Bioecological Features of Plant

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**Abstract:** Maydagul Tabrizhon plant can be used as medicinal, essential oils, spices, honey-bearing plants in the national economy and recommended to cultivate them.

**Keywords:** Maydagul Mezagul, flower sprouts, phenological observations, process dungeon.

## INTRODUCTION

Maydagul mountain rhinoceros - Origanum tyttanthum Gontsh. Spinach (Lambiae) is a multi-year-old (polycarpic) herb, a herbaceous plant with a height of between 30 and 75 cm.

Relaxing roots creates multiple shades. The stem is covered with a four-faced, small feathered, peeled off the top. The leaves are egg-shaped or stretched, the edges are sharp, flat, wide. It is opposite to the bushes and branches. The top of the leaves is dark green, and the bottom is gray. The flowers are located on the leaves of the branches in the third part of the branches, forming the fur-tree fur.

Their flowers are small, light-pink, light-purple and very short. Cherry leaves are bells, two lips. The thugs also have two lips. The changes are made up of four species, one fruiting, one with four fruit trees. The fruit is oval, dark-brown, four-piece walnut. The seeds are round and dark brown. In June-August, the flour will grow in August and September (Kholmatov, Ahmedov, 1995; Nabiyev *et al.*, 1989). This plant is more commonly found at mountain slopes in all mountainous regions of the republic up to 700-2400 m above sea level (Khodjimatov *et al.*, 1995).

Maydagul's strawberry plant has medicinal properties and is used as a sedative, insomnia-induced, appetite-enhancing process for the treatment of central nervous system and as an anti-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory agent. It is also used in the treatment of bodice, palsy, epilepsy, therapist, urinary gland and gastrointestinal cages (Khodjimatov *et al.*, 1995) .In recent times, the ether oils of the stomach plant have been used in aromatherapy, a new network of medicine (Artemova, 2000; Kastelskiy, 2005).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data on the Maydagul mountain rhinotone were used in the analysis of the cyanopopathy of the city of Termez in 1998-2017 and on the growing cenopopulation around the Hanjiza village of Sariosiyo district. The results of some observations for comparison in Termez and Hanjiza in 2005-2008 were used in the study.

Observations were conducted in Termez for 12 years on cultivated and climbed sturgeon fertilizer plant. These plants were grown in 1998 in the Hönjiza village by growing vegetative methods (seeding) and sowing seeds, and fully climbed under the conditions of Termez.

During 12 years, this plant has developed very well in the Termez region, and all the vegetation phases are formed and form the seeds.10 individual individually selected plants were selected from the experimental site for observation. All observations were carried out on this model plant and compared with phenol phases observed in wild-growing cenopopulations.

Methods I.N. Beydeman (I960) were used to carry out all phenological observations on plants and to form phenospecs. In the study of flowering biology of plants, (A.N. Ponamaryov, 1960; Z.G. Bespalova and

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I.V.Borisova 1963) used the methods of AlA.Fyodorov and Z. T. Artyushchenko (1979) terminology used.

In determining the color of the flowers - Vermander Krupnov (1973), VA Vereshchagina and LI Malalan (I974), and Ponomaryov and E. Demyanova (in the form of germofrode and dysfunctional females) 1975). Detected the dynamics of daily and seasonal flowering of the plant. The day before the detection of the dynamics of the daily flowering, all the blossoming flowers of the model plants that were growing in the area and dynamics of flowering in the evening were removed and observations were made at 5:00 am on the experimental day. The flowers that were once opened every two hours were taken into account. Each time the flowers were counted, they were pulled up so that they did not interfere with the subsequent calculations. To determine the dynamics of seasonal flowering, 10 flowering plants were selected and flowering flowers were taken into account.

**General Description Of Maydagul Mountain**

Hemoglothine hemoglobin is a plant, and the upper branches of the ground die every year, and are recovered by renewal buds. The growing grass-root plant in our experimental area has 12-year vegetative period and is well adapted to the warmth of Termez. The smallest rocks of the stump make about 40-45 roots per year, and the roots form up to 90 barleys. About 50-60% of sprouts form blooming foliage and the seeds are fully ripe. The susceptibility of the seeds generated is quite high (laboratory capacity is 82%), which is good for sowing.

The seeding capacity of the seeds is lower for the first 6 months, reaching 80% in 6 months, and 82% for one year, and is kept relatively high for one and a half years. The energy of seeds varies parallel to fluidity. It is noteworthy that in the last 6 months and 1.5 years (18 months) after the ripening of the seeds they maintain high levels of nutrition during their spring months.

**Phenological Support**

Our phonological observations have revealed that, depending on the cold or warmth of the winter, the vagetation of the gray debris begins at different times. For example, in the conditions of Termez, 1998, the grass vegetation began in the first decade of March, and began in late March 2008, ie 20-25 days (Fig-2 and 4). The reason for this is that the February 2008 cold weather caused a delay in vegetation**.**

These differences were observed between grafting (10-15 days), flowering (5-10 days) and the phases of the seeds (10 days). The phonological phases of the stagnation in 1998, as well as the phonological phases of naturally occurring plant plants with a number of phonological phases, have been shown in Figure 2-3. According to this information, all the phonological phases of the sting-plowing plant growing around the Henaissance are 20-25 days later than in Termez.

Blossoming of the Maydagul Mountaineering plant is a complex species of ivory type on the system of A. Fyodorov and Z.T. Artyushenko (1979). Each pair of flowers places a pair of flowers in the opposite position. Each flower is attached to the leaves of 1-1.5 mm in length. The number of flowers in one branch of the stem grows from 875 to 2,000, and from 6640 to 17,600 in one plant. In large plants, from 30,000 to 900,000 flowers can form.

As can be seen in the table, the large number of blossoms in the deciduous Celtic plant is much larger than wild-growing plants. Because of the fact that each plant is adapted to the climate, the number of flowers produced from plants increases and its productivity increases. Blossoming flowering plant occurs in acropetal branches, and in balsam base petal type.

Breast grown in and around the village of Xonjiza growing maydagul tog'rayhon information on the dynamics of flowering plant daily brought in Figure 5. According to the official opening of the plant tog'rayhon flower types, Termez, the day will start at 6:00 in the morning, it takes up to 14 hours. The plant flowers during the days right up to the opening index is at 8:00 in the morning, then decreases the opening of the flowers and the flowers open at 14:00 pm count is reduced by one. Flowering in the plant for 9 hours takes hours.

The opening of the roses will begin at 8:00 am and run until 15:00 in the afternoon. The maximum number of open flowers is 10 and 11 hours per day. The daily flowering process takes about 8 hours. In breeding conditions, the flowering begins at 2 hours before the beginning of flowering and ends 1 hour before the natural growth point. Even the maximum amount of flower opening takes place 3 hours before the end of the period (8:00) (11:00). Duration of the daily flowering process is 9 hours in Termez, 8 hours in the Honey.

The dynamics of the seasonal flowering conditions in the Termal conditions of the maydagul strawberry plant were also studied. The flowerbed plant growing in Termez was started on May 19, 2008. Within twelve days, the number of flowers opened in every three plants and within a day increased gradually and the number of flowers per day was 23-26 in the plants. With the decrease in air temperature on 1-4 May, the number of flowers in plants has dropped dramatically, and then these figures have gradually increased. The maximum amount of daily drop flowers in plants ranged from June 20 to June 24, numbering up to 42-50. After 24 June, there was a further decline in these figures. The obtained data show that the maximum flow dynamometer of seasonal flowering in the deciduous grass vegetation corresponds to the third

decade of June. Occurrence of gynodietsis and gynomoxichesis in the Maydagul Mountaineering plant. Though mangala is a dwarf plant, there are also male (male functional) females (ginodiecesia). But among them there are individuals who have two-sexed flowers and some funerary flowers (ginomonoetia).

The two-ply flower roots are much larger than functional females: the length of the two-deceded flowers is 15 mm, the length of the functional females is 11 mm. In the two-floral flower, there are four silkworms, and one pair of pollens longer than their lower pair. The four-sided changer also goes out of the flower to the eye. Functional females are sterile, and pollinators are repackled.

The flowerbeds of the migrated mountain range are different with the duration of their flowering period. The flowering period of the two-floral flows takes 2-2.5 days, while functional female flowers - 1-1.5 days, ie, the flowering of fungi flowers is approximately twice as short as the flowering period. The flowering period of the main fertilizer on one branch can last 32-36 days, the flowering period of the foliage of the side foliage may last 66-80 days. Under favorable conditions, the flowering period of all plants can last up to 110 days. Because there are several generative branches in a plant.

In the dicotyledonous roses of the rootstock, the male phase begins (proterandria). This phase begins 1-2 hours after the opening of the flowers, and begins with the splitting of the saps and takes 30-34 hours. After the changers have dissolved the powder, the male phase of the flower ends with the pine or brown color and the dryness of the powder. During flowering and dust extraction, the flower seeds are still not present, and the pile is shorter. At the same time, the seedlings are not clearly seen in the flower (geterostilya), which in turn prevents them from precipitating themselves. After 12 hours, the fever columns begin to grow slowly and 24 hours later, equal to the length of the shadows. After 30 to 34 hours, the pollen is longer than the flower, and the spleen is separated. Since then, the flowering phase of the fertilising process begins. Separate shoots are ready to take dust. The two-folded flowering stage of the fertility cycle lasts 25 to 30 hours.

In functional females, flowers are sterile when the flowers are opened. In these flowers, the growth of the seed stems is much more intense than the two-folded flowers, and its growth lasts for 1-4 hours after its opening. After that, their cuttings are separated and ready to take the flower powder, and the flowering phase begins in the flower. The flowering of functional female flowers takes 24-28 hours.

Metamorphine entomophil is a plant that is pollinated by insects. In flowering conditions, these flowers are pollinated by bees and flies. From the Changing Insects, the arrival of bees into flowers is from 8:00 to 19:00, and the flies from 8 to 16 (Fig. 9). Bees come to flowers at most from 11:00 to 13:00 and flies from 9:00 to 11:00 (visitor).

At present, the upper part of the pseudomorphic plant is harvested as a raw material. No wonder that the natural resources of this plant will be in the future and in the future will be the requirements for its raw materials. Although the Maydagul Masonry Plant has some natural resources in mountainous zones, they are still not calculated. Natural resources can be diminished by local residents' demand for this raw material (for food and folk medicine) every year. Therefore, the plant should not only use its natural resources, but also take measures to grow them. In order to preserve and reproduce the natural resources of this unique plant, it is necessary to allocate land plots and establish seed zones in certain regions.

As a result of our experiments, it has been established that they can be planted in the city of Termez.

Landfill can be harvested from the vegetation's second-year grazing phase. In order to avoid damage to the plant, the upper parts of the stem can be harvested. The yield of fennel crops from 75.9 to 90.0 ts per hectare of the second-year plantation of the plant can be obtained (Table 3).

During the general flourishing period of maydagul migratory rainfall, collects up to 1.21% of the dry mass and 1.66% at the beginning of the period of ripening of the seeds. From each hectare of the plant up to 49.3-58.5 kg of essential oils can be obtained (Table 1-2).

**Table- 1. Variation in the volume of essential oils in the fertilizers of the Maydagul stump plant, depending on the vegetative phase (in% of the dry mass).**

| Vegetative phase Plant | Flowering | | | The Beginning of the Fertilizer Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | the beginning | Gross flowering | end | |
| Maydagul Mezagul | 0.32-0.57 | 0.80-1.21 | 0.87-1.26 | 1.43-1.66 |

28 components have been identified as part of our plant herniation. The main components of the essential oils are thymol and carbohydrates, up to 89%. In addition to these two essential ingredients, 1-octen-3-ol (0.7-5.5%), g-terpine (0.3-1.0%), menthol (0.6-3.9%), thymol and carvacrol acetate (0.2 to 2.1% ,

carophilline (0.9 - 6.8%) and b-bisabolene (0.2 - 1.9%). The oilseed oil of the Maydagul strawberry plant was rated 4 points according to the perfume price (Djumaev, 1990).

In addition, the pseudoprotein plant is also a juice and ornamental plant (Table 2). It can be obtained from 26.2 to 55.3 kg of honey (Djumaev, 2017) for each hectare of planted mossage plant.

**Table-2. The yield of raw cotton, essential oils and honeysucklings of the mangalus of Tazhkhon plant.**

| Plant | Productivity | | Air masses kg / ha | Asalshira, kg / ha |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seed, ts / h | Perennial harvest, ts / h | | |
| Maydagul Mezagul | 0.3 - 1.7 | 75.9 - 90.0 | 49.3 - 58.5 | 26.2-55.3 |

**Summary**

- There is a possibility of full climatization of the underground mushroom plant in Termez city, where the plant can fully complete its phenolic phases in these conditions and their seeds are fully ripe in August.
- Almost all stages of grass streaks in breeding conditions start 30-40 days before the phenolic phases of plants grown wildly around the Hanjiza village of Sariosiyo district.
- The number of flowers produced in climate-bound plants is much larger than the wild growing wildlife in the Hanjiza village, because of the favorable conditions for the plant, the number of flowers in them grows.
- The flowers of the rootstock grown on the corners of the experiments reach the maximum at 8:00 in the daytime, while the maximum flowering in the seasonal flowering dynamics corresponds to the end of May at the beginning of June.
- There is a phenomenon of ginodiecesia and ginomonocyte in the mangalog plant. Its bicarbonate flowers are much larger than functional females.
- In the blooming flowers of the plant, the male phase begins and takes 30-34 hours. The period of fertility continues for 25-30 hours after the opening of the flower.
- The flowers of the fertilized flowers are redundant, and the flowering period of these flowers is almost twice shorter than the two-folded flowers.
- Dragonfly enters the entomophilous plant. They are pollinated by bees and flies in breeches.

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