USEFUL AND MEDICINE PROPERTIES OF ALHAGI

Annotation
The article is devoted to the beneficial and medicinal properties of the camel thorn. Since ancient times, people have used the medicinal properties of the camel thorn. From it you can make broths and infusions for diseases. Are cattle feed. Key words: yantak, camel thorn, Kyzylkum, Karakum, cattle, medicinal, decorative

*Alhagi* is a genus of plants of the Legume family or Fabaceae growing in deserts, in steps, in our sunny country, and is found everywhere. They grow on the South of the European part of Russia, Western Siberia, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, in the southern part of Azerbaijan, and in Central and Middle Asia. Also, this plant can be found in deserts and semi-deserts of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula, and in the Saratov and Volgograd regions. For camel thorn is an excellent choice rubbly and clayey semi-desert or desert, also growing in dry grasslands, along rivers and canals on vacant lots. This plant is more resistant to drought. To grow in the desert helps throwing back a strong root system. Her native home Iran, Iraq, the Kyzylkum and the Karakum desert sun. Whimsical plant survives well in clay soil and in sandy and saline soil, and untreated soil. It belongs to the flowering department, class dicotyledonous, and is the dwarf shrubs and perennial grass. Plants 30-100 cm tall. The height of the root
system of 20 m. The root is long. Stems branched in the lower part woody. The spines representing undeveloped branches, in the axils of the leaves directed upwards at an acute angle, 2-3 cm long.

Leaves are simple, entire, oblong, obtuse, 1-2 cm long. Stipules small, awl-shaped. Flowers, three to eight on the thorn, red or pink, typical papilionaceous structure; calyx bell-shaped, with five small, nearly equal teeth; the sail is obovate, bent back, the top slightly retuse; wings oblong, equal to or shorter than keel; keel obtuse, shorter than the sails. It blooms from May until late Autumn, from June to September. Beans – linear, almost woody, straight, naked, with four or five kidney-shaped or nearly square seeds. The fruit is a slightly curved kidney-shaped beans with 4-5 seeds. The fruit consists of 4-5 seeds. In July, the Mature fruits. Collect camel thorn in the flowering period. To take blanks and aerial part and roots. The root is harvested from June to October. When the grass is collected, it should be crushed and spread out to dry under the canopy. The grass is not moldy; it should turn on. After the raw material is well dry, it is poured into small cloth bags. A very useful part of the camel thorn is their aerial part, then they are useful fruits and roots. It is possible to store not more than a year. After this period, they become useless, and lose their medicinal property. They are propagated by seeds and cuttings. For information, the genus includes 7 species of plants: Alhagi canescens – grey camel thorn, Alhagi persarum – Persian camel thorn, alhagi kirghisorum - Kirghiz camel-thorn, Alhagi maurorum – camelthorn of Mauritania, Alhaginepalensis – Himalayan camel thorn, Alhagi pseudalhagi-Alhagi ordinary or false, Alhagi sparsifolia-camel thorn Recoleta. They are all therapeutic. The composition of camel thorn trees trained to perfection. It is rich in flavonoids including quercetin and isorhamnetin, saponins, coumarins. Found in its composition sugar, tannins, vitamins C, K and b group, carotene, ursolicacid, organic acid, rubber, catechin, traces of alkaloids, essential oil, pigments, resin. Of species alhagi pseudalhagi produces a lot of sugar. Camel thorn is useful for gastro-intestinal diseases, dysentery, purulent otitis, hemorrhoids, eczema, cervical
erosion, chronic diarrhea, and dropsy. In folk medicine used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, coughs as an expectorant, gargle in sore throat colds to saturate the body with vitamins, skin diseases, enteritis, colitis, gastritis, and ulcerative diseases of the stomach and intestines.

Yantak since ancient times had great value for people living in the desert. Often it was food for cattle, and camels, and therefore they are called camel's thorn. In the hottest time of them made the tea to quench their thirst, and to give strength. Tea made from camel thorn or Anthony tea is a popular Asian drink. It is well quenches thirst and reduces perspiration. Scientists from the Institute of experimental physiologies and pathologies of the arid zone academies of Sciences of Turkmenistan has conducted numerous laboratory studies that have proved the restorative properties of tea antichnogo. Due to the high content in plants calcium, potassium, and other minerals, the drink is maintaining water and electrolyte metabolism in the body. Even in the famous treatise of Abu Ali ibn Sina's "Canon of medical science" mentioned camel thorn. He created drugs based on camel thorn. This plant has many substances beneficial to the human body. From the aerial parts received the manna, wholesome treats. In the hottest time of the year released "manna" (sugar flavoring substance) is widely used in Iran and Afghanistan as a medicinal agent and food product.1 "Manna" is used as a diuretic and febrifuge, as well as dry cough. Since there are beneficial properties, there are not many contraindications of this plant such as: inflammations of urinary system, disorders of the sweat glands, and individual intolerance substances included in the plant are prohibited from accepting. Kazakh scientists had proved their medicinal action.

The results screen studies, the extract camel thorn is assigned to a non-toxic drug. In the Russian Federation plants of the genus *Alhagi* are not pharmacopoeial and official medicine are not used, but in the Register of medicines of the Republic of Kazakhstan listed Kirghiz camel thorn (*Alhagi kirghisorum*). The plant is
permitted for use as a medicinal plant possessing anti-inflammatory, astringent and antiseptic.

Extracted biologically active complex called "Alhadin" and registered as an anti-inflammatory drug non-steroidal nature, also possesses anticancer, hepatoprotective and wound healing properties. Its application field is recognized; surgery, dermatology, gynecology, internal medicine, otorhinolaryngology, gastroenterology, diseases of parodontium and mucous shell of oral cavity. It is the main active ingredient in the following preparations: syrup "Alhagi», effervescent tablets "Alhidin" , gel alhadin 3% , ointment alhidin 5 %, ointment alhidin. In summer, the hot season of flowers camel thorn trees produced nectar, and they get honey. In the early days of the war in the summer of the flowers yantaka get sugar. Honey derived from yantaka is very beautiful, golden, and has a pleasant taste but no smell, and quickly turns into a crystal. If you drink tea with honey, it relieves fatigue, gives vivacity and energy, as a hand, and you can also cure a cold. It includes a lot of valuable trace elements, vitamins, natural sugars and organic acids, it is practical and does not cause allergic reaction. Honey derived from camel thorns prevent the penetration of the body of microbes and viruses, but also promote excretion of excess salts and toxins. One flower a day produces up to 2 mg of sugar in the nectar, so plant is a good honey plant. Honey production – up to 150 kg from 1 ha. They are used as medicines and food.

Since ancient years’ people have used medicinal properties of yantak. You can prepare decoctions and infusions from yantak in diseases. Based on the above the food for cattle, yantak is also decorative, and medicinal. Not everyone knows their useful properties, therefore it is necessary in the interior to reveal their beneficial and therapeutic properties. It is necessary to grow other types of yantak to know what are the useful properties of yantak. They grow in all places of our earth. It is necessary to use them as the production of honey.

Using their usefulness in our region need to develop extracts from yantak, using it as natural raw material. They do not need much water; they will find...
themselves out of the depths of the earth. They do not choose the ground, the soil. They are growing everywhere. But another properties yantak that it is not growing in is too wet. The above material, we draw conclusions that the republics-members of CIS: Kirghizistan, Kazakhstan, many scientists have been studied, and was entered part of medicinal plants. In conclusion it should be noted that there are a lot of researched work on yantak but in Karakalpak region it is not researched by scientists.

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