

## ISFARAK-DELPHINIUM. PLANT MORPHOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE

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**Annotation** - The main content of the article provides general information about the plant isfarak, its place in the system, species, distribution in nature, importance of the species listed in the Red Book, their role in folk medicine and methods of application.

**Key words:** Isfarak, department, family, category, flower, leaf, gulband, Red Book, Knoring Isfaragi, endemic, alkaloid, dye, ointment.

The large-scale reforms being carried out in our country are supported by our people and are reflected in practice.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-40901 of 26.11.2020 "Measures to expand the scope of scientific research on the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants, the development of their seed production - in accordance with the Law on Measures;

Creation of a single base of scientific research on cultivation and processing of medicinal plants in the regions of the republic, study of advanced scientific developments of foreign countries, cooperation with leading scientific institutions and introduction of modern technologies in the republic and effective use of existing opportunities strengthening; In order to do this, the issues of increasing attention to medicinal plants were raised

Isfarak is a systematic location of the Delphinium plant

Magnoliyatoifa-Magnoliophyta, Angiospermae-flowering or closed-seeded plants

Family Ranunculaceae

Isfarak-Delphinium series

Isfarak is a perennial herbaceous plant, and annual and perennial herbaceous plants are among the family life forms. There are 45 species of plant flora in Central Asia. In Uzbekistan, a species of isfarak called *Delphinium semiborbatum* is widespread in mountainous and foothill areas. It is 30-80 cm long. More than half of the hairy lower part is covered with very fine flat hairs. The leaves of Isfarak are divided into five parts. This plant is a cryptophyte, a perennial plant.

The petals are pointed, the inflorescences are short, formed in a smooth row, 3-4 cm long. The petals of the cauliflower are blunt, the lower slopes are inverted ovoid, 1.2-1.5 cm long and up to 1 cm wide.

The flowers can be of any color: from light blue to dark brown. The inflorescences are clustered in porous, single inflorescences.

The lower part of the leaves is kidney-shaped, round, 5 in number. Egg-shaped cut, divided into 2-3 sections. The segments of the upper leaves are much thinner, the segments are cut deeper. In addition, the long-stemmed isfarak has adjacent burrows, the length of which is 5-6 mm to 5-10 mm. It is several times shorter than Gulbandi. The length of the inflorescence also varies from 2 to 6 cm. The inflorescences are branched.

Flowering in May-June, flowering in July and August, the fruits ripen. Fruit berries.

Chemical composition: stems and leaves contain 0.07%, roots 0.13%, fruit peel 0.57%, seeds up to 0.11% delsemine and alkaloids and other organic substances.

Distribution-dry lyoss grows on gravelly and rocky slopes, from the foothills to the middle mountains. Mainly distributed in endemic areas. Widespread in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions of Uzbekistan.

Significance: Isfarak is widely used as a coloring dye. Mainly, wool is used to dye silk and cotton in gray, green, blue, blue and purple. The seeds are used as an anti-inflammatory ointment. The decoction of the stems and leaves of isfarak is used to treat various tumors, and the ash is used to treat scabies and eczema.

### **CONCLUSION**

The Isfarak plant is not evenly distributed around the world, mainly in rocky and endemic areas. Therefore, it is a rare plant with medicinal properties. Some species, for example: Knoring Isfaragi, Delphinium knoringianum are included in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. .

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