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- Dr. Deepmala
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- Dr. Krishnendra Singh Nama





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trait, and inbreeding depression indicators in hybrids Ishonch x Tashkent-6, Tashkent-6 x Ishonch, Tashkent-6 x Navbahor-2 and C-6524 x Navbahor-2 combinations were found to be positive.

Heredity, variability and inbreeding depression indicators were studied in the manifestation of morpho-yield traits of cotton plant. In this case, it was found that the morpho-yield characteristics and inbreeding depression were positive in the hybrids of the cotton varieties "Ishonch", Tashkent-6 and Navbahor-2.

AFTEFS/GCH/2024/206

Chemical composition of Allium motor plant and its beneficial properties for human health

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It grows mainly at the foot of the Chotkal Mountains of the Western Tien Shan. It is a common plant in the mountain ranges of the Parkent district of the Tashkent region. It belongs to endemic plants, because it grows only in a limited area. Motor grows at the foot of mountains, in sandy places, among bushes, in open deserts, in shady places. There are 250 types of bulbous plants in our republic, but they differ sharply from other representatives of the motor plant belonging to this family by the external morphological types of vegetative and morphological organs (blade, stem, leaf, flower) and taste.

Mador grass belongs to the "onion" family, it grows in the cool places of the mountains only for two months - April-May. In translation, it means "power", "help". The herb is like an onion. People also call it "mator". The unique epithet "motor" is derived from the Latin root used in different languages, and the Uzbek and Tajik names of this plant in the Parkent region are: "motor", "mator", "madar". The Tajik and Uzbek spelling is mador, and the Arabic is also pronounced madar, which means "loss of strength," "endurance," and other meanings in each of the three languages. Ukrainian "motor" corresponds to the concept of "movement" and goes back to the Latin "mōtor" - "to set in motion". Narrow, soft leaves of this species.

Chemical analysis showed that the leaves collected at the budding stage contained fiber 12.3%, crude protein 22.6%, soluble protein 7.7%, water 10.4%, flavonoids 0.7%, phosphorus 0.11%, soluble sugar content 3.6%,

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moisture [4.5%. 6-9]. Among the country's flora, "Motor" (Alliummo-tor) is distinguished by its medicinal properties and rich vitamin content. It contains vitamins C, B, B2, PP, E and provitamin A. It also contains sugar, proteins, macro and microelements. Therefore, people have long used the motor to prepare Uzbek samsa from greens and other food products and cooking products. According to the stories of the elderly, during the years of famine experienced by our ancestors, the local population saved their lives by eating wild grass, maple, shepherd's purse, and hawthorn.

The life of grasses in Central Asia is very short. By the end of May, the plains and foothills are already turning yellow from the heat. In June, the mountain slopes also turn yellow. Spring greens are high - retreating to the snow in March-April. Therefore, in the Western Tien Shan region, the growing season occurs with furious force.

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The plant called "motor" is used for samsa and manti. Contains iodine - increases immunity, improves the functioning of the digestive system, but increases blood pressure.

In short, allium motor plant is the most useful among medicinal plants, containing macro and micro elements and substances useful for the human body.