

**POISONOUS PLANTS FOUND IN PASTURES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ANIMALS, SYMPTOMS**

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**ANNOTATION:** Recently, due to the increase in cases of negative impact of various anthropogenic factors on flora and fauna, there are many cases of plant poisoning among the population and livestock. The main task at the moment is to know what should be done to reduce poisoning of people and livestock from poisonous plants. In Uzbekistan, along with useful plants, there are also poisonous plants that harm humans and animals. It is important to know them and protect people and livestock from poisonous plants.

**Key words:** Anthropogenic factors, flora, fauna, mountain pastures, poisonous plants, warm-blooded animals, plant poisoning, glycosides, coumarin, oncologists, toxic alkaloids, food additives, essential oils, flavanoids.

Recently, due to the increase in the negative impact of various anthropogenic factors on flora and fauna, there are many cases of plant poisoning among the population and livestock. As a result of the reduction of pastures and the sharp increase in the number of livestock raised per hectare, the number of plants eaten by animals in the pastures is decreasing, and instead of it, various foreign, poisonous plants are increasing.

The main task at the moment is to know what should be done to reduce poisoning of people and livestock from poisonous plants.

It is known that animals, plants and other minerals can have a beneficial effect on the body in a certain dose, but can have a toxic effect in another dose. Or, if a substance is beneficial to one type of animal, it can have a toxic effect on another.

It is important to know which substances poison humans and animals, which substances are useful or harmful for them. When poisonous substances enter the cells of human and animal organs and tissues, they enter into a chemical reaction with substances involved in the metabolism of tissues and cells, affect the exchange of substances or other processes, and disrupt natural processes. Poisons taken into the body are removed from them through the kidneys, intestines or lungs, some poisons are partially excreted with sweat and milk.

In Uzbekistan, along with useful plants, there are also poisonous plants that harm humans and animals. It is important to know them and protect people and livestock from poisonous plants. Acquaintance with poisonous plants growing in mountain pastures will dramatically reduce the incidence of livestock poisoning. We provide information about poisonous plants found in mountain pastures.

**Poisonous plants.** Plants containing poisonous substances are divided into two groups:

1) true poisonous plants - toxicity is a characteristic of the species;

2) conditionally poisonous plants - only certain types of plants are poisonous (for example, some types of flax and white corn can produce silicic acid).

There are more than 10,000 species of truly poisonous plants in the world. They grow mainly in subtropical and tropical countries. Poisonous plants do not affect humans and all animals equally. For example, belladonna and bangidevona, which are poisonous to humans, are absolutely harmless to rabbits and birds, while some types of pyrethrum have a harmful effect on insects, and are harmless to warm-blooded animals; sea leek is harmful to rodents, harmless to other animals, etc. Toxic substances accumulate differently in different growth periods of the plant.

The toxicity of the plant is greater when it is not dried than when it is dried, and in some cases, the toxicity disappears completely after drying. For example, cattle love to eat the dried leaves of frankincense in winter. Many poisonous plants also have medicinal properties (asparagus, yarrow, poppy, bittersweet, etc.). Preparations obtained from these are used in the treatment of various diseases.

Symptoms of poisoning include strong salivation, abdominal swelling, tremors, irregular movement, slurred speech, difficulty breathing. Poisoning from plants can also cause abortion. Poisoning from poisonous plants increases under the influence of sunlight, swellings appear on the open bodies of livestock.

The main way to get rid of poisoning is to give up to 20-25 grams of iodized salt to each of the livestock kept in the mountain pastures. Hay harvested in the summer should contain less than 1% poisonous plants. If hay mixed with poisonous plants (mavrak, zarpechvak, etc.) is to be fed to cattle, it can be given to a small number of cattle first, and then to others. Poisonous plant seeds from grain waste can be extracted and then used as food.

**Here are some of the most common poisonous plants found in mountain pastures:**

**Juniper - *Juniperus L.*** There are 10 types of juniper in Kazakhstan. There are 3 types of juniper in Uzbekistan. It contains essential oils, and when it touches the skin of livestock, it heats it up, and if it eats it, it causes vomiting. Affecting the kidney of the animal, sometimes it disables the nervous system. Throat causes the child to throw up the goods. Since juniper has a strong smell, cattle rarely eat it, only in early spring when other grasses are not green, they are forced to eat it and get poisoned. Young goats and goats are often poisoned by juniper. An animal's saliva flows from its mouth, it becomes difficult for it to eat food, the excrement of an infected animal becomes bright red, and it starts to lose weight. In order to protect livestock from such poisoning, it is necessary not to graze in juniper fields at an early age. To treat it, laxative salts should be given.

**Centaurea L. *Centaurea diffusa Lam.* -B. Most of them are fodder plants.** The reason for poisoning with the plant *Centaurea diffusa Lam* is the presence of glycosides in their composition. The nervous system of infected cattle is disturbed, they begin to tremble. This plant also disrupts the stomach of young animals.

**Gulizardak** - *Adoins L.* - single and perennial herbaceous plants. Due to the presence of glycosides in the plant, cattle are often poisoned. Medicinal preparations are prepared from plants. Adonis turkestanica species of this plant is found in Uzbekistan.

**Psoralea drupacea Bunge.** This type of plant belonging to the Burchagdosha family is a medicinal, fodder, and honey plant. Its roots and pods contain coumarin substances. If these substances are absorbed into the skin in an open area of the body, they can darken the skin and burn under the influence of sunlight. Care should be taken with the plant to prevent skin burns.

**Zangpoya** - *Conium L. Conium maculatum L.* Biennial herbaceous plant. It is known as Spotted conium or Zangpoya, sometimes stinky grass, in Tajik - spotted, shavgaran. The scientific name of the plant is *Sonium maculatum L.* "Conium" means coziness and "conao" means dizziness. This plant often grows as a weed in the irrigated lands of our republic, on the banks of water, in abandoned places. The root is shriveled, the leaves are triangularly cut three times, and the umbrella has up to ten long-short rays. It blooms in May and July and seeds in July and August. This plant can be quickly distinguished from other plants during flowering. It is tall, with white umbels, forming a canopy similar to wild carrot flowers. Its stem is quite strong and sometimes remains upright until the end of autumn. It is found in the desert part of Central Asia, Tien-Shan and Pamir-Aloy. Zangpoya is a very poisonous plant. The alkaloids contained in the plant, especially the conine alkaloid, have a rapid effect on the central nervous system and paralyze the nerves. The movement of the poisoned cattle is disturbed, the animals in the pasture run saliva, they start vomiting quickly, as a result of which the nerves fail and they die. In places where there are few grasses other than it, open cattle are more poisoned. It is enough to eat 4-5 kilograms of sorghum for a large horned cattle, and 2-3 kilograms for young cattle. A poisoned cattle lies down, it becomes difficult to breathe, the pupil of the eye expands, the belly swells, and in case of severe poisoning, it dies after a few weeks.

The plant is used in folk medicine to treat various diseases. Leaf juice is used for cough, breast cancer (rickets), uterine fibroids, stomach pain, seizures, and superficial rheumatism. In India, it is used to treat skin diseases. In Tajikistan, a decoction of plant roots is used as a blood-stopping and health-enhancing agent for cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases. A decoction of the seed is used as a pain reliever, in rheumatism, and when muscles are injured. Leaf and juice strengthens strength.

Care should be taken when using this plant. When people are poisoned by plants, they experience drowsiness, blurred vision, salivation, dizziness, thirst, and vomiting. In severe cases, respiratory paralysis (paralysis) can occur and a person may die.

**Zangpoya** - *Conium L. Conium maculatum L.* – general appearance of the plant

In scientific medicine, plant extracts and ointments are used to numb the skin. Oncologists believe that this plant is promising for the treatment of cancer. This plant can be used for nervous system, respiratory tract, tumor, impotence, female sexual diseases, joint diseases, heart - blood vessels, digestive diseases.

All parts of the plant are poisonous, its leaves and fruits are highly toxic, its fruit contains up to 1% toxic alkaloids. Its roots store the most poison in the spring.

Its seeds contain 0.7 to 2% alkaloids, 1% of which is conine alkaloid. The amount of alkaloids is up to 0.1% in the leaf, 0.12% in the stem, and 0.15% in the root. The largest amount of alkaloids corresponds to the beginning of flowering and fruiting of the plant. In addition to poisonous alkaloids, the plant contains astringents, essential oils, flavanoids, vitamin C and provitamin A.

**Cuscuta L.** An annual plant without chlorophyll. It grows by clinging to other plants. It clings to another plant through haustoria and lives on their sap. 50% of sedges in Uzbekistan are considered poisonous, they poison animals and cause severe pain in their stomachs. They lose weight, do not eat, and may die from stomach bleeding. If the composition of hay contains 50% of aphids, it will die after 24-45 days. It is recommended to give blue grass to poisoned annuals.

**Incense.** Perennial herbaceous plant. It blooms in May-July, bears fruit in July-August. It is a poisonous plant and contains 3-4% alkaloids in its seeds. Harmaline alkaloid, in particular, accumulates in the body, causing the body to tremble and disrupt the nervous system.

Cattle raised in frankincense fields eat frankincense when there are no other grasses. It poisons yearlings and domestic rabbits. It causes damage to livestock because it is often found around barns.

Frankincense seeds are used to make a red dye for wool. Frankincense is a medicinal plant in folk and scientific medicine.

**Dogwood** - *Eminium (Blume) Schott* - *Leman dogwood* - *Eminium lehmannii (Regel)* *Kuntrze* - one of the representatives of this family distributed in the territory of our Republic - contains saponins, which poison cattle. Sheep are especially poisoned faster. *Regel dogwood* - *Eminium regelii Vved.*-plant has a strong toxicity when it starts growing, and it poisons all livestock, especially sheep.

In order to avoid poisoning, it is necessary not to graze livestock in areas where this plant is common.

**Cakra** - *Acrotilon Cass.* 2 types of cakra grow in Uzbekistan. It has been found that cakra is more toxic when it grows in fertile soils. It is more poisonous when it is in bloom. The poisoned yearlings lose their appetite, their necks are crooked, their bodies itch and they begin to rub against trees. His tongue hangs down from eating, and he starts to recover from the third to fourth day. 75-90% of severely poisoned annuals die. Vaccination of foals should be started much earlier. For this, arecolin is injected into their vein, some horse breeders drink milk to the colt, make it run until it sweats profusely, and then wrap its body with a thick cloth.

**Kokmaraz** - *Heliotropium* is an annual herbaceous poisonous plant belonging to the elderberry family. It poisons sheep, cattle and birds. It is common in grain fields. This plant

is currently considered a quarantine plant, and harvesting is allowed only after it is cleared from grain fields.

**Tulip** - *Tulipa L.* Cattle and cattle can be poisoned by the leaves and flowers of this plant mixed with hay. Poisoning is felt 2-3 hours after eating. Animals can die quickly. If he is slightly poisoned, he will recover after a few days. Poisoned annuals tremble, squirm and finally lie down. Cattle die quickly if poisoned. A poisoned animal stops eating, does not vomit, and starts to urinate frequently. In order to protect against poisoning, animals are washed out of their stomachs, drugs are given to improve heart function. The following 7 species are found in the Turkestan range: *T. ingens* Hoog, *T. affinis* Z Botsch., *T. micheliana* Hoog, *T. korolkovii*, *Tulipa dasystemon* lar., *T. Turkestanika*, *T. Buchseana*. 5 of these species are *T. ingens* Hoog., *Tulipa affinis* Z Botsch, *T. micheliana* Hoog., *T. korolkovii* Rgl, *T. dasystemon* Rules are included in the "Red Book" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Echinops L.** Plants contain up to 28% oil, and the remaining oil is extremely poisonous. The poison acts like strychnine and kills the mole quickly.

**Sorrel - Rumex L.** They contain saponins, and sheep are quickly affected by them. Poisoned animals lose their appetite, saliva flows from their mouths, and their stomachs are disturbed. His feces are mixed with blood and he kicks a lot.

**Parpilar - Aconitum L.** They contain alkaloids, and these substances are poisonous to humans and animals. The aconitine alkaloid contained in the plant is very poisonous. Cattle that take 0.2-0.5 mg of alkaloids per kilogram of weight are poisoned. If people take 3-4 mg of alkaloid per kilogram of their weight, it will cause death. The nervous system of poisoned animals fails and they die. Pigs who eat the root of the plant are poisoned and die. For the treatment of poisoned cattle, drugs are given that improve the work of the heart.

Parpis have been used by hunters since ancient times. The poison of parpi applied to the tip of the bow arrow affected the heart of the prey, making it weak, and the hunters caught their prey quickly.

**Onions-Allium L.** are perennial bulbous plants. If livestock ate a lot of onions before slaughter, the taste of the meat was spoiled. The milk of poisoned cattle quickly curdles, has an unpleasant taste, and does not curdle. If you drink unboiled milk, your throat will dry out and you will feel uncomfortable. *Allium abulosum* Steve is a poisonous plant. There are reports of poisoning of sheep fed on sandy meadows. The plant is poisonous if young animals eat more of it before it flowers. Livestock do not eat the plant after flowering.

Summing up from the above facts, it can be said that if you know the "language" of any plant, it will cure a certain disease, if you do not know its composition and properties, if you cannot use it correctly, it will be a poison for the body. can rotate. Therefore, consult experts before using any plant or animal substances. Otherwise, instead of getting treatment, getting sick with a serious disease is out of the question.

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