



The Significance of Parsnip in the National Economy and the Value of Research

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Abstract: This article presents research information on the origin and useful properties of parsnip, the goals and objectives of growing it in early and repeated periods.

Key words: parsnip, origin, useful properties, research, purpose, tasks.

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Introduction. Today, there are more than 1,200 types of vegetables belonging to 78 families around the world. More than 600 species are cultivated vegetables, and the rest are uncultivated wild species. The use of this diversity is implemented differently in different countries of the world. For example, 180-200 types of vegetables are consumed in Japan, 80-90 in Russia, and more than 100-120 in Europe. Only 35-40 types of vegetables are grown in our country, and the main edible types are 12-14. Therefore, in order to increase the variety of vegetables, studying new vegetable crops, localizing promising species and varieties, developing technologies for their cultivation, and organizing seed production are among the urgent issues of today.

Therefore, in our country, it is necessary to widely introduce innovative agrotechnologies aimed at expanding the variety of vegetables, acclimatizing new non-traditional vegetables, and radically increasing their productivity.

Literature review. The first mention of Pasternak dates back to the 1st century BC. Archaeological excavations have found seeds of this plant in Neolithic settlements.

The famous Roman scientists Dioscorides and Pliny mentioned the healing properties of the plant in their treatises. Dioscorides used parsnip as a diuretic, and the Quechua Indians cultivated this plant in ancient times.

As a cultivated vegetable and fodder plant, parsnip has been introduced since the late 12th century, and before the appearance of the potato plant, it was cultivated in Russian fields as a valuable agricultural crop, rich in vitamins and minerals, with an important nutritional value in Europe.

The homeland of the pasternak plant is the south of the Ural Mountains, this plant is cultivated almost all over the world as a food and medicinal plant and is grown in small areas. It is widespread in the

European part of the Russian Federation. It began to be cultivated in Western Siberia, the North Caucasus and Europe. It is found wild in the Altai region and south of the Urals, in the Caucasus, in Turkey. In North America, parsnips are a common plant that can be found in grasslands and open areas, sometimes around fields.

Nutritional and medicinal properties. The beneficial properties of pasternak have been known since ancient times. Ancient Greek physicians used it as an analgesic and diuretic. It is used in medicine as an appetite suppressant, sexual activity enhancer, and nervous system relaxant.

The healing properties of pasternak are recognized by modern doctors. This type of vegetable is widely used in traditional medicine, a tincture made from root fruits helps to relieve cough.

This plant improves food digestion and strengthens the walls of capillary vessels. In medicine, it is also used for the prevention and treatment of vascular and heart diseases, it is used to treat patients with kidney stones and gall bladder diseases, nervous diseases, bronchitis, pneumonia, the juice of the parsnip plant is rich in elements such as silicon, potassium, phosphorus, chlorine, sulfur. chlorine and phosphorus have a beneficial effect on the activation of lungs and bronchi.

Discussion. Pasternak contains mineral salts, sugar, proteins, essential oils, many vitamins and trace elements.

Classification. (*Pastinaca sativa* L.) - belongs to the umbelliferous or celeriac family. The rhizome is large, round, oblong or long conical, yellow-white in color. The period of growth (from planting the seeds to the ripening of the roots) is 100-125 days. In the second year, the seed sprouts from the upper part of the rhizome. It produces long culms up to 100-130 cm in height. Flower bouquet-complex umbrella. The flower is small, yellow, bisexual, pollinated by external insects. The seed is flat-oval with winged edges, pointed, 1000 seeds weigh 3-4 grams. the germination rate is 90%, it is stored for up to 4 years, mainly "Krugliy ranniy", "Student" and "Luchshiy" varieties of parsnip are common.

Relevance of the study. Selection of varieties and hybrids of pasternak adapted to local climatic conditions and development of the main elements of their cultivation technology, to further increase the variety of vegetables in the Republic, to increase export potential, and to improve the quality of nutrition of the population, as well as to ensure food security and strengthen the economy of farms is one of the urgent issues that allows.

The purpose of the study. The main goal of the research is to develop some elements of the technology of growing parsnip as an early and repeated crop in the open field.

The task of research. Detailed study of samples of parsnips in early and repeated periods in the open field and selection of promising varieties, study of optimal periods of sowing in early and repeated periods in order to obtain a high and quality harvest from parsnip in the open field, determination of the scheme of planting parsnips for early and repeated periods in the open field. Research work will be carried out in 2023-2025.

Conclusion. At the end of the research, for the first time in the central regions of our Republic, the most productive varieties of parsnip suitable for the local soil and climate conditions are selected, its optimal planting periods and planting schemes are determined and introduced into the agricultural sector..

The introduction of high-yielding, disease-resistant, high-quality varieties of this vegetable, which is new for the soil-climatic conditions of our country, and the development of new varieties and cultivation technologies, will allow to further expand the range of vegetable crops, which are the basis of healthy nutrition in the country.

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