

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И  
ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«ГРОДНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

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**ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЕ РАСТЕНИЯ:  
БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЕ  
ТЕХНОЛОГИИ  
ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ**

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**СБОРНИК НАУЧНЫХ СТАТЕЙ ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ  
I МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ  
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ**



**Гродно 2014**

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( ,5-6 2014 )

2014

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42.143  
44

44 : I -  
2014. – 276 . - :

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42.143

633.88

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© « -  
»,  
© , 2014

2014

# БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЕ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ

633.88 (476)

« . . . »

2014

800

17989,2

– 13520,5

**Summary.** Medicinal plant breeding is one of the most important branches of Belarusian agricultural industry that fully meets the needs of the Republic in medicinal plant raw materials. Total production of medicinal plant raw materials in 2014 is expected to be 800 tons. 17989.2 million rubles were allocated to achieve this objective, and 13520.5 million rubles – for scientific accompaniment of the ongoing activities. Belarusian higher education institutions of the agricultural profile play a significant role in the implementation of the work in the above mentioned direction. Grodno State Agrarian University is a scientific center for studies of intensive technologies of medicinal plants cultivation, staff members of which defend candidate's theses and dissertations, publish monographs and scientific articles, create new varieties of medicinal crops, hold conferences and seminars.



17,3  
17989,2

77,0,

- 35,2,

-

250,

- 50,

- 180,

- 8180,

- 3569,2

13520,5

«

»

(

).

«

»

[4]

30

[5],

20

3

1.

2.

3.

«

»

2006-2010

2005 . 749) -35 .

2 2009 . N 1566













1. // XII « - 2003. - . 357-359.
2. // - . - 2013. - . 1. - . 175-180.

577.29

### CS-237 CANNABACEAE

CS-237,  
Cannabaceae,  
FISH , CS-237  
5 CS-237  
45S. CS-237 IGS 45S.

**Summary.** *The new satellite DNA repeat CS-237 has been found. It is a common repeat to the three Cannabaceae species that are used as medicinal plants. As was demonstrated by FISH, the CS-237 is a cytogenetic marker for the hemp chromosome 5. Other pair of the CS-237 signals co-localizes with the 45S site. The location of the CS-237 cluster within the IGS 45S was identified by bioinformatic and molecular methods.*

Cannabaceae -  
(Kim et al., 2008; Lata et al., 2009; Divashuk et al., 2011).

(Nagel et al.,  
(Bakel et al.,  
2011).

«scaffolds or contigs».

«Tandem repeat finder» (Benson, 1999).

CS-237. BLAST-  
CS-237  
S-237 in situ (FISH)  
Divashuk et al.  
(2014),  
5  
(  
45S), 9  
S-237 45S  
Repeat Explorer  
(<http://repeatexplorer.umbr.cas.cz>)  
CS-273 18S, CS-237  
650 (IGS) 45S 618  
18S.  
CS-237  
CS-237  
FISH.  
( 13-04-01804\14).

1. Bakel H., Stout J.M., Cote A.G., Tallon C.M., Sharpe A.G., Hughes T.R., Page J.E., The draft genome and transcriptome of *Cannabis sativa* // *Genome Biology*. – 2011. – 12:R102. – 1–17.
2. Benson G., Tandem repeats finder: a program to analyze DNA sequences. // *Nucleic Acids Research*. – 1999. – 27(2). – 573–580.
3. Clark S.M., Vaitheeswaran V., Ambrose S.J., Purves R.W., Page J.E., Transcriptome analysis of bitter acid biosynthesis and precursor pathways in hop (*Humulus lupulus*). // *BMC Plant Biology*. – 2013 – 13:12 doi: 10.1186/1471-2229-13-12.
4. Divashuk M.G., Alexandrov O.S., Kroupin P.Yu., Karlov G.I., Molecular cytogenetic mapping of *Humulus lupulus* sex chromosomes. // *Cytogenet Genome Res*. – 2011, – V. 134, – pp. 213–219.
5. Kim S.Y., Kim Ch.S., Lee J., Bang J.W., Karyotype analysis and physical mapping using two rRNA genes in dioecious plant, *Humulus japonicus* Siebold & Zucc. // *Genes & Genomics*. – 2008. – 30 – pp. 157–161.
6. Lata H., Chandra S., Khan I.A., ElSohly M.A. Propagation through alginate encapsulation of axillary buds of *Cannabis sativa* L. – an important medicinal plant. // *Physiol. Mol. Biol. Plants*. – 2009 – V. 15(1) – pp. 79–86.
7. Nagel J., Culley L.K. et al., EST analysis of hop glandular trichomes identifies an O-methyltransferase that catalyzes the biosynthesis of xanthohumol. // *Plant Cell*. – 2008. – V. 20(1) – pp. 186–200.

636.2.034.636.087.7

« - ” . . »

**Summary.** *Addresses biodiversity and projective coverage of herbs on plots of forest plantations and forests. The biodiversity of herbs differs according to the type of forest. Comprehensive care increases the biodiversity of forest plants, including medicines.*

70-

3

: ( ), - ( ) -  
 ( ). 10 -  
 3 -  
 , , - 5 , -  
 , -  
 - 48 , - 66 , - 36% . -  
 - 70% , -  
 3% . , -  
 , .  
 ( 20 ) , -  
 : - 48 , - 42 , - 41% . -  
 2 - -  
 , , 1% . -  
 . 5 -  
 : , : - 47 , - 59 , - 72% . -  
 - 4% , -  
 : - 23 ; - 43 - 39 % . -  
 ,  
 30 % , -  
 , -  
 - -  
 2 - -  
 , 6 : , -  
 , , , - 7 -  
 , , , -

. : - 0,3;  
 - 19; - 27%.  
 4 , -  
 , , 22%. 8 - -  
 - 44%.  
 , -  
 . -  
 - 6%.  
 - 29%.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 . : - 5  
 6; - 10. : - 5 , - 9; - 10; - 12. , -  
 : - 5 , - 10, - 8.  
 60 112%  
 . , ,  
 ( - : ), , ,  
 , , ,  
 , , - -  
 .  
 . : -  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 .  
 1. . . ( . - 2012. - 150 . )  
 2. : , 2002. - 261 .



3.

//

, 1986. - .44-45.

582.912.48

**CALLUNA VULGARIS (L.) HULL.**

« »

*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull.

*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull.

**Summary.** *Geobotanical and resourcical research of seven populations of Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull. by a method of the sample areas in the conditions of the Grodno region BY is conducted. The richness of the soil has the most impact on productivity of officinal plant roughage of Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull.*

*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull. (Ericaceae)

[1, 2].

[3].

*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull.

( , 7 400 ²).

(%).

[4] [5].  
 ( )  
 [6]. 20 (1 2).  
 -  
 -600/10.  
 -

Statistica 6.0.

2013

( ) . 4  
 , 3  
 ( ).  
 ( [4]),  
 ( 5) ( ).

/							, %	/ 2	/ ,
		Tr	Lc	fH	L	N			
1	-	5,2	3,9	2,2	6,76	2,1	73,3	77,4±7,1	0,6
2	-	3,1	2,4	1,3	6,7	1,5	42,6	27,0±2,1	0,2
3	-	3,8	2,5	1,4	6,6	1,9	45,1	25,2±1,4	0,2
4	-	2,8	2,1	1,1	6,4	2,1	34,5	17,0±1,0	0,2
5	-	3,2	2,1	1,32	6,5	1,5	83,6	102,3±7,6	0,9
6	-	2,9	1,8	1,33	7,2	1,35	49,5	50,6±2,4	0,5
7	-	3,2	1,9	1,4	6,3	1,5	46,0	50,9±4,5	0,4

. Tr - , Lc - , fH -  
 , L - , N - , - -

t- 90% <0,05.

( $r=0,17-0,26$ ,  $<0,05$ ).

( $r^2=26\%$ ,  $<0,05$ ).

( $r^2=102,3$  /  $r^2$ ) =  $10,6408+0,7365*\%$  ( $r=0,55$ ,  $r^2=0,3$ ).

(102,3 /  $r^2$ )

1. . . . . -1962. - 9 . 47. - . 1244-1257. /
2. // . . . . . -1999. - . 125.
3. : 8 . / . . . . . -1986. - . 139-141. ( ):
4. , 1985, 1994. - . 2 / . . . . . -1986. - . 139-141.
5. Ellenberg, H. Zeigerwerte der Gefasspflanzen Mitteleuropas / H. Ellenberg. - Gottingen, 1992. - 282 .
6. , . . . . . : - / . . . . . - : , 1999. - 87 .

581.19:634.74(476)

« . . . . . »

15

**Summary.** *Impact and prospects of using 15 species of wood plants in medical horticulture have been described. The fruits and the plants raw material contain biologically active compounds.*

-  
 -  
 -  
 ,  
 15 ,  
 . [1, 6]  
 - *Aronia melanocarpa* (Michx.) Elliott. -  
 -  
 , 5-6%,  
 ,  
 6,2-10,8%,  
 1,5%. , 2,  
 , , , - , .  
 .  
 , , ,  
 - *Berberis* L. -  
 , ,  
 , ,  
 ,  
 ( ).  
 ,  
 " " " ,  
 ,  
 - *Crataegus* L. -  
 - . *almaatensis* A. Pojark. ;  
 - . *altaica* Zgl.; - . *dahurica* Koehne; . -  
 - . *douglasii* Sarg. ; . -





– *Rhododendron* L.

– *Sorbus aucuparia* L.

– *Chaenomeles maulei* (Mast.) C.K. Schneid.

– *Morus alba* L.

– *Rosa rugosa* Thunb.







1	2	3
	2	2
	2	2
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	12	13
	1	1
	3	3
	1	1
	2	3
	1	1
	8	10
:	88	96

- ;
1. ( ):
2. [ ]. – : , 2013. – 308 . / . . . [ ]. – : , 2013. – 24 .

581.46.

## VIBURNUM

• •

*Viburnum.*

(*V. opulus* L., *V. globosum*)

(*V. prunifolium* L., *V. rhytidophyllum* H.).

**Summary.** A study of the pollen of some species *Viburnum*. All species are characterized tricolpate pollen, but the shape of pollen grains varies, ranging from narrow and elongated (*V. opulus* L., *V. globosum*) to rounded (*V. prunifolium* L., *V. rhytidophyllum* H.).

*Viburnum* [8].  
 200 . 39 [7].  
 [6].  
 15 500.  
*Viburnum*  
 4 10 .  
 ( 2 3 ),  
 (*V. furcatum*, *V. opulus* L, *V. plicatum*,  
*V. sargentii*) ( 30 ).  
 [2].  
 [3].  
 / : 1.03-1.28, - 20.5 ,  
 25,75 ± 0,78 (-30,1) : (18,1) 24,1 ± 0,82 (30) .  
 2.75-7.25 , [1].  
 ( )  
 - *Viburnum opulus* L.

[4].

[5].

*Viburnum*.

*Viburnum opulus L.*,  
*Viburnum prunifolium L.*, *Viburnum rhytidophyllum H.*, *Viburnum globosum*.

*Viburnum*.

*Viburnum*

		μm ( )		, μm (E)		P/E
		± s	min-max	± s	min-max	
	<i>V. opulus L.</i>	25,0±1,0	23,6-27,0	16,6±1,9	13,3-20,0	1,5±0,2
	<i>V. prunifolium L.</i>	29,3±1,2	26,8-30,6	22,5±1,0	20,5-24,0	1,3±0,1
	<i>V. rhytidophyllum</i>	33,3±0,8	32,4-35,0	22,6±1,0	20,5-24,0	1,4±0,1
	<i>V. globosum</i>	35,0±0,8	33,0-37,5	20,4±1,0	18,5-22,2	1,7±0,1

35,0 μm                      16,4 μm      22,6 μm.                      25,0 μm  
 1,3      1,7.                      V.  
*globosum* (35,0±0,8 μm), *V. rhytidophyllum H.* (33,3±0,8 μm),  
*V. opulus L.* (25,0±1,0).  
*V. rhytidophyllum H.* (22,6±1,0 μm),



**KALANCHOE DIAGREMONTIANA**

• •

( ) -  
 (*Kalanchoe daigremontiana*). -

**Summary.** Lectin activity (LA) distribution in organs of indoor plant *Kalanchoe daigremontiana* was investigated. LA has been revealed in leaves and stems of the upper part of plants as well as in their roots when plants were at active phase of growth. In the non-active phase of the development, the plants had not possessed LA at all. The higher LA has been found in upper young leaves and leaflets. The leaflets serve for vegetative propagation. We assumed that LA is associated with the regulation of growth process.

- , -  
 , -  
 : - , -  
 - , 500 -  
 , -  
 -  
 (*Kalanchoe daigremontiana*) (*Crassulaceae*). -

1 -  
( / )

1	2	3	( ) 4,5,6	2	3	( ) 4,5,6	2	3	( ) 4,5,6	
11	24	32	0	14	19	0	18	27	0	16

50 1 , 40-



2 –

( / )

	6-9
	7-10
	8-12

1. Peumans W.J., Van Damme E.J.M. Lectins as plant defense proteins. *Plant Physiology*. 1995, 109, 347-352.
2. Van Damme E.J.M., Peumans W.J., Pusztai A., Bardocz S. *Handbook of Plant Lectins: properties and biomedical applications*. John Wiley and Sons, Chichester-Toronto. 1998, p.188.
3. <sup>1</sup>
4. , 1998 .. .7-14.
4. .. , 1981, .13.

633.81:631.524.01-18(476)

**(NIGELLA )**

«

»

*Nigella*

**Summary.** *The article is resulted about terms of passing of ph nological phase of development of genotypes of the genus Nigella in the northeastern zone of the Republic of Belarus.*

[2, . 54].  
 (*Nigella*),  
 « ».  
 20  
 (*N. damascena* L.) (*N. sativa* L.) [2, .  
 212]. *N. sativa*  
*N. damascena* – [3, . 134].  
 « »  
 1 – (*N. damascena* L.), *Nigella:* 1,  
 2, 3 – (*N. sativa* L.).  
 1,5-2

45 . 2 . -

[1, . 36].

75 % . -

10% 2 , , -

2 . -

- , -

4 - 30 , 10-12 3 - 31 . [4, . 105].

(6-7 ) , 2 , -

[2, . 145]. -

16,1<sup>0</sup> . -

4 , 2 3 , 1 -

30 ( 3 - 15 ( 1 4 ), -

2 3 .

2 3 15 15 , 1

, 4 -

, 20 .

15 . , 1 -

, 2 3

, 4 -

(  
 1  
 40  
 70  
 55  
 65  
 1 3 100 2 -115  
 4 - 130

1. , . . . /
2. , . . . : , 1974. - 152 . / ..
3. , . . . . - : , 1994. - 234 . / . . . - : , 1986. - 159 .
4. / . . . // - 125. - 2009. - . 104 - 109.

: 615.322

« . . . »

**Summary.** Studied some to factors quality cheese *Sanguisorba officinalis* L. from flora Bashkortostan – moisture, ash general, as well as is organized comparative estimation of the contents biologically active substances. It is installed that in

*rhizomata at radices in greater amount are accumulated tannic material, but in herba – olea aethera and arotinoides.*

(*Sanguisorba officinalis* L.),

(Rosaceae) –

, , , , , -  
 , , , , , -  
 , . , - ;  
 - , - , - - ;  
 , 7-25 , . -  
 , - -  
 1-5. - ;  
 , -  
 . , -  
 [3]. -  
 -  
 , 2012-2013 . -  
 , -  
 .  
 1 ( - D); , - %;  
 [1, 2]. -  
 -  
 -  
 .

		<i>Sanquisorba officinalis</i> L.	
1.	, %	6,64±0,24	7,71±0,29
2.	, %	7,32±0,22	2,39±0,09
3.	, %	0,05±0,004	0,23±0,01
4.	, %	30,84±1,05	16,45±0,44
5.	, %	32,69±1,05	36,94±1,42

1. : .1. / . - 11-
2. , 1987. - 336 .
3. , 1983. - .174. , 2000. - 234 .

« . . . »

**Summary.** *Relatively low level of harvesting medicinal plants associated with inadequate information on the methods of rational harvesting activities and places of growing of medicinal plants. Formation of electronic base of wild medicinal plants harvesting areas allows to provide more efficient resource analysis.*

50-  
20  
120-130 [1].





1.

[615+58]:[615+54]

**Summary.** *Data of farma ognostic studying of Bidens frondosa L. herb: the component composition of herb and separated parts plant, polysaccharides and flavonoids content in the raw material, as well as basic numerical indicators are presenter in the paper. Based on the results the possibility of using Bidens frondosa L. raw material as an additional source of burmarigold herb is demonstrated.*

(*Bidens frondosa* L.) –  
Asteraceae

(*Bidens tripartita* L.),

[1, 2].



(4-8%), (1-3%), (11-13%) [2].

1. «», 2009. – 494 . / . . . , . . . // . . . : . . . .

2. . . . . 2. / . . . . // . . . . . – : . . . . – 2008. – 472 .

3. / . . . . // . . . . , 2005. – 130 .

4. , . . . . // . . . . , . . . . . – 2013. – 4. – . 49-56.

5. ( . . . II): . . . . 2 . . 1. / . . . . « »;

6. . . . . : . . . « », 2012. – 1220 . / . . . // . . . . 69- . . . . « » . . . . , 2014. - . 289-290.

581.4, 581.5: 633.88

« » . . . . « » . . . . » , . . . . , . . . .

4

**Summary.** *The article presents the results of the evaluation of biological resources 4 model species of medicinal plants using population-developmental approach.*

: *Valeriana officinalis* L., *Sanguisorba officinalis* L., *Mentha arvensis* L., *Althaea officinalis* L.

« »

2013

13 50 ×50 [2-4].

176 [1].

*Valeriana officinalis* 7,5 0,25<sup>2</sup>,  
– 22,4%,

( . 1).

1 –

0,25 <sup>2</sup>				
	I, %	I, %		
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>				
7,5	22,4	22,1	0,399	0,865
<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>				
7,9	323,0	250,0	0,226	0,422
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>				
14,2	212,8	158,2	0,330	0,586
<i>Althaea officinalis</i>				
19,8	8650,0	3268,0	0,073	0,20

0,865,

*Sanguisorba officinalis*

*Mentha arvensis*

*Althaea officinalis*

19,8

0,25 <sup>2</sup>.

2 –

		/100 <sup>2</sup>	
1. <i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	27,8	1115,7	373,4
2. <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	28,2	1113,4	335,2
3. <i>Mentha arvensis</i>	6,8	264,1	87,8
4. <i>Althaea officinalis</i>	45,8	1823,5	605,4

( . 2).

1. – 12 . . . 1. – . : -  
« . . . . . » , 2008. – 704 .
  2. . . . // . 2001. 1. . 3-7.
  3. . . . // . – : . , 1987. .
  - 9-19.
  4. . . . // . . 15. 3 (2), 2013. .
- 867-873.



*Rosa L.*

*Rosa L.*

*Rosa L.*

«STATISTICA 6.0».

266.

*Rosa pratorum*

*R. rugosa*; – *R. subcanina*, *R. damascene*, *R. alba*,  
– *R. pimpinellifolia*, *R. pomifera*, *R. corymbifera* *R. glauca*,  
– *R. majalis* *R. glabrifolia*, – *R. canina*  
*R. rubiginosa*. – *Rosa davurica* Pall

*R. glabrifolia* *R. subcanina*  
( *R. glabrifolia* x *R. subcanina*),  
( *R. subcanina* x *R. glabrifolia*).

4 : *R. rugosa*, *R. majalis*, *R. canina* *Rosa*  
*davurica*.

*majalis*, *R. rugosa*, *R. davurica*, 4-14% *R.*  
*floribunda* 0,5-1% *R. glauca*, *R. canina*, *R.*

- 1. .-2001, .- .8-14
- 2. A.A., " " //I- , 1992. - .203
- 3. A.A. // . - 1993.- 2- .56-58.

633.88

**Ninh Khắc Ban<sup>1</sup>, Tran Minh Hoi<sup>2</sup>**

1 « »  
2

**Summary.** *Showing morphobiological particular biochemical composition, pharmacological properties of perennial herbaceous plants Arnisa montana L.*

(*Arni a montana* L.)

[1]. , 30-60

2-3 (5-



8) . - - , , -

- XI . , ,

1771-1774

[2].



- 1-2 . -
- 4-5
- 10-12 . -
1. . . // . - 1987. - . 32-35. -
  2. . . « », 2006. - . 31-32. -
  3. ; Asteraceae (Compositae). - . : , 1993. - 352 . -

58(470.57)

## OENOTHERA L.

4 *Oenothera* L. -

**Summary.** *In article results introduction studying of 4 representatives of genus Oenothera L. are resulted from a collection of the Botanical garden-institute of the Ufa center of science of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Their seed efficiency is studied at cultivation in the conditions of a forest-steppe zone of Bashkir Preduralja. Prospects of use of synthetic regulators of growth for increase of seed efficiency are shown.*

(*Oenothera* L.)  
(*Onagraceae* L.). ( 200 ), -

30 120 . -

10 20%

[4].

Oenothera L.

4

( ); *O. biennis* L., *O. glazioviana* Micheli, *O. odorata* L., *O. rubricaulis* Klebahn.

: ( ) ( ), ( ) [1].

II

II

[2].

*O. biennis*

1 400

60-70%. 1 300

180

41000 1 [3].

*O. glazioviana*

1 245 III

65%. 1 360

180-190

30800 1 [4].

*O. odorata*

1 400 III

58%. 1

300 120

28400 1 , . -  
*O. rubricaulis* III . 1  
1000  
72%. 1 350 , -  
210 . , -  
. - 155000  
1 . -  
, 1 306 . *O. odorata* 366 . -  
*O. glazioviana*.  
*O. rubricaulis* (212 ). -  
*O. rubricaulis* – 61%. , *O. biennis* *O. glazioviana*,  
(53%).  
*O. odorata* – 39%. -  
1 *O. rubricaulis*. -  
( 3,8-5,3 ) .  
2012-2013  
*O. biennis*  
« » « », -  
( . . 20 / 5,5 / ). -  
I  
, II – 10 .  
.  
*O. biennis* ,  
:  
, , , 1 .  
, 1000 .  
, -  
« ». *O. biennis*  
1 1,5  
, ,  
« ». 1 1,3 .

*O. biennis*, *O. glazioviana*, *O. odorata*, *O. rubricaulis*

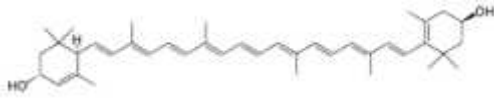
*O. biennis*

1. 1974. 59, 6. 826-831. //
2. *Oenothera* L. // i
3. *Oenothera* L. // .2011. .44. .147-153.
4. *Oenothera* L. // .2011. 3 (98). .14. .122-127.

635.33

**Summary.** *Breeding research of brassica crops are shown. Need to expand assortment of brassica crops and create varieties with improved nutritional qualities considered.*

John Innes Centre Institute of Food Research Monsanto  
2010  
'Beneforte'.



[1].

« (lutein) » - 600 luteus,

(3*R*,3*R*,6*R*)- -3,3-

( ) 1:1 1:2.





2011-2015

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615.322:547.99+543.422.3

**Summary.** *Estimation of diversity between bean and corn germplasm samples and breeding lines in catechines and cyanidines content in dry seeds was carried out. The candidate varieties were selected from the best breeding lines.*

[1, 2]

(*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. *Phaseolus coccineus* L.),  
 (*Zea mays* L.)

[3].

-3  
( ).

87

35      12      , 28      , 23      16

X	1,47	1,71	1,65	0,92	1,07	0,72
Max	1,90	1,91	1,88	1,18	1,20	1,19
Min	0,79	1,38	1,29	0,70	0,91	0,40
CV, %	39,4	34,1	28,6	46,0	48,21	67,4

PCC177, BSU199, PCC17, PCC100, BSU472

3/15.



2012 .)

( 2013 .)

«

».

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2. Hosfield G.L. Seed coat color in *Phaseolus vulgaris* L.: Its chemistry and associated health related benefits. / *Ann. Rep. Bean Improv. Coop.*, Fort Collins, 2001. v. 44. P 1-6.
3. Hans-Jörg Jacobsen, Mercedes Múzquiz, Anke Hassa. Hydrolyzable tannin determination: catechines. Tannin determination: cyanidines. In: *Handbook on common bean related laboratory methods*, 2001. P. 22. 2001 (<http://www.leguminosas.es/files/Handbook-on-common-bean-related-laboratory-method.pdf>)

635.713: [543.9+631.559]

«

»

**Summary.** *The studies evaluated different types of basil essential oil content, yield of green mass and collection of essential oil. Perspective of views basil essential oils which can be used with success in the pharmaceutical industry.*

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8].

[6, 9].

[7].

4 :  
 (*Ocimum basilicum* L.), (*Ocimum tenuiflorum* L.),  
 (*Ocimum kilimandscharicum* Willd.),  
 (*Ocimum canum* Sims.).  
 2010-2012 . « »

*Ocimum tenuiflorum*,  
 0,64%. *Ocimum basilicum*  
 0,45%, *Ocimum canum* *Ocimum*  
*kilimandscharicum* 0,31 0,34%.  
 0,44%.

( 2010-2012 . )

	/ ,	, %	, /
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	267,3	0,45	120,8
<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	259,4	0,64	165,8
<i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i>	339,8	0,34	115,6
<i>Ocimum canum</i>	244,0	0,31	75,6
05	13,2	0,02	

75,6 165,8 / 244,0-  
 339,8 / ( - 119,5 /  
 277,6 / ).

*Ocimum tenuiflorum* – 165,8 / 0,64%.

1. , . . . / . . . , . . . . – ∴ - , 1997. – 736 .
2. , . . . / . . . . – - : . . . . , 1963. – 296 .
3. , . . . : / . . . , . . . , . . . . – ∴ , 1990. – 384 .
4. , . . . / . . . , . . . . – ∴ , 2005. – 267 .
5. / . . . , 1988. – 415 .
6. , . . . - : . . . . : 03.00.05 / . . . ; . – , 2004. – 142 c.
7. (Ocimum basilicum L.) / . . . // - , 1995. – 234. – . 78–80.
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58.02

## URTICA DIOICA L.

« . . . »

(*Urtica dioica* L.)

: (r=0,22-0,31).

: (r=0,23-0,32).

**Summary.** Four phytocenosis with participation of a nettle gonochoristic *Urtica dioica* is investigated. Weak linear communication between phytomass and morphometrics parameters is revealed: propagule height, diameter of the establishment of



8.0»

«Google Maps» [7].

, 50% – U1 –  
 25.830369. U2 – , N 53.602603, E  
 , N 53.578660, E 25.853616. U3 –  
 -2  
 , N 53.583665, E 25.91421. U4 –  
 , N 53.613268, E 25.833084.

: ( ).  
 U2 U3.

r=0,22-0,31.

r=0,23-0,32.

U3 : U1, U2 U4. Z(U1-U3)=-3,32, p=0,00089;  
 Z(U2-U3)=-2,42, p=0,015; Z(U3-U4)=2,96, p=0,003.

	U1	U2	U3	U4
, / 2	45,84± 3,22	98,13± 6,47	106,17± 10,32	53,15± 5,24
, /	0,52	1,11	1,27	0,64
, /	0,39	0,85	0,86	0,43
, /	0,08	0,17	0,17	0,09

(r=0,22-0,32)



(~100 / 2)

1. . . . : / . . . . - -
2. . . . , 2002. – 306 . - :
3. Didukh Ya.P. The ecological scales for the species of Ukrainian flora and their use in synphytoindication. / Ya.P. Didukh – Kyiv: Phytosociocentre, 2011. – 176 p. -
4. . . . / . . . . , 1983. – 197 . -
5. . . . // . . . . 1. Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.: -
6. . . . - 2006. – 2. – . 21–32. -
7. . . . , 1996. – 653 . -
7. Google [ . . . . ], – 2014. – : <https://maps.google.ru/> - : 13.03.2014.

58/502.75(470.621)

« . . . . »

**Summary.** *Data on formation and preservation of collections of medicinal and aromatic plants are provided in climatic conditions of the foothills of the Northwest Caucasus.*

[1, 2]:

70- 180  
 34 (Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Liliaceae,  
 Rutaceae, Rosaceae )  
 202 69 -  
 : - 20 -  
 - 4 ; 3 ,  
 103 57 - 30 , , 43 ,  
 12 -  
 (68 %).  
 Rosaceae -  
 13 ; Fabaceae - 4, Pinaceae - 4, Cupressaceae -  
 3 , 1-2 .  
 (45 ) :

: *Inula helenium* L., *Convallaria transcaucasica* Utkin ex Grossh [*C. majalis* L.], *Origanum vulgare* L., *Melissa officinalis* L., *Geum urbanum* L., *Malva silvestris* L.

(*Festuca ovina*, *Origanum vulgare*, *Salvia tesquicola*)  
 - 105 , 25 :  
*Argimonia eupatoria* L., *Betonica officinalis* L., *Cichorium intybus* L.,  
*Hypericum perforatum* L., *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Desr., *Origanum vul-*  
*gare* L., *Thymus majkopensis* Klok. t Schost.  
 39 ,

: *Adonis vernalis* L., *Atropa bella-donna* L. subsp. *caucasica* (Kreyer), *Berberis vulgaris* L., *Dactylorhiza urvilleana* (Steud.) H. Bau-  
 mann et Kutnkele, [*D. triphylla* (C.Koch) Czer.], *Dioscorea caucasica*  
 Lipsky, *Platanthera bifolia* (L.) Rich., *Heleborus caucasicus* A. Br.

(Sw.) Druce, *Orchis picta* *O. tridentate*. *Centaurium pulchellum*

(*Heleborus caucasicus*, *Scopolia caucasica*, *Platanthera bifolia*)

*Lamiaceae* *Origanum vulgare*  
(1,2%), *Mentha aquatica* L. (0,81%), *M. pulegium* L. (0,8%), *Salvia aethiopes* (0,7%).

*Asteraceae* *Grindelia robusta*  
( ) *Wulf.* (6,3%), *Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Dung (7,3%) *Coreopsis grandiflora* Hoog. (1,3%), *Artemisia balchanorum* Krasch (1,2%), *Pyrethrum majus* (Desf) Tzvel (1,7%).

*Apiaceae*  
*Laser trilobum* (L.) Borkh. (0,30%);  
– *Foeniculum vulgare* Mill. (0,48%);  
– *Pimpinella saxifrage* L. (2,8%) *Seseli libanotis* (L.) Koch (2,3%).

2013 .  
(*Monarda citriodora* Cerv. ex Lag. *M. fistulosa* var. *fistulosa*),  
(*Nepeta cataria* L., *N. grandiflora* M.Bieb., *N. nuda* subsp. *nuda*, *N. racemosa* subsp. *racemosa*)

2011-2013 .

38

1. / . . . // - . - 1974. - 8-9.-  
.22-36.
2. , . . . [ .]. - : , 1990. - 270 .

633.81 (575.1)

**Summary.** *Some biomorphological changes of the plants which have been grown up in new conditions are resulted. It is confirmed, that plants as from warmer so more damp habitats are capable to form corresponding ecobiomorphs. Hence, they not always developed in stable ecological conditions, and process of evolution by it was necessary to overcome sharply changed conditions. Thanks to ability to reduction of the sizes, they resisted to adverse factors and have provided the further existence.*

3]. - [1, 2, -

[4, 5].

[6].

*Indigofera* L.: *I. decora* Lindl., *I. heterantha* Wall., *I. gerardiana* (Wall.) Baker.

)

(

20-25

6-10

*I. heterantha* *I. gerardiana*

100-120

– *Vitex agnus castus* L. –



5. , 1980. . 101.
6. , 1987. . 296.

631.529:633.88

## VALERIANA OFFICINALIS L.,

*Valeriana officinalis L.,*

**Summary.** *The results on the study of Valeriana officinalis L ontogenesis, cultivated in Republic of Moldova are showed. Found that to obtain high yields of quality raw materials (underground organs) of greatest interest are plants that realized the virgin and early recovery age. During this period the plant was observed with a maximum mass of rhizomes and adventitious roots, as well as small areas of dead roots.*

( ),  
[1, 2, 3].

[3, 4].

Valerianaceae. Valeriana L. 200 ; -  
[5]. , -

( 100),  
[6]. ,

15 30 ( ) -  
2-3 : 1.  
2. , 2-3 -  
4-6 ; 3. -  
5-6 - -

5-8 -







, , -  
 , , -  
 . : , , -  
 . , , -  
 , , , -  
 , , , -  
 , 2012 , -  
 -  
*Salvia sclarea* L.  
 (F<sub>3</sub>),  
 . -  
 . -  
 , -  
 :  
 57S<sub>5</sub>BC<sub>2</sub>)F<sub>3</sub> [( -50F<sub>5</sub>) S 1122(102+113)F<sub>2</sub>x K-43)F<sub>4</sub>x 0-  
 94.0 ,  
 [(M-44S<sub>4</sub> x L-15)F<sub>1</sub> x L-15BC<sub>5</sub> x Dacia-50)]F<sub>3</sub>  
 124.2 .  
 2012 , , -  
 , , -  
 , , , 60.0 [(M-  
 69 147S<sub>8</sub> x 0-48S<sub>12</sub>)F<sub>3</sub> [(K-36 x 0-41)F<sub>2</sub>  
 x 0-19S<sub>5</sub>)F<sub>1</sub> x 0-22S<sub>8</sub>)BC<sub>4</sub> x L-15)F<sub>8</sub> x (M-44S<sub>4</sub> x L-15)F<sub>1</sub> x L-15)F<sub>6</sub>)]F<sub>3</sub>  
 «beckcross» [(M-44S<sub>4</sub> x L-15) F<sub>3</sub> -  
 57.8 56.7 , .  
 :  
 13.2-15.4 , -  
 - 12.2-15.6. -

[(M-69 147 S<sub>8</sub> x 0-48 S<sub>12</sub>)F<sub>3</sub>.  
- 1.379%.

1.087 1.307%.

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2. ,1999.

3. . 1999

4. Mustea G.I , 1980

5. Gonceariuc M.M., Balmu Z.C., Cernolev E.V. Salvia sclarea L. Moldavian varieties. Mat. Mejdunarod.Conf. „Lekarstvennîe rastenia: tradi ii i perspectivî issledovaniî”. Kiev, 2006, p. 255-260

364.48.338.46 : 330.341.4.

## HERACLEUM L.

• •

*Heracleum L.*



*Heracleum L.*

*Heracleum L.*

RAPD, ISSR –

*Heracleum L.*

*Heracleum L.*

1.

2.

*Heracleum L.* //

... //  
2009. – 40  
1950. – 103

3. // : , 1984. – 218 .
4. / . . . // : , 2010. – 510 .
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C 581.6:615.32

**GENETIC RESOURCES, ECOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVES  
OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS  
WIDESPREAD IN ADJARA**

**Todua V.A.**

Sokhumi State University  
Tbilisi, Republic of Georgia

*Vaccinium myrtillus; Hippophae rhamnoides L.; Senecio platyphylloides; Crataegus sanguine; Berberis vulgaris; Smilax escelsa; Urtica dioica; Taraxacum officinale* – 8

**Summary.** Medicinal plants naturally spread in Adjara are described in this work: *Vaccinium myrtillus; Hippophae rhamnoides; Senecio platyphylloides; Crataegus sanguine; Berberis vulgaris; Smilax escelsa; Urtica dioica; Taraxacum officinale* – totally 8 species. Their chemical composition is determined, highly harvested forms are identified and their usage in medicine is specified. The unique medicinal plants *Hippophae rhamnoides L.; Vaccinium myrtillus; Senecio platyphylloides* are studied in detail. There is given its systematic, results of researches, resources, recommendations and advices. All the medicinal plants have the typical botanic passports. The certain place in the work is given to the plants used for foos, from which Phkhali (dish from herbs) is made (*Smilax escelsa, Urtica dioica* and other). Biologically active substance is determined in these plants as well.

According to distribution, medicinal plant bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. is of a particular significance in Adjara.

***Vaccinium myrtillus* L.** Is concluded in the *Vacinaceaceae* L. family. It is a bush shedding the leaves.

Berries are used for food and have a medical importance. The medicine made from it is used for reinforcing the stomach.

Reduces the amount of sugar in the blood, increases the acidity of gastric juice. Improves the digestion, metabolism process and so on.

*Vaccinium myrtillus* L. the demand for this valuable plant which has a medicinal importance is increasing in the world market and naturally this determines a rise in price for it. Due to this, bilberry plantations started building in Adjara in 2010.

Both wild bilberry species and cultural varieties differ from each other, both by fruit color and chemical composition and productivity. The content of tannic substances in bilberry fruit fluctuates within 16-19 %; catechins, phenols and their derivatives – up to 12%, C vitamin 9-15%, etc..

According to our investigations, the average yield of wild forms per hectare makes 80-90 kg and that of cultural forms – 400-500 kg. There is a flower unripe and ripen fruit together on the herb and that's why it is picked by hands – carefully. Caucasian *vaccinium myrtillus* L. – *V. arctostaphylos* (4-5) is a perspective for using in medicine.

Family name *Senecio* is presented by 25 species in Georgia (3), Alkaloid containing platyphyllin. There are distinguished two forms of *senecio platyphyloides*: *S. platypphlloides* and *S. rombifolia*. Both of these forms are grown in the upper and sub alp zone of Adjara forest up to 1500-2500 m from the sea level.

Platyphyllin content: Roots – 2-3,5%; Even more is *seneciphillin*;

Contains from chemical substances: Vitamin C 9-15 mg %, Tanning substances – 16-19%; Organic acids – 7-8 mg %; sugar 25,3-30 mg %; catehins up to 480 mg %; phenols and their manufacturer up to 13 mg %.

Usage: *Platyphyllin* is used in medicine as an antispasmodic remedy stomach – gut wrenching cramps, peptic ulcer disease, colitis, liver and kidney, cholecystitis, bronchial asthma, angina, brain, peripheral blood flow and Spastic character failures and others.

**Sea-buckthorn – *Hippophae rhamnoides* L.** native over a wide area of Europe and Asia, belongs to the genus *Hippophae*. Sea-buckthorn is a dioeciously plant and consists of tuberous roots inhabited by bacteria identified as nitrogen-fixing ray fungi.

Sea-buckthorn has the unique medical properties and is widely used in medicine. Except this sea-buckthorn is the best object for the research (7).



In the fruits of *H. zhamnoides* composition of the biologically active substances are determined. The research showed that in the pool of the river Chorokhi the sea-buckthorn contains the vitamins in the amount: C-195.9 ± 4.97; E – 220.8 ± 0.63 mg%; B<sub>2</sub>-0.387 ± 0.00 mg% and carotenoids – 5.7 ± 0.06 mg% calculated on a dry weight. Graph depicts the range of B<sub>2</sub> vitamins contained in fruits within Georgia. The graph depicts a high percentage of the B<sub>2</sub> vitamins in the forms of river Chorokhi (6,8).

Correctly listed chemical substances, including coumarine, sea-buckthorn acid and so on determine wound healing, stopping a bleeding, regulation of inflammation, atherosclerosis and liver disease cures, reduces the influence of X-rays, calms the pain and as for the sea-buckthorn oil it is considered as a medical drug of strategic importance and so on (7,1).

**Crataegus sanguine pall.** In these forms genetic variability of chemical substances are observed. Thus, for example: Riv. Chorokhi: sugar – 6.0%; C vitamin – 90,5 mg%; E vitamin – 2,9 mg%. Riv. Adjaristskali: sugar – 8.7 mg%; C vitamin – 105,2 mg%; E vitamin – 3,7 mg%.

**Barberis vulgaris L.** Riv. Chorokhi gorge: Carotin – 140 mg %. Barberin alkaloid – 0.2-0.3 mg %; Different types of alkaloids – 0,9 mg% .

Riv. Adjaristskali gorge: Carotin – 144.2 mg %. Barberin– 0.3 mg %; Different types of alkaloids – 0,10 mg% .

**Equisetum arvense**, from the family of Equisetumceae is spread on the gorges of rivers Chorokhi and Adjaristskali, it contains the following chemical substances Sillicium acid – 25 mg%; saponin equizetonin – 55 mg %, vitamin C – 190-200%. It is good medicinal plant.

**Smilax excels L.** The young shoots of 10-15 cm can be eaten. The popular Georgian vegetable dish Ekala is cooked from greenbrier with valnuts.

**Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica L.*)** *Urtica dioica*, L. is a multivitamin plant. Pharmaceutical applications of *Urtica* have revealed bacteriological, blood coagulability, wound healing, diuretic, cholagogic action.

**Taraxacum officinale Wigg.** This wild growing nutritional plant is good in salads.

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# ЗАГОТОВКА И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОГО РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО СЫРЬЯ

582.71:571.61

## PENTAPHYLLOIDES HILL.

*Pentaphylloides*,

*Pentaphylloides*

**Summary.** *The analysis of literature of degree of scrutiny of chemical composition, medicinal properties, used in folk and traditional medicine of Far East species of genus Pentaphylloides are presented. The composition of phenolic compounds of leaves of species of genus Pentaphylloides from Russian Far East are study. The phenolic complex of species is differences. The Far eastern species of genus Pentaphylloides is a valuable medicinal materials.*

*Pentaphylloides* Hill. ( . *Potentilla* L. =  
*Dasiphora* Raf.) –  
( *Rosaceae* Juss.).

4 :  
*P. fruticosa* (L.) O. Schwarz, *P. davurica* (Nestl.) Ikonn., *P. mandshurica*  
(Maxim.) Sojak. ( , 1995). . . (2006)  
*Dasiphora gorovoi* Pshennicova, ,  
*D. mandshurica*  
*D. davurica*.

*Pentaphyl-*  
*loides* ( ) –

*taphylloides*, ( ), *Pen-*

*Pentaphylloides*,

*Pentaphylloides*

( . ).

*P. fruticosa* .

7,3',4'- - - , -3- -  
 ( ), ( ), -3- -  
 ( ), -3- - ( -  
 ), -3- - , -3- -  
 -3- - , -3- -  
 -3- - ( ), 6''- - -3- -D-  
 , -3- - -(6''- -( )- - )-  
 , , , -7-

( , 1988, 1991; , 2007; , 1979;  
 , 1997; Bate-Smith, 1961; Miliauskas et al., 2004),  
 ( ),  
 (Bate-Smith, 1961), *p*-  
 ( , 1991). 19  
 6 ( ,  
 ( , 2007). 16

*P. fruticosa*

(, 2001).

, 2001; , 2001).

0,5 %

(, 2001).

*Pentaphylloides*

*Pentaphylloides*,

2013

– *P. fruticosa*, *P. davurica*, *P. mandshurica* *P. go-*

*rovoii*.

1-20-

Agilent 1200 (Agilent Technologies, )

11

3

( 1).





1. « - » 1993, 287 .
2. , 1999. - 606 .
3. I. : , 1979, 85 .
4. : , 1958, 446 .







), : - 414 167 , - 385 1275 (3,5  
 « »  
 13

1. / . . . . - :  
 , 1987. - 288 .
2. / . . . . [ . ] -  
 2007. - 445 .
3. / . . . . - :  
 , 2006. - 512 .
4. // XVI  
 [ ]:  
 . . . . (23 ) - . , 2008. - 1 . . . . (CD-ROM): . . . .

65.012.12: 633.8 (476)

“ ”  
 « »

**Summary.** *The article describes the problematic issues of laboratory according to raw medicinal plants. It is identified the main factors faced by belarussian pharmaceutical company regarding to raw herbal materials.*



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 15-25 , , .  
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 5. ( , , ). -  
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6.

8) ; 2)

; 5)

; 3) ; 6)

; 4)

; 7)

: 1)

634.737:581.19:522.4

### VACCINIUM OXYCOCCUS

« . . » . . »

*Vaccinium Oxycoccus.*

**Summary.** The research results of the antioxidant activity of the fruits of *Vaccinium* and *Oxycoccus taxa* are presented. Availability of high level of antioxidant activity, which is slightly reduced in time, in the fruits of these genera is found. Perspective of using them as sources of natural antioxidants is shown.

[1].

*Ericaceae* – [2-5],

*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*,

8

*Vaccinium*,  
(*V. uliginosum* L.),  
(*V. angustifolium* L.),  
– *V. corymbosum* L.,  
*Oxycoccus* – *O. palustris* L. Ben Lear O.  
*macrocarpus* (Ait.) Pers.

3-10

10%  
[6, 7].

*Vaccinium Oxyccoccus*,  
 39,7 73,2%  
 88%  
*V. corymbosum* Ben Lear *O. palustris*,  
*Oxyccoccus*  
 4- *V. corymbosum*  
*Vaccinium Oxyccoccus*

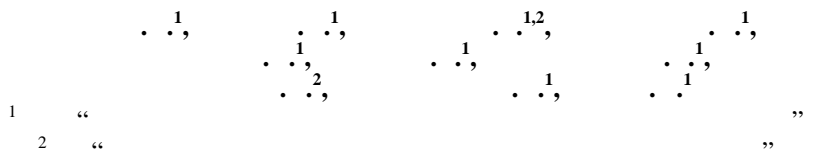
	30	3	
<i>Vaccinium</i>			
<i>V. uliginosum</i>	50,2	30,5	-39,2
<i>V. angustifolium</i>	58,2	47,3	-18,7
<i>Northblue</i>	73,2	34,9	-52,3
<i>Northland</i>	48,3	22,0	-54,5
<i>Jersey</i>	54,1	38,8	-28,3
<i>Patriot</i>	39,7	22,0	-44,6
<i>Elizabeth</i>	48,1	31,4	-34,7
<i>Coville</i>	58,9	29,8	-49,4
<i>Oxyccoccus</i>			
<i>O. palustris</i>	87,6	73,0	-16,7
<i>Ben Lear</i>	88,1	75,1	-14,8

3  
*Oxyccoccus*  
 22-47%,  
 17%,  
 19%  
*V. angustifolium* 50-55%  
*Northland*,  
*Coville V. corymbosum*.  
*Vaccinium Oxyccoccus*,



1. ... -2007. - 11. - .24-27 / ...
2. Anthocyanins, phenolics, and antioxidant capacity of processed lowbush blueberry products/ W. Kalt et al.//Journal of food science. - 2000. -Vol. 65. - Is. 3. - P. 390-393.
3. Comparative study of anthocyanins composition, antimicrobial and antioxidant activity in bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus* L.) and blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.) fruits / D. Burdulis [et al.]// Acta Poloniae pharmaceutica – drug research. – 2009. – Vol. 66, 4. – P. 399–408
4. Pappas, E. Phytochemicals of cranberries and cranberry products: characterization, potential health effects, and processing stability/E. Pappas, K.M. Schaich//Critical reviews in food science and nutrition. 2009.– Vol. 49. – P. 741-781.
5. ... *Vaccinium corymbosum* L. *Vaccinium uliginosum* L. / ... // ... 2011 - .55, 5.- .76-80
6. ... -2011.- 3.- .117-121 / ... [ ... ]//
7. ... [ ... ]// ... : ... , ... -2007. - 1.- .163-166.

616.379-008.64+ 615.3.322



1 “ ”  
2 “ ”

[1 ].

[1].

*(Brassica oleracea Red cabbage)*

( ).

1,4%

230-250

( )

0,01 M

(pH=4,5).

10

4

20

;3-

400

800

4

( .., .., 1996) [3].

[3].

( ) -

( ) -

50 [4].

t

<0,05.

M ± m,

, m –

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( )

( ).

400 /

800 / ,

( )

( . )

			+	+
			(400 / )	(800 / )
(x10 <sup>9</sup> )	7.63±0.59	6.76±0.72	7.60±0.76	6.85±0.92
/ ,%	1.17±0.17	2.75±1.18	2.17±0.17 <sup>a</sup>	2.00±0.32 <sup>a</sup>
/ ,%	14.57±1.34 <sup>b</sup>	23.67±2.00 <sup>a</sup>	15.25±1.29 <sup>b</sup>	18.63±1.66
,%	2.33±0.67	1.86±0.46	2.29±0.42	2.17±0.79
,%	10.29±1.02 <sup>b</sup>	15.10±1.37 <sup>a</sup>	7.50±1.15 <sup>b</sup>	8.75±0.82 <sup>b</sup>
,%	72.57±2.17 <sup>b</sup>	59.40±3.21 <sup>a</sup>	74.25±1.81 <sup>b</sup>	69.50±1.95 <sup>b</sup>
,%	68.57±3.77 <sup>b</sup>	50.30±4.27 <sup>a</sup>	58.57±3.64	84.00±5.1 <sup>ab</sup>
, .	10.80±0.55	11.51±1.06	12.05±0.97	13.55±1.11
, . .	25.57±4.19 <sup>b</sup>	63.29±6.03 <sup>a</sup>	50.63±8.51 <sup>a</sup>	31.88±7.28 <sup>b</sup>
CK, 50	60.54±1.37 <sup>b</sup>	15.51±3.37 <sup>a</sup>	37.58±9.73 <sup>a</sup>	49.06±7.80 <sup>b</sup>

: a – p<0.05

, b – p<0.05

–

1. Diagnosis and treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis and the hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state / Chiasson J.-L. [et al.] // Can. Med. Assoc. J. – 2003. – Vol. 168. – P. 859-866.
2. Casqueiro, J. Infections in patients with diabetes mellitus: A review of pathogenesis / J. Casqueiro, J. Casqueiro, C. Alves // Indian J Endocrinol Metab. – 2012. – Vol. 16, Suppl. 1. – P. 27–36.
3. . 1996. - 254
4. . . . . / . . . . . – . . . . . , 2005. – 301 .

612.015.3:549.232

« . . . . . »

**Summary.** *Animal liver diseases are widespread. The use of synthetic hepatoprotectors is expensive. An alternative is the use of natural hepatoprotectors. As a source of medicinal components with properties hepatoprotectors encouraged to use the plants growing on the territory of Belarus.*

80%

90%

[1].











2013 . 26,6% 2009 . -  
 3,12 . . 2013 . -  
 20,5 . . ,

1 –

2009-2013 .

							2013 %
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009
		252,7	215,3	59,02	65,90	140,8	55,7%
		15,77	14,94	3,10	0,52	4,20	26,6%
-		0,15	1,33	0,57	0,74	0,10	68,0%

( $r=0,95$ ;  $p<0,05$ ).

( 2).

2 –

2009-2013 .

							2013 .
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009 .
	%	1,8	4,2	6,8	12,2	3,9	2,1 . .
	%	2,2	1,1	3,1	1,0	0,4	-1,8 . .
	%	12,5	8,6	27,6	39,6	1,5	-11,0 . .
	%	107,0	17,0	2,2	11,3	36,7	-70,3 . .

5

, , 2013 . 2,4 . .

« »,

635.24

— <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> <sup>I</sup>  
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1 «

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2 «

»

(*Helianthus tuberosus*. L),

18

[1].

( -90, ( -137). ),

[2].

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，  
，  
[3].  
(  
77% )  
(1,0 1,0 )  
« »  
2011-2012 .  
-1223-2000. « ».  
—  
35-40 .  
( .1).

75-80% ( 20%),  
 - . -  
 10% = 3,2 16,3 -  
 ( % -  
 ): - 9,9; - 43,7; - 75,2; - 30,3; -  
 - 1280,5; - 15,3; - 8,1.  
 1 -

		%		
	20,1	10,8	3,2	5,0
	18,8	9,9	16,3	14,2

-  
 ,  
 - ( 3% 11% ).  
 70 120 1

( .2)  
 2 -

/	,	/ , /	/	,	/ , /
1	1	36,8	6	1	35,4
2		34,3	7		40,5
3		37,0	8		37,6
4		45,3	9	Violet de Renes	41,7
5	2	40,4		0,5	3,5

- , , , — [4], —  
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 — —  
 , —  
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1. . . . — 1 —  
 « ( ,  
 , ) . — — , 23 – 27 2002 . . 298 –  
 290.
  2. . . . —  
 « », (2 – 4  
 2002 ) . . 62 – 64.
  3. . . . — 21 . . . ,  
 , 2002 . 75 .
  4. . . . — . . . , « -  
 », 2007 . 291 .

615.252: 633.8

**2**

« . . . »



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 [4].  
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 « 35 -  
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 , 30 5 34 65 . -  
 45 45 . 18 12 30 28 ,  
 150 5 . -  
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						BIONIME Righest	-
GM300,							-
						35 (100%)	-
		1					-
			7,9 / ,		4,2	14,5 / ,	-
2,8	11,9			6,2 / .		-	-
		0,4 / ,			1,75 / .	4,8 / ,	-
							-
					30	(100 %).	-
						3,8	-
6,2	/ ,			5,1 / ,			-
-			4,3	5,4 / ,		5 / .	-
1,1	/ ,		0,2 / ,			0,4 / .	-

1. , . . . / . . . , . . . // . : , 1998. - . 36-58.
2. , . . . / . . . , . . . . - . : - , 2003. - . 22-96.
3. , . . . . / . . . / - . : - 2009. - . 5-256.
4. , . . . / . . . // . : - , 2007. - . 478







— : , , , , .  
 ( , 1991;  
 , 2008; , 2011).  
 1,5-2%, — 2%.  
 ( — ),  
 .  
 , .  
 ( 24027.2-80).  
 ( .),  
 .  
 ( 0,6-0,8) , ( 3,2%).  
 , ( 40%)  
 ( , 1991; , 2008),

— *Tanacetum vulgare*  
 (2013 .)

/			(%)	
			-	-
1	. . . . . ( . . . . . , . . . . . )	( )	1,5-2,0	2,8
			0,2	0,36
			-	0,21
2	. . . . . - - ( . . . . . )		1,5-2,0	3,0
			0,2	0,18
			-	0,20
3	. . . . . ( . . . . . )		1,5-2,0	3,2
			0,2	0,31
			-	0,24

1. « »: 1. - : , 2000.-192 .
2. .- : . . . , 2009.-758 .
3. ( , )- : , 2007.-332.
4. . . . , 2013. 27(75).- .15-23.
5. . . . « » , -
6. , 1983, . 85-87.
7. : .- : , 1991.-560 .
8. , 2002.-656 .
9. . . . « »: . -2011.-400 .
10. 24027.2-80. . . . , 1980.

615.322:582.734.4

### CHAENOMELES LINDL.

« »

**Summary.** *The article presents the studying results of fatty and organic acids composition in Japanese quince fruits breeding of M.M. Grishko National Botanical Garden of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Studying the composition of fatty acids and organic acids were performed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry. Were identified 14 organic acids and 22 fatty acids. Malic acid dominates among organic acids, palmitic and linoleic acids dominate among fatty acids.*

6

( )

[8,9],

[3]

[4],

[2, 5, 6].

*Ch. speciosa* (Sweet) Nakai

*Ch. superba*

« (Frahm) Rehd. »,

« », « ». 2011 2012 .

[7].

100:100:1. 30-50

2,5

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splitless, 1,2 /

0,2

Agilent Technologies

6890 - 5973, DB-5  
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) 1,2 / . - 250° .  
4°/ . 50 320  
- NIST05 Wiley 2007  
470000, -  
AMDIS NIST.  
14 -  
1,5% 2,1%. -  
- 330 700 /  
20 50 / , -  
100 % [1]. -  
22 -  
- 0,1-0,2%. -  
635,1 986,0 / -  
/ 0,5 0,6, -  
-3/ -6 -  
( 35 160 / ), in vitro -  
1. Chaenomeles Lindl. // - 2010, 4, .  
55-59.

2. (Cydonia oblonga L.) (Chaenomeles L.) // -  
- 2011, 4, . 33-38.
3. Chaenomeles L. // -  
- 2011, 6, . 83-87.
4. // -  
2012, . 67, . 324-326.
5. (Cydonia oblonga L.) (Chaenomeles L.) // -  
- 2012, 6, . 52-57.
6. // -  
, 2014, 1. - . 81-85
7. Achillea L., -  
/ . . . // -  
- 2006. - . 42, . 2. - . 61-68
8. Konovalova O.Yu., Dzhhan T.V., Klymenko S.V. Study of hydroxycinnamic acid content in fruits of Japan quince (Chaenomeles L.) // Renewable Wood and Plant Resources: Chemistry, Technology, Pharmacology, Medicine: materials of International conference – S-P, 2011, . 97-98.
9. Dzhhan T.V., Klymenko S.V. Chaenomeles: gene pool and new cultivars in National botanical garden of Ukraine // Inter. scient. conf. "Research of plant diversity. Present and future" Kaunas Botanical Garden of Vytautas Magnus University, 27.06-28.06 2013, Biologija. 2013. Vol. 59, n. 1. P. 67

664.64.018.8:633.88

« »

**Summary.** *Feasibility of stevia using for low-cal choux, shortbread oatmeal biscuit producing and protein meal of holy thistle for yeast-fermented bread producing have been determined in the article to expand the range of dietary and prophylactic food.*





*marianum* (L.) Gaertn.).

(*Silybum*

1. . . . / .-2003. -
2. -50 .
2. . . . - XXI .- :« « »2010.-160 .

633.8

« . . . »

**Summary.** Perception of medicinal plants as a medical drug has its own specifics. In Belarus, pharmaceutical companies mostly made traditional products based on packed medicinal plants. Population has the opportunity to forage plants by their own. Market prospect of herbal drugs depends on diversification of medicinal herbs products as it was made in developed countries.

135

», « [1].  
 « » - 38, « -  
 » - 22 41 , « » - 38, « -  
 54 « »).  
 2 ( « »).  
 « » 8 ,  
 « » « » - 5, « », «  
 » « » - 4, « », «  
 », « » « » - 3.  
 ( -20)  
 ( , ,  
 , ).  
 9,3%.

122

[2].



2015 . GMP, 1

1. ; [ .]; / - : , 2005. – 644 . /

2. // « » 3, 2004. – . 9-16.

615.322: 633.8 (476)

« . . »

**Summary.** *To improve the therapeutic efficiency of validity medicinal plantit is requied verified instruction to the patient. Development of instructions for use of herbal drugs has its own particularity and recognizes a more complex process than that for synthetic drugs. Systematic work is needed on the collection of theoretical, clinical data not only on the stages of pharmaceutical development, but also in the post-marketing period.*

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633.8

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**Summary.** *The article describes the study on hepatoprotective properties of aqueous extracts of dandelion, chamomile and garlic in acute administration of carbon tetrachloride. Pilot studies revealed no pronounced effects of therapeutic extracts of chamomile and dandelion roots, except hypolipidemic effect of garlic extract.*



250-300 . 40 - Wistar -  
(n=8). 14 4 -  
1 / . 30 50%  
100 / , -  
0.85% 7 -  
NaCl, -  
10 / . (n=8) -  
5 / , -  
10 / . 8- -  
, SH- , , -  
, 8- -  
) 34 36%% (p<0.05) ( -  
34% -  
(p<0.05). SH- 2.5, 4.9 7.7 -  
100 / 7 -  
5 3 -

**JUGLANS SPP.**

*Juglans regia* *Juglans nigra*. -  
 ( 14%) -

**Summary.** *The paper presents the research results of polyphenolic compounds content and antioxidant activity of extracts from green fruits of Juglans regia and Juglans nigra. Due to the significant amount of polyphenols (over 14%) these extracts have high antioxidant activity.*

*Juglans spp.*,  
 (*Juglans regia*) (*Juglans nigra*), -  
 -

[1-5].  
 , , 1, 2- , : , ,  
 , (+)- , -

[6-8].

[9-11].

*Juglans spp.*, -

: )  
*Juglans nigra* *Juglans regia*; ) -

*Juglans nigra* *Juglans regia* -

96%

[12].

2,2-

in vitro

(2-

[13].

50%

(IC<sub>50</sub>).

*Juglans spp.*,

25-26

14-15%

( ).

1 -

, /	25,50±0,09	25,84±0,34
, /	3,66±0,06	3,92±0,11
, %	14,35	15,17
(IC <sub>50</sub> ), /	74,48±0,15	75,88±0,50

(IC<sub>50</sub>)

(IC<sub>50</sub>)

- 41,73±1,84 / ;

6,88±0,48 / ;

- 118,45±2,97.

10,9

1,6

; 1,8



—

« . . . »

**Summary.** *Medicinal plants in combination with prebiotics are a valuable source of biologically active substances, with science-based application can be used for both treatment and prevention of diseases of the digestive tract and bowel recovery normobioticsenoza piglets.*

[1, 4].

[8].

5%

(90%

« » , « » , « » .

30-33 . -30 .

$10^8$  / .,  $\sim 10^7 - 10^8$  / .

$\sim 10^8$  / .,  $\sim 10^7$  / .

1,96 1,98  $\sim 10^8$  / .

$\sim 10^6 - 10^7$  / .  $\sim 10^8$  / .

$10^9$  / .  $\sim 10^8$  -

$\sim 10^9 - 10^{10}$  / .  $\sim 10^9 - 10^{10}$  / .

$\sim 10^9 - 10^{10}$  /  $\sim 10^8 - 10^9$  / .  $\sim 10^{10}$  / .

1. . - . -1991-  
4 - .55-58.

2. . , . - . : , 1979.- . 191.

3. [ ]
4. 34-35. - . . .
5. 1995. - 368 .
- 2004; 3: 38-40

615.322:582.734.4

« »

**Summary.** *The article presents working results of fruit plants department acclimatization of M.M. Grishko National Botanical Garden of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine for the introduction and selection of non-traditional fruit plants.*

– 1945-1960 . *Persica vulgaris* ., *Armeniaca vulgaris* ., *Prunus spinosa* ., *Crataegus*, *Malus domestica*, *M. baccata* ., *Pyrus communis* ., *Sorbus aucuparia*, *S. domestica* ., *Cerasus vulgaris*, *C. avium* ., *Actinidia arguta*, *A. kolomikta* ., *Juglans regia*

– 1960-1980 . *Aronia melanocarpa*, *Cornus mas*, *Chaenomeles*, *Cydonia oblonga*, *Hyppophae rhamnoides*, *Shizandra chinensis*, *Shepherdia argentea*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Amelanchier rotundifolia*, *A. canadensis*, *A. spicata*, *Morus alba*, *M. nigra*.

– 1980-1995 . *Elaeagnus multiflora*, *E. argentea*, *E. umbellata*, *Castanea sativa*, *Lonicera edulus*, *Mespilus germanica*, *Rosa canina*, *R. rugosa*, *Ziziphus jujuba*, *Joshta*.

V – 1990-2012 . *Cornus officinalis*, *C. sessilis*, *Cynoxylon japonica*, *C. florida*, *Bothrocarium alternifolia*, *B. controversa*, *Swida alba*, *S. stolonifera*, *S. canadensis*, *Shepherdia canadensis*, *Azimina triloba*, *Diospyros kaki*, *D. lotus*, *D. virginiana*, *Sambucus nigra*, *S. racemosa*, *S. ebulus*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Pseudocodonia sinensis*.

– . . . . . 5 . . . . .  
 , , , 18 , 6 – ,  
 , , , , , 8  
 .

( ), « » ,  
 « » « » –  
 [1].

4 , 6 – , , , –  
 , , , , ,  
 –

( ) ( )  
 , ) [6].  
 50 . . . . .

*Cornus mas*. 14 –  
 , – ,  
 , 20 –  
*Cornus officinalis*, *C. sessilis*, *Cynoxylon japonica*, *C. florida*, *C. capitata*.

, ,  
 [2].  
 2001 . . . . .





« »  
8 : *Acarus siro* L. *Atropos pulsatoria* L.,

**Summary.** Found that arthropods are common in warehouses for storage of medicinal plants and seeds spicy aromatic cultures. Taxonomic structure of arthropods includes 8 species are dominant: *Acarus siro* L. and *Atropos pulsatoria* L., that justifies the development of protective measures. The effect of the products stored in the warehouse, on the structure of the fauna is determined.

7 , 4 .

Acari-  
*Cheyletidae* (*Cheyletus eruditus*  
*dae* (*Acarus siro* L.),  
Schrnk.),  
*Curculionidae* (*Sitophilus spp.*)

2013 . - 2 3060 ./ . 1,7 %

(*Acarus siro* L.),  
66,77 ./

(*Atropos pulsatoria* L.),  
L.),  
(*Sitotroga cerealella* Oliv.),  
(*Cheyletus eruditus* Schrnk.),  
*oryzae* L.),  
(*Pyralis farinalis*  
(*Sitophilus*  
(*Oryzaephilus surinamensis* L.).  
(7,6 ./ ).

2013  
100 ./ .  
(5,7 ./ ).

3060 ./

*Atropos*  
(1980).

631.95:551.5

**Summary.** Identification and quantitative definition of carotenoids (lutein, lycopene, S-carotene) and tocopherols by HPLC method in fruits and leaves of plants of Rosaceae, aprifoliaceae, Elaeagnaceae, Cornaceae, Berberidaceae, Vacciniaceae, Cupressaceae, Apiaceae is carried out. The parameters of extraction processes of carotenoids, tocopherols and ascorbic acid from plant material are studied. Ecologically safe techniques of extraction of hydrophilic and lipophilic biologically active substances are developed.

As a result of the done experimental work the way of receiving the steady emulsion containing lipophilic and hydrophilic biologically active substances from plant tissues is offered. It formed a basis for creation of the technological scheme of receiving the antioxidative substance which can be used for production of food additives, vitamin preparations, cosmetics.



[4].

1. . . . . —2008. -- . 55, 4. -- . 624—628.
2. . . . . : . . . . / . . . . , . . . .
3. . . . . , . . . . , . . . . // . . . .
4. . . . . —2013, 1. -- . 24-29.

(*Rosa rugosa* Thunb.) // ( . . . . . ). . . . . 42 / - . . . . , 2013. -- . 349-358.

633.883 (476.6)

« . . . . . »

**Summary.** *Now diabetes is the most problem disease of a metabolism at the globe population. For its treatment and prevention it is offered to use, along with artificially synthesized chemical preparations, and medicinal vegetable raw materials. The stevia can act as a source of the last honey.*

70

15

220

2030

180

[1].

«

».

(stevia rebaudiana).

200...400





2015

2010 [3].

1. TUT.BY. 7-8% . [ ]. – 2013. – : <http://news.tut.by/health/346044.html>. – : 28.04.2014.
2. , . . - : / . . , . . , . . . - : , 2008. – 191 .
3. . [ ]. – 2013. – : [http://medpharmconnect.com/Education\\_and\\_career/Articles/15502.htm](http://medpharmconnect.com/Education_and_career/Articles/15502.htm). – : 28.04.2014.

664.69:634.18(476)

« . . » . . »







, [3].  
 « » 30-40%,  
 [3].  
 « »  
 « 2006 2014 »  
 :  
 : ( / ) – 1,042±0,004;  
 7,01±0,15; ( / ) – 1,3±0,29;  
 ; – 2-4 6-8 ( 2  
 20 )  
 7 ).  
 1 ( 1).  
 : – 1,5%,  
 – 0,5%, – 0,5%,  
 1,5% – 100%.  
 (*Polygonum aviculare* L.,  
 ),

*(Equisetum arvense L.)*,  
 ,  
 .  
*(Polygonum persicaria L.)*  
 .  
*(Ononis arvensis L.)* ,  
 [4, 5].  
 1 ( ) -  
 ( ), ( ) -  
 ,  
 .  
 7-21 ( -  
 12,6). , 216 -  
 (90,2% , 9,8% ).  
 85,6% .  
 2 ( 2) - % -  
 , :  
 , , , , -  
 , ( 28 ), , -  
 2 ( , , , , ).  
 , , , , -  
 , [1, 2].  
 1. -  
 14 3 , 58,4 .  
 15,6% 3 .  
 464 (69% -  
 , 31% ).  
 91,4% .  
 1 2 -  
 : - 1,024±0,007; - 6,83±0,06;  
 ( / ) — 0,296±0,42; - 2-3 ; -  
 3-4 .

85,6-91,4%

1. . . . . / . . . . .
2. . . . . / . . . . .  
« . . . . . »; « . . . . . », 2004. - 287 .
3. . . . . : . . . . .
4. . . . . , 1987.- 288 . : . . . . .
5. . . . . , 1992, - 316 . : . . . . .
6. . . . . , 1993, - 256 . : . . . . .

6196616.11./9 (476)

« . . . . . »

**Summary.** Medicinal Plants are a valuable source of biologically active substances, with reasonable scientific application can be used for the treatment and prevention of many diseases, and for correcting the immune status.

2006 ; , 85 , -

- 80%, - 75%.

1999 .

4,7±0,2 7,8±0,1%,  
 - 28±0,2 49±1, - 2 3,  
 - 17±1 20±1%, - 32±2 50±2%,  
 - 1:10 1:20,  
 25-30%.

( , , , , )  
 , - - , )  
 [1].

; 37  
 12  
 ; 25 - : , ,  
 . [2].

-  
 . . , , , ,



100  
18,8-20,6% (8,2-  
8,3 / ).

[3];

75 85%.

[4].

[5]

10-25%

1-2

5 .

(podophyllotoxin) –

26-87%

50-77%

[6].

1. . . . . / . . . . .  
.-2005.- 4. - .11-13.
2. / . . . . . //  
: .- , 2009. - / 12. 1. - .86-91.



**Summary.** *The officinal plants are an integral part of the forest biogeocenosis and non-timber production of the forest. The stock appreciation of those plants made out during the achievement of resource investigation, cadastral and field-works. The regional normative-reference tables are used, based on mathematical correspondence of the stock from the number of parameters. The parameters are: species of plants, growing conditions, valuation data of the trees. As a resume of all the normative-reference materials on stock appreciation of non-timber production of the forest, including the officinal plants, is the Taxation reference book on non-timber production of the forests of Russia, published in 2012.*

*The article shows the evaluation of the resource tables on the officinal plants, published in the Taxation reference book, taking into account the forest geographical demarcation units in Russian Federation and the species variety of the plants. The examples of different understanding of terms and definitions in normative-reference materials are shown.*

*The importance and actuality of more complete evaluation, regimentation and unification of normative-reference tables for stock appreciation of officinal plants in the forests of Russian Federation in modern conditions is underlining in the article*

300

30-40

32

(2006),

(2011),

( ),

-  
 -  
 -  
 2010-2011  
 2012  
 [1].  
 320  
 ,  
 ,  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 (34 ) .  
 ( )  
 ,  
 71  
 -  
 -  
 (30). ( - )  
 (13), (12)  
 (11). -  
 ,  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 ( (12 40) 13 ).  
 5  
 4, -3.  
 -  
 11 , 10  
 ( )

50.

40-

[2]

( / <sup>2</sup>) : 5%  
- 200, 10% - 290, 15% - 380, 20% - 470, 25% - 560,  
30% - 650, 35% - 730, 40% - 820, 45% - 910 50% - 1000 / <sup>2</sup>.

( 5 10%),

5% « ».  
, 2, 3, 4 . .

5 ( 10) 100%.

[3].

« » -



					%		
( )							
		2-3, 2-3	40	-	20	300-350	
		2-3, 2-3	5-	-	20	300-350	
		2-3, 2-3	40	-	10-20	250-350	
		2, 3	5-	-	10-20	250-400	
		4, 4	40	-	10-20	250-400	
		4, 4	5-	-	10-20	250-400	
		3-4, 3-4	5-	-	10-20	250-400	
		4, 4	5-	-	10-25	250-400	
		4, 4	5-	-	10	250	
		2, 2	-	-	15	300	
		2-3, 2-3	40	0,6	10	250	

1. : [ ] / .
2. ; [ . . . .] . - [ . . . .]: , 2012. - 221 .
3. . - 1992. - . 28. - . 3. . 143 - 156. // - , 2007, . 247-248.

636.2.034.636.087.7

« . . » . . . . »

- [2].

(*Hipericum perforatum*)  
(*Artemisia absinthium*) [1].



(17%), (12%), (6%), [1].  
Streptococcus pyogenes Streptococcus agalactiae, Staphylococcus aureus.  
[2].  
10-25%, 10%, (0,5-2%),  
[1].  
0,01%, 0,97-1,87%, (171%), 15%  
[1].  
(*Allium sativum* L.) –  
(*Anethum graveolus*),  
1,5%, (50%), – 4% (30%), ..

« » [2].

« » (1:10). 150

3

23,4%.

1. / . . . , . . . , . . . , . . . / : , 2007.- 381 .

2. , . . . : / . . . .- .- : « » , 1981.- 416 .

615.322:635.21(476)

« • ” ” • • »







*L. angustifolia.* 90 F<sub>1</sub>  
 10 -  
 (Fr.5) -  
 (Cr.26,Cr.13) -  
 , -  
 . [7] 3 -  
 (GC-MS) [2.4.5]. -  
 50 . [2.4.5.6]  
 F<sub>1</sub> 15 , 90  
 3.570% 5.672%  
 ( ) -  
 2.672%-3.746%  
 ( ) .  
 F<sub>1</sub>Fr.5S-8-16 – 5.672% -  
 Fr.5 – 3.746%,  
 Cr.26 (2.672%) Cr.13 (2.792%).  
 F<sub>1</sub>  
 20 30 , F<sub>1</sub> 46 –31  
 12 (ISO)  
 : , -  
 , -4-  
 , -3, -  
 F<sub>1</sub> 27.670%  
 44.713%, 27.290% 33.533%

F<sub>1</sub> Fr.5S-8-24 44.713%,  
 (25.0%-45.0%).  
 , -3,  
 ,  
 -3.  
 Cr.26 (0.197 %) Cr.26S-9-8 (0.080%),  
 Cr.13S-6-12 (0.100%), Fr.5S-8-16(0.190%) Fr.5S-8-24 (0.270%).  
 -3 Cr.26 (0.080%) Fr.5  
 (0.399%). F<sub>1</sub>  
 F<sub>1</sub> Fr.5S-8-2 0.184%.  
 Fr.5 4.511%.  
 3.051% F<sub>1</sub>  
 Cr.13S-9-4. Cr.26  
 1.540% , F<sub>1</sub> (Cr.26S-9-8,Fr.5S-  
 8-16,Fr.5S-8-24) 0.210% 0.810%.  
 ISO  
 25.0%-38.0%. F<sub>1</sub> Fr.5S-8-  
 16 (24.140%) Fr.5S-8-24 (37.250%).  
 42.570% 57.361% EDQM (  
 )  
 , 1.8- , -4- ,  
 F<sub>1</sub> (ISO).  
 90  
 15  
 20 30  
 F1  
 F<sub>1</sub> Fr.5S-8-24 44.713%.  
 F<sub>1</sub> (Fr.5S-8-16;Fr.5S-8-24) 12  
 F<sub>1</sub>





20-22 . . -

(2, 3). -

( . , , .). -

*olearcea*)

(*Brassica*

(4, 5, 6). -

(7, 8): -

( )

43 -

230-250 .

45 /

0,01 -

( 4,5)

10 .

20 / .

( ) -

11-

4 .

: 1- -

; 2-

-

; 3-

- +

400 /

; 4-

-

+

800 /

*ex tempore,* -

1 –

( )

*(Brassica olearcea)*

			+ -400	+ -800
, ( . . . )	265,6±5,3	196,7±5,4	251,3±12,6	251,3±11,2
, , /	6,2±0,08	25,3±2,2	16,1±4,2	9,71±1,7
, , /	21,1±1,5	9,8±0,67	12,9±1,2	13,6±0,9
/	3,2±0,15	1,9±0,3	2,7±0,4	2,3±0,4

– « », – « »

(9).

1. American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes, 2011. Suppl. 34.-S11-S61.
2. Kolb H. Vjuse model of insulin dependent diabetes low dose streptozotocin induced diabetes in nonobese diabetic mice. Diabetic. Metab. Rev. 1987, 3, 751-758.
3. Wolff S.P., Dean R.T. Glucose autooxidation and protein modification. The potential role of autoxidative glycosylation in diabetes. Biochem. J. 1987, 245, 243-250.
4. Vuksan V., Sievenpiper J.L. Herbal remedies in the management of diabetes: lessons learned from the study of ginseng. Nutr. Metab. Cardiovasc. Dis. 2005 Jun, 15(3), 149-160.
5. Bengmark S., Mesa M.D., Gil A. Plant-derived health: the effects of tumeric and curcuminoids. Nutr. Hosp. 2009, 24(3), 273-281.
6. Kataya S.A., Hamza A.A. Red Cabbage Ameliorates Diabetic Neuropathy in Rats. Evid. Based. Coplement Alternat. Med., 2008, 5(3), 281-287.
7. Fuhrman B., Volkova N., Fviram M. Pomegranate juice polyphenols increase recombinant paraoxonase binding to high-density lipoprotein studies in vitro and in diabetic patients. Nutrition. 2010, 26 (4), 358-366.

8. Kusirisin W., Srichairatanakool S., Lertrakarnnon P., e.a. Antioxidative activity, polyphenolic content and anti-glycation effect of some plants used in diabetic patients. *Med. Chem.*, 2009, 5(2), 139-147.
9. Jayaprasadam B., Vareed S.K., Olson L.K., e.a. Insulin secretion by bioactive anthocyanins and anthocyanidins present in fruits. *J.Agric.Food.Chem.*, 2005, 53, 28-31.

615.225

## LARIX SIBIRICA

**Summary.** *In this work we evaluated the influence of the present Siberian larch (Larix sibirica Ldb.) needles on the performance of circulation in the Arctic residents. An evident effect in the present angioproteguae Siberian larch needles: This broth reduces systolic blood pressure, age, blood vessels and blood flow velocity.*

[1].

(*Lárix sibírica* Ldb) [3].

[2, 4].



1. . . . . (Sphagnum fuscum L.)// 70- . . . . . , 2011. - 217-219 .
2. . . . . // . . . . . 2005. 4. . 10 – 31
3. . . . . // . . . . . 449 .
4. // . . . . . 2008. 3. . 103–105.

: 615.322

1 . . 1, . . 2, . . 1, . . . . .  
 1 « . . . . . »  
 2 « . . . . . - . . . . . »

**Summary.** Information are brought in article on study of the chemical composition some plants with olea aethera, stored up in condition of the Republic Bashkortostan. The comparative estimation of the contents of the olea aethera is organized in different type Thymus and Monarda, as perspective sources biologically active material, and is revealed types, accumulating greater amount of the essential oil.

*Lamiaceae*



	%	,%
<i>(Th. serpillum)</i> -	5,80±0,17	1,06±0,04
<i>(Th. Marschallianus)</i> -	5,87±0,18	1,37±0,07
<i>(Th. Talievi)</i> -	5,77±0,19	0,77±0,03
<i>(Th. bashkiriensis)</i>	6,14±0,28	1,07±0,05
<i>(Th.mugodzaricus)</i> -	5,83±0,21	0,95±0,04
<i>(M.fistulosa)</i> -	5,65±0,15	1,04±0,04
<i>(M.didyma)</i> -	5,59±0,13	1,63±0,05
<i>(M.hybrida)</i> -	5,70±0,16	0,51±0,02
<i>(M.citriodora)</i> -	6,02±0,18	2,14±0,07

1. : . 1. / . - 11-
2. : , 1987. - 336 .
3. : « », « », 2004. - 1200 .  
: Brassicaceae - Asteraceae /  
: [ . . ]; .  
, 1989 - 374 .

579.222:547.992.3

**CORDYCEPS**

1 . 1, . 2

1 . 2

2 « »

»

*C. sinensis* . *C. militaris*

7,6-12,3%, 0,5-2,0 / -

*C. militaris* *C. sinensis*

**Summary.** Biochemical composition of fungal mycelia of *C. militaris* and *C. sinensis* were investigated. It was found that during submerged culture the fungal mycelium accumulated 7.6-12.3% of polysaccharides, while concentration of the latter in cultural liquid ranged from 0.5 to 2.0 g/l. Study on carbohydrate of polysaccharides has shown that they are represented by heteroglycans comprising glucose, mannose and galactose as major monomers. It is shown that the polysaccharides at concentrations of 100 µl/ml and higher increased the phagocytic activity of neutrophils, which allows to consider *C. militaris* and *C. sinensis* as a promising sources for producing a new medications with immunomodulatory effect.

*Cordyceps,*  
*C. militaris* *C. sinensis,*

[1, 2].

(-D-), (3'-  
) 2,3'- ) [3-5].  
*C. militaris* *C. sinensis*

*C. militaris**C. sinensis.**C. militaris* *C. sinensis*

12-25 /  
21,5-30% 14,3-16,4% , 21,5-23,2%



880 , 7,6-12,3% , 2,8-7,4% , 720-  
% 15,4-20,7 / 0,5-2,0 / -  
,0,12-0,17 / . -  
-  
Toyopearl HW-65 . -  
, *C. militaris* -  
1000 , -  
250 20 .  
150 20 . *C. sinensis* 1000 , 350,  
200 500 , -  
160 500 . , *C. militaris* *C.*  
sinensis 10-15% . -  
, ,  
: *C. militaris* -  
- 1,9:1:1,8, - 4,4:1:1,4; *C. sinensis*  
- 19:2:1, - 7:1:1. -  
-  
*C. militaris* *C. sinensis* -  
, -  
- *Staphylococcus aureus* -  
100 / -  
-  
*St. aureus*, , 1,2  
1,4 . (200  
300 / ) -  
(1  
10 / ) ,  
, -  
, *C. militaris* *C. sinensis* -  
. -

1. Russell, R. Cordyceps – A traditional Chinese medicine and another fungal therapeutic biofactory? / R. Russell, M. Paterson // *Phytochemistry*. – 2008. – Vol. 69. – P. 1469–1495.
2. Bioactive substances from insect pathogenic fungi / M. Isaca [et al.] // *Acc. Chem. Res.* – 2005. – Vol. 38. – P. 813–823.
3. Holiday, J. Medicinal value of the caterpillar fungi species of the genus *Cordyceps* (Fr.) Link (Ascomycetes). A review / J. Holliday, M. Cleaver // *Int. J. of Medicinal Mushrooms*. – 2008. – Vol. 10. – P. 219–234.
4. Medicinal uses of the mushroom *Cordyceps militaris*: current state and prospects / S.K. Das [et al.] // *Fitoterapia*. – 2010. – Vol. 81. – P. 961–968.
5. *Cordyceps* fungi: natural products, pharmacological functions and developmental products / X. Zhou [et al.] // *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. – 2009. – Vol. 61. – P. 279–291.

633.791:579.222(476.7)

« . . »

. ,

.

*Nallertauer Magnum*,

- , , -

*Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus* *Candida albicans*. -

( + 20 / ) -

*Escherichia coli*.

**Summary.** *Field and laboratory studies to establish the antimicrobial activity of hop cones regionalized varieties of German selection Nallertauer Magnum, cultivated in the western region of Belarus on sod-podzolic sandy loam soil-chenop found that infusions of hop cones have high antimicrobial activity against bacteria Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Candida albicans. Maximum antimicrobial properties against all the studied test cultures had an infusion of hops samples with foliar additional forage – Coy complex fertilizers (Backgro + 20 U/ha) on the background of organic and mineral fertilizers. The strongest bactericidal effect of hop cones from the sword – on microorganisms Escherichia coli.*

, ( - ),  
 [2].

[1].

2011-2012 .  
 « - »  
 allertauer Magnum,

*Staphylococcus aureus* : *Escherichia coli*,  
*Candida albicans*.

2 /100 , 24  
 10 1 -

: 1) - 2)

*Escherichia coli* *Staphylococcus aureus*  
*Candida albicans* ( - ),

*Escherichia coli* *Staphylococcus aureus*  
*albicans* – 25 37 48 , *Candida*  
 72 ( ).

allertauer Magnum,

1.

4

*Escherichia coli*,  
*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Candida albicans*

	, %	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Candida albicans</i>
1. I ( )	-	4,01±0,08×10 <sup>7</sup>	6,07±0,13×10 <sup>6</sup>	9,84±0,21×10 <sup>5</sup>
2. II ( )	10,1	1,91±0,06×10 <sup>7</sup>	3,37±0,19×10 <sup>6</sup>	5,55±0,01×10 <sup>5</sup>
3. - 30 / + N <sub>180</sub> P <sub>120</sub> K <sub>160</sub>	11,2	1,91±0,04×10 <sup>7</sup>	3,35±0,20×10 <sup>6</sup>	5,56±0,04×10 <sup>5</sup>
4. + 20 /	12,9	5,38±0,20×10 <sup>6</sup>	1,57±0,07×10 <sup>6</sup>	4,02±0,09×10 <sup>5</sup>

20 / )

*Escherichia coli*.

1. « » // - 2000. - .36, 3 - .9-17.
2. // - .50- . - ., 2001. - .372-373.

• ” • ” • ” • •  
 « »

**Summary.** *The results of biennial research parameters of accumulation of major groups of bioflavonoids in assimilating and generative organs of evergreen and deciduous rhododendrons from the collection of the Central Botanical Garden of NAS of Belarus are presented. Scientifically proved the feasibility of using these parts of plants as sources of P-vitamins for drug immunomodulatory action and identifies the most promising taxa for such use.*

*Rhododendron* L. . *Ericaceae*,

, 2011-2012 .

*Rh. dauricum* L., 2

– *Rh. japonicum* (A. Gray) Suring *Rh. luteum* (L.) Sweet,

),

.), 4

– *Rh. catawbiense* Michx.,

*Rh. brachycarpum* D. Don, *Rh. smirnowii* Trautv., *Rh. fortunei* Lindl.

- T. Swain, W. E. Hillis [5],

[3],

[4];

[2];

3-

[1].

Excel.

16268-35742 %

- 3434-10400,

- 7921-23383,

- 2555-8074 %, (

5846-35528 %, 3868-14840, 1236-21418 658-

6923 %.

4 ,

*Rh. smirnowii*

*Rh. luteum*,

- *Rh. fortunei*

*Rh.*

*brachycarpum*,

*Rh. dauricum*.

*Rh. luteum*

- *Rh. smirnowii*.

- *brachycarpum*

*Rh.*

*Rh. luteum*,  
*Rh. dauricum*.

*Rh. smirnowii*, *Rh. dauricum*  
*Rh. luteum*.  
*Rh. brachycarpum* *Rh. smirnowii*  
*Rh. japonicum*. Rh.  
brachycarpum – *Rh. japonicum*.  
*Rh. dauricum* *Rh. fortunei*, – *Rh. luteum*.  
*Rh. dauricum* *Rh. smirnowii*,  
–  
*Rh. luteum* *Rh. dauricum*,  
*Rh.*  
*catawbiense* *Rh. fortunei*.  
–  
*Rh.*  
*brachycarpum* *Rh. luteum*,  
– *Rh. dauricum*,  
–  
–  
– *Rh. luteum*,  
*Rh. japonicum* *Rh. luteum*,  
*Rh. fortunei*.

1. . . . . – . . . . 1964. – 325 .
  2. . . . . [ . . . . ]. – . . . . 1987. – 430 .
  3. . . . . // . 3 . /
- ( . . . . ) . . . . , 1968. – . 451–461.

4. . . . / . . . , . . .  
 //9- . . . : . . . . -  
 .. 1965. - 8. - .79-80.
5. Swain, T. The phenolic constituents of *Prunus domestica*. 1. The quantitative analysis of phenolic constituents /T. Swain, W. Hillis //J.Sci. Food Agric. - 1959. - Vol. 10, 1. - P. 63-68.

633.88

**CHELIDONIUM MAJUS  
 CLADONIA SPP.**

• •

« . . . »

*Chelidonium majus*,  
*Bacillus*, *Staphylococcus*,  
*Bacterium coli*, *Morganella morganii*,  
*Streptomyces*,  
*Candida albicans*,<sup>+</sup>

**Summary.** *Studies of latex of Chelidonium majus shown that it possesses antibacterial properties against the genera Staphylococcus and Bacillus. Bacterium coli and Morganella morganii were resistant to the juice molds and different species of the genus Streptomyces were insensitive. Only Candida albicans, Gram<sup>+</sup> and Gram<sup>-</sup> bacteria and streptomycetes were sensitive and highly sensitive to the alcoholic extract of yagel.*





) ( - ) [2].  
 (Cladonia spp.) -

*Azotobacter.* 20

XIX

[3].

28-29

*Penicillium.*

*andida*

*ladonia spp.*

			1:2	1:4
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	18*	14	9	7
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	26	18	18	14
<i>Staphylococcus citreus</i>	36	30	24	19
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	38	36	22	22
<i>Bacillus mycoides</i>	37	-	-	-
<i>Bacterium coli</i>	10,5	21	17	15
<i>Streptomyces</i> ( )	-	28	24	20
<i>Streptomyces</i> ( )	-	18	14	10
<i>Streptomyces</i> ( )	-	16	14	12
<i>andida albicans</i>	18,5	-	-	-

\* - 11-14 , - > 26 , - 15-25 , -  
 - 10 [4].

*Staphylococcus Bacillus.*



[1];

)

[2].





, -  
20 , 6 -  
600 -

500  
[2].

[3].

-2007 -253.

-307.

U-2.

$\pm 1^\circ$ .

( 25-II-II44-76). -

-, - -

-, NaCl ( - I·10-5 ), "Specozd" -

100XL<sup>n</sup> ( ) 100 "Hitahi ( ) -60 "varian-S- -

t = 25° 20-30 /0,5 CHCl<sub>3</sub> -

D<sub>2</sub>O . -

60 t = 25° , «varian -313» -

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> . -

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> . -

HCl HNO<sub>3</sub>. NaOH, ,

$i_a=0,8 / ^2$  25-50<sup>0</sup> , 0,2-1 -

H<sub>2</sub>SO. 0,2-0,6 . -

(Qgh=1,5Q ) .

K . 5% -

Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, -

Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> -

Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. -

( .), , -

-, - -

-, - -



- -

			-					
			C	H	N	-OH	C=O	
1.	( )	278,75 278,32	64,02 64,32	9,35 9,64	10,07 10,49			
						+	-	+

-  
:

1. - -
2. H<sub>2</sub>SO – 0.4M
3. - 0,8 .
4. - 2,2 / 2
5. -
6. -
7. - 40°
8. - 1,8+2 Q .,

( ) – 46,5%.

88,2%,

1. . . . . // -
2. : -2009. - .127-130. // -
- 69-72. « -2. : -2002. - .
3. // . « . . . . » . : -2008.-
- .35-38.



Rf

Rf=0,55 ( ) Rf=0,79 ( ).

( 10-78% ), ( 62% ),

( 78- 84%).

1 2.

1 -

	1,9672	2,6184	0,43037	2,8727	2,5806	0,6474

2 -

	Rt	/100					
NII	9,93	+	+	+	++	++	+
NII	12,26	++	++	++	++	++	++
NII	12,55	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	++
NII	16,78	+	+	+	++	++	+++
	18,19	4,31±0,12	2,65±0,08	0,57±0,03	3,95±0,11	3,97±0,07	0,79±0,04
	28,25	6,88±0,11	12,26±0,14	2,95±0,05	8,17±0,08	9,00±0,13	2,51±0,09
NII	32,03	+++	++++	+	++++	++++	+++

: NII —

1. Iwagawa T., Nakahara A., Miyauchi A. et al. Constituents of the leaves of *Vitex cannabifolia* // Repository of Faculty of Science Kagoshima University (Math., Phys. & Chem.). — 1993. — N 26. — P. 57-61.
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3. . . . . *Vitex cannabifolia* Sieb. —  
 —  
 11-12 2013 ). - : .“ ”. -2013. - . 269-271.
4. . . . .  
 (Onopordum acanthium L., Onopordum) //  
 . —2010. — 4. — . 131-133.
5. . . . . *Vitex agnus-castus* L. V.  
*cannabifolia* Sieb.,  
 . —2013. — . 4 (74). — . 328-329.



, , -  
 ( ) [4].  
 -  
 ,  
 .  
 [1, 2].  
 0,1%  
 -  
 -  
 -339 ( )  
 [3].  
 ,  
 .  
 2013 .  
 , ,  
 , -  
 -

1.	*	0,11	1,64
2.	*	0,26	0,14
3.		0,64	1,21
4.	*	0,11	0,40
5.		0,85	0,33
6.	*	0,54	0,11
7.		0,76	0,35
8.		1,51	1,41
9.		1,03	0,70
10.	*	0,64	0,22
11.	*	0,53	0,99
12.	*	0,22	0,83
13.		0,18	0,16
14.	*	0,44	0,20
		7,82	8,69
: * -			

1. ... -11- ... : .2. ... , 1989. - 400 .
2. ... , 1983. - .174.
3. ... // ... , XXXIV « ... » - , 1995. - .181 - 183.
4. ... ; [ ... ]; ... , 1989 - 374 .

**THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND THE EFFECTS OF CONVULVULUS AUCHERI (CONVOLVULACEAE) EXTRACT ON BIOCHEMICAL INDICES IN RATS**

**Ramazan Mammadov, Esra Erciyes, Cennet Özay, Gülten Ta delen, Çi dem Aydın, Murat Turan**

Department of Biology, Pamukkale University, Denizli, Turkey

Convolvulus L., the second largest genus of the family Convolvulaceae, has about 250 species distributed mainly in the temperate and tropical regions of the world, with a cosmopolitan distribution. According to recent studies, this genus is represented in Turkey by 33 species, 9 of which are endemic. Convolvulus species are extensively used in traditional medicine for various purposes as in ulcer treatment, diabetes, and tension. The aim of this study was to investigate the antioxidant activity and the effects of Convolvulus aucheri extract on biochemical indices in rats.

The antioxidant activities of various solvent extracts (methanol, ethanol, acetone and benzene) obtained from *C. aucheri* were evaluated by using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and  $\beta$ -carotene-linoleic acid assays. In addition, total phenolic contents in all the extracts of *C. aucheri* were determined as gallic acid equivalents. As for the biochemical assay, the extracts of the plant at the concentrations of 0.5 and 1 ml/100 g body

weight/day were administered orally to the experimental groups for 36 days. Blood samples were taken by cardiac venipuncture on the 2nd and 4th weeks after the initial treatment. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT) and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) were measured for the determination of liver function.

Among all the extracts, the ethanolic extracts of *C. aucheri* showed the highest antioxidant activity ( $66.88 \pm 0.8\%$ ). The highest free radical scavenging activity ( $59.50 \pm 1.2\%$ ) was recorded on the ethanolic extracts. The phenolic contents of the ethanolic extracts are higher than the other types of extracts ( $23.03 \text{ mg/g GAE}$ ). In biochemical assay, it was found a significant increase in the levels of serum ALT, AST and decrease the serum GGT levels in the experimental groups when compared to the controls ( $p < 0.05$ ). On the other hand, we found significant increase in the level of BUN.



# ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЯ И ПЕРЕРАБОТКА

615.322

## ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA HOFFM.

1 1, 2, 1, 1  
1 2

, . , ,

**Summary.** *In this study, the total coumarins content in extracts of fresh roots and rhizomes A. archangelica were determined. The range of phenolic compounds isolated from fresh roots and rhizomes was richer than then from dried material. Given that coumarin compounds identified have antitumor and antiviral activity, it is advisable to carry out the extraction of bioactive substances from the fresh feed.*

( , ) *Angelica archangelica* – [1].

[2].

(« » « »), « ( , , ) . — « ».

« DE», « R», « R», « ».  
*A. archangelica* [3].

( ), ,

[4].

96%

50%.

+5°

Thermo Finnigan—

—Finnigan 800.

NIST05.

24

5-( )-2-  
21,4%.

(5-HMF),

[5,6].

(2,5%): o- , p-

— (2- - )-

4- , 1- -2,3- - ,

(0,28%),  
-3,4-

(0,78%),  
-2 ,5 - [3,2- ]  
(0,37%), s.

(0,26%), (4,21%), 2,2-  
-5- (10,47%), -  
(1,35%) (1,32%)

O

TGF-

50%

96%

)-2- [7].

5-(

1. Handbook of herbs and spices. Vol. 2 CRC Press Boca Raton Boston New York Washington, DC 2004. 374 p.
2. Kylin M. *Angelica archangelica* L. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences 2010. Degree Project: [http://stud.epsilon.slu.se/818/4/Kylin\\_M\\_100128.pdf](http://stud.epsilon.slu.se/818/4/Kylin_M_100128.pdf)
3. Kimura T, et.al. Effect of ferulic acid and *Angelica archangelica* extract on behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia in frontotemporal lobar degeneration and dementia with Lewy bodies// *Geriatr. Gerontol. Int.* 2011 Jul;11(3):309-14
4. 2.3.1.1915-04.
5. Ya Bailiu et al.5-hydroxymethyl-2-furfural prolongs survival and inhibits oxidative stress in a mouse model of forebrain ischemia// *Neural regeneration Research.* 2012. Vol. 7, N 22, p.1722-1728
6. Li M.-M. et al. The protective role of 5-hydroxymethyl-2-furfural (5-HMF) against acute hypobaric hypoxia//*Cell Stress and Chaperones*, 2011
7. *Angelica archangelica* L.

// .2013. 4. .1078-1080

« . . . »  
.  
.  
.  
( , )  
.

**Summary.** *Application of high doses of fertilizers leads to increase of ashes and nitrates in medicinal raw material Leonurus quinquelobatus. However these changes do not exceed limits of admissible concentration on safety of medicinal raw material that is estimated positively at cultivation in agroceoz. Thus growth factors of plants (epin, gidrogumat) render positive influence on quality and safety of medicinal raw material, reducing the maintenance of ashes and nitrates.*

[1].

[2].

10%

13%,

6% [3].

1). ,

8,7-10,9 1,41-1,87,  
 - 7,5-9,2 1,02-1,88, - 7,1-8,2 1,04-1,62%

0,1-0,3  
 1,2-2,3%.

1 -

	1-			2-			3-		
	1*	2*	3*	1*	2*	3*	1*	2*	3*
	8,7	1,41	181	7,5	1,02	20	7,1	1,04	10
N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>20</sub> K <sub>30</sub>	9,6	1,78	199	8,8	1,35	26	7,3	1,27	13
N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	9,5	1,79	221	8,9	1,51	32	7,5	1,50	18
N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	10	1,91	225	8,9	1,53	48	8,1	1,57	20
40 / - 1	9,6	1,47	210	8,2	1,12	46	7,2	1,08	18
1+N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>20</sub> K <sub>30</sub>	10,1	1,48	231	8,8	1,35	54	7,7	1,31	21
1+N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	10,3	1,49	227	8,8	1,44	65	7,8	1,46	29
1+N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	10,5	1,65	246	9,0	1,57	78	8,2	1,51	35
80 / - 2	9,6	1,55	212	8,3	1,26	92	7,5	1,25	30
2+N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>20</sub> K <sub>30</sub>	10,3	1,62	246	8,8	1,49	86	7,9	1,47	32
2+N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	10,6	1,78	282	9,0	1,71	92	7,9	1,55	38
2+N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	10,9	1,87	307	9,2	1,88	102	8,1	1,62	42
2 + N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub> +	10,6	1,64	273	8,5	1,66	85	8,0	1,47	36
+ 2 + N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	10,8	1,74	284	8,6	1,78	89	8,1	1,48	39

: 1\* - , %

2\* - , 10- %

3\* - , /

9 , - 2 .  
18-44 / .

46-126, 34-82, 11-

32 /

( )

23-34, - 13-17, 3-6 / ( ).

1. , . : - .//  
.1999.- .1

2. , . -  
.//

3. : . / ,2001.- .20-21.  
. - .1989.-317 .

581.14

**MONARDA**

• ” • •  
• • ,

( ) ( ) , -

*Monarda*.

(10-8%),

– (10-8%).

**Summary.** The article discusses the effect of different concentrations of homobrassinolide (GB) and emistin C (EMC) on the sowing seed's quality, growth processes and accumulation of secondary metabolites in plants of the genus *Monarda*. It has been found that the most effective impact on the agronomic quality of seeds has EMC (10-8%), while the accumulation of flavonoids and phenolic compounds has GB (10-8%).

2011-2014

*Monarda*,

[1].

(*Monarda fistulosa* L.),

(*Monarda citriodora*)

(*Manarda didyma*) –

(*Laminaceae* Lindl.).

20

(

),

15-20- 3-4 20-25  
 -3-5°  
 5 [2].  
 , *Monarda fistulosa* L.,  
 «  
 ».

3- -  
 Excel.  
 + ( ),  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,

[3].  
 -  
 ,  
 , ( ) ,  
 ,  
 ( , .)  
 ( , )

[4].  
 ( ): -1 (10<sup>-4</sup>%), -2 (10<sup>-6</sup>%), -3 (10<sup>-8</sup>%) (10<sup>-8</sup>%).  
 , - , ( )  
 : NH<sub>4</sub>OH, 2%



		NaOH, 5%		AlCl <sub>3</sub>	-
		Rf.			-
		:		-	-
		„	-		[5].
					-
		<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> L.			-
					-
			2011		-
6156,2	%,	2012	- 4702,1 %,		-
		2012	3969 %.		,
					-
		[6].			-
			(		<i>Monarda</i>
)				118%	-
<i>citriodora</i>				-1, -2, -3	-
		1,1; 1,3	1,2		-
					-
				-1 -2	-
				207% 294%	-
				-1, -2 -3 5, 3	-
5			C		-
					-
					[7].
					-
(10 <sup>-8</sup> %)		0,48705	/	2,72798	/
		(10 <sup>-8</sup> %)			-
1, 98				1,5	-
					-
		<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> L.	-3 (10 <sup>-8</sup> %)		(10 <sup>-8</sup> %)
					-



[1, 3, 4].

– “ ”; (FAO/WHO)

– “ ” ( ).

(*Vicia faba* L. var. *major* Harz)

2009–2010 .

– N<sub>30-50</sub>P<sub>40</sub>K<sub>90</sub> ( , ),

2009–2010 .

	/ ,	% ,	, %			
	91,8	17,9	55,0	85,3	72,1	108,7
N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	101,9	19,1	54,0	85,2	70,9	108,4
N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>90</sub> +	102,1	19,3	55,2	83,5	72,0	106,2
N <sub>50</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	106,1	19,7	54,6	83,3	71,3	105,8
<sub>05</sub>	4,3	0,8				

( – , )

“ ” FAO/WHO, (106,2–108,7%).

( )

1. ... // ... / ... , -2011. – 4. – .46–51.
2. ... // ... - : , 2011. – .985–998.
3. / ... [ .]; - , 2005. – 14 .
4. Bosak, V. Biologischer Wert des Winterweizens in Abhängigkeit vom Düngungsniveau / V. Bosak, A. Smeyanovich // Mitteilungen der Deutschen Bodenkundlichen Gesellschaft. – 2004. – Nr. 104. – S. 13–14.

633.8 (476.6)

« . . »

**Summary.** *Pharmaceutical value of medicinal vegetative raw material Val riana officinalis and Leonurus quinquelobatus, connected with accumulation of physiologically active substances, can be essentially raised due to increase in their gathering. It is reached by application of modern system of fertilizers which includes mineral, organic fertilizers and growth factors of plants (epin, gidrogumat).*

[1].

[2,3].

(40, 80, 120 / )

1,3, 2,0, 2,4 ( 1).

1,2-1,5

( 1,6-3,3 ),  
3,4-3,8 .

1 –

( 3 )

1.	874,6	27,8	20,9	14,6
2. $N_{45}P_{20}K_{40}$	1082,5	32,1	26,5	22,0
3. $N_{90}P_{40}K_{80}$	1199,4	37,0	30,9	20,8
4. $N_{135}P_{60}K_{120}$	1303,2	42,9	32,5	24,8
5. 40 / – 1	1153,7	33,1	28,1	21,0
6. 1 + $N_{45}P_{20}K_{40}$	1396,0	40,5	35,7	25,4
7. 1 + $N_{90}P_{40}K_{80}$	1573,0	48,6	37,1	30,8
8. 1 + $N_{135}P_{60}K_{120}$	1867,5	59,4	46,8	35,1
9. 80 / – 2	1746,8	47,3	48,5	31,2
10. 2 + $N_{45}P_{20}K_{40}$	2104,2	57,1	60,1	39,6
11. 2 + $N_{90}P_{40}K_{80}$	2533,8	74,9	74,3	47,3
12. 2 + $N_{135}P_{60}K_{120}$	2737,3	83,9	83,9	49,3
13. 120 / – 3	2065,0	55,4	60,2	44,0
14. 3 + $N_{45}P_{20}K_{40}$	2318,6	62,4	69,5	52,1
15. 3 + $N_{90}P_{40}K_{80}$	2577,9	73,0	80,3	54,7
16. 3 + $N_{135}P_{60}K_{120}$	2851,0	96,2	93,4	64,4
17. 3 + $N_{135}P_{60}K_{120}^+$	3350,9	103,9	101,7	71,5
18. 3 + $N_{135}P_{60}K_{120}^+$	3001,5	96,6	91,8	66,9

274%.  
 54%,  
 NPK 14,8-72,5,  
 - 80,8 / .  
 - 7,5-39,3,  
 6,4-29,4,  
 NPK - 10,8-49,8,  
 - 52,3-56,9 / .  
 2).  
 174-305 / .  
 ( - 722-847 / ).  
 2 -  
 , / ( 3 )

1.	394	55	23
2. N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>20</sub> K <sub>30</sub>	495	70	38
3. N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	564	85	59
4. N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	630	98	64
5. 40 / - 1	568	71	45
6. 1 + N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>20</sub> K <sub>30</sub>	716	96	55
7. 1 + N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	775	110	63
8. 1 + N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	811	119	67
9. 80 / - 2	699	80	49
10. 2 + N <sub>30</sub> P <sub>20</sub> K <sub>30</sub>	839	104	63
11. 2 + N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>40</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	951	118	74
12. 2 + N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90</sub>	949	123	77
13. 2 + N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90+</sub>	1241	159	100
14. 2 + N <sub>90</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>90+</sub>	1116	139	88



growth of microorganisms developing on the seeds during germination more than doubled.

[1, 2].

( )

[3].

[4].

) *Calendula officinalis* L.

( ) [1,2].

1 .

[4].

(400 / ), - , (400 / ), 60, (60 / ).  
2013 .

*C. officinalis*

( 1, 2).

1 –

*C. officinalis*

	, %						
	<i>Fusarium</i> sp.	<i>Alternaria</i> sp.	<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.			
1*	14±4	7±3	2±1	2±1	1±0	4±2	
2	19±3	2±1	3±1	2±1	5±2	7±3	

\* -

(1);



2 –

*C. officinalis*

( ), %

	<i>Fusarium sp.</i>	<i>Alternaria sp.</i>	<i>Helminthosporium sp.</i>	<i>Penicillium sp.</i>			
1	13±3	6±3	1±1	1±1	2±1	3±2	63
2	– 4 /	2±1	1±1	0±0	0±0	3±2	74
3.	– 2 /	3±2	2±1	0±0	0±0	1±0	86
4.	0,1 /	2±1	2±1	0±0	0±0	2±1	81

( 90%).

23%.

1. Orlovskaya T.V., Ushakova L.S., Marinina T.F. Study calendula officinalis fruits for creation of drugs // Modern problems of science and education.2013. 4.
2. Erick J. R. Silva<sup>1</sup>, Eduardo S. Gonçalves<sup>1</sup>, Fábio Aguiar, Liriane B. Evêncio, Mariana M. A. Lyr<sup>1</sup>, Maria Cristina O. C. Coelho<sup>4</sup>, Maria do Carmo C. A. Fraga, Almir G. Wanderley  
Toxicological studies on hydroalcohol extract of Calendula officinalis L. // Phytotherapy Research. Volume 21, Issue 4, pages 332–336, April 2007.
3. //Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences. 2012. 3. 3-6.
4. // .2011. 31. 4. 18-20.



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 ,  
 ,  
 [3, 4].  
 ,  
 .  
 - 50 / , - 1,5 / , - 0,3 / .  
 - 200 / .  
 ( 2000) 1  
 . 10 / ,  
 35 <sup>2</sup>, 2-3 . 70 .  
 - 17,5 <sup>2</sup>. - .  
 .

*Calendulae*, (*Sphaerotheca fuliginea* Poll. f.

40%, 13,4%.

(*Sphaerotheca fuliginea* Poll.).

- 6,5 8,3%.  
 , 52 38%.

( 10,2%),  
 24%.

17-20 ( 4-5 ).

2 5-6 ( .

3  
 4 (18-20  
 ) – 8,5 / -

11,5%

11,1% 10,7%

Calendula officinalis.

1. Darashkevich Ivan. The sources for medicinal herbs supply in Belarus // Problemy rolnictwa swiatowego. Tom XII.- C.III i IV.- Warszawa: SGGW, 2004.- P. 231-236.

2. / . 2005 – 11.

3. « » / . 2006, .1.- .157-159

4. « » / . 2006, .1.- .300-305.



0,5-2%

»

70

- 165 / , : - 180 / ,  
( = 6,2).

- 1,98%,

3-4

- 63,0 <sup>2</sup>, - 36,4 <sup>2</sup>.

N: : = 1,5 : 1,0 : 2,0,

[1].

2011 2, 3 5,  
 0,45-0,54% ,  
 180 / ( 0,98-1,07%.  
 6)

	2011 .			2012 .			2 /
	/	%	/	/	%	/	
1. -	19,2	0,53	10,2	22,0	0,91	20,0	15,1
2. N <sub>60 40 80</sub>	24,5	0,99	24,3	27,8	1,12	31,1	27,7
3. N <sub>90 60 120</sub>	28,7	1,07	30,7	31,3	0,70	21,9	26,3
4. N <sub>90+30 80 160</sub>	33,4	0,87	29,1	35,9	0,84	30,2	29,6
5. N <sub>120+30 80 160</sub>	35,8	0,98	35,1	37,4	1,11	41,5	38,3
6. N <sub>150+30 80 160</sub>	34,3	0,71	24,4	38,8	0,95	36,9	30,7
05	2,2	0,10		2,0	0,10		

2012

0,91%;

- 1,12%.

2

15,1 / .

1

26,3-38,3

(38,3 / )

N<sub>120+30 80 160</sub> ( 5).

1.

/ . . . . - : , 1979. - . 416.

2. ; : 06.01.09 /
3. ; 1997. - . 18.  
/ : <http://ancefoled.at.ua>.

633.883:631.5 (476.6)

«  
• • »  
« »

**Summary.** *The stevia honey can be used as a source of medicinal vegetable raw materials for fight and diabetes prevention. Practical experience of cultivation of the given culture for receiving qualitative production in the conditions of one of the Belarusian agricultural enterprises is described.*

180

[1].



220

[2],  
8...10% [3].

[4].

20...30%

»

«

( « » ), »

«Urbinati»

25...30%

25°

5...7  
10...14

2-3-

8...10

4...5

12:11:17,

5...7  
10...11

(« »)

« »

2 10

7...10

50...70

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: 29.04.2014.

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7-8% [ ]. – 2013. –  
<http://news.tut.by/health/346044.html>. – : 28.04.2014.

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[ ]. – 2013. –  
[http://naviny.by/rubrics/society/2013/11/08/ic\\_news\\_116\\_427858/](http://naviny.by/rubrics/society/2013/11/08/ic_news_116_427858/). –  
28.04.2014.

4. , . .  
: / . . , . . , . .  
. – : , 2008. – 191 .

615.32:631.8:582.739

« . . »

**Summary.** *It is possible to collect seeds of fenugreek in climatic conditions of Vitebsk with delay in fruition terms but without quality loss. Seedbed cultivation increase phytomass of plants and swelling index of seed powder.*

, , -  
 , , .  
 ( *rigonella foenum-graecum* L.) [5],  
 - , , .  
 - -  
 -  
 . 2006 Ovari 4  
 «  
 » [4].  
 :  
 . .  
 15 , 2012  
 2013 Ovari 4. 2013  
 : -  
 6 -  
 ( 1 -  
 , 0,01 , 0,2 , 0,2 -  
 , 0,5 , 0,3 , 5  
 ).  
 [2]  
 [3] [2].  
 , 4 -  
 , , -  
 (28 ) , , -  
 , , -  
 103 85 ).  
 3,8%, - 3,2% ( .1.)  
 : 1,55% , 1,29% ( .2).  
 , 7,5 , 8,8 -  
 : -  
 7,8 8,4 .



1-

1- ; 2- ;  
3-



2-

1- ; 2- ;  
3-

3,5%, 1,4%.  
8,2%

( 6) [6]. , -  
- ,  
-

1. - [ ]  
317. 2011. : [http:// who.int/ mediacentre/ factsheets/](http://who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs317/ru/index.html)  
fs317/ ru/ index.html.- 21.12.2012.

2. 2. «  
»;  
: «

3. « », 2008.- 472 .  
// / . . . , . . . ,  
1988.- . 146-

4. (Trigonella foenum-graecum L.)  
/ . . . , . . .  
2010, 4, . 2. - . : 2010 - 9 .

5. / . . . // .  
- 2001. - . 658.

6. British Pharmacopoeia 2009. Vol. III. Herbal Drugs and Herbal Drug Preparations. . 498-499 (6980-6981).

631.14:633.88

« « »  
• ” • ” • •  
« »

40

( 75%).

**Summary.** Cultivation of medicinal plants on industrial scale in Belarus is organized in "State Farm Bolshoe Mozheikovo" Shchuchyn area more than 40 years ago. Currently, the effectiveness of the medicinal herbs is comparable, and in some

*cases more effective than the production of traditional crops. The main income-generating herb culture is valerian (over 75%).*

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 , , . . .  
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 « « »  
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 -  
 ( ).  
 « « »  
 8  
 90-  
 4 :  
 , ,  
 50%  
 10 -  
 160 375 ( 300 ).  
 « « » -  
 . , 2013, 2009,  
 -  
 2011,  
 2008, 2005 2003 ,  
 -  
 5 / , - 30 / ,  
 - 3 / , - 18 / .  
 ,  
 .  
 -

(42,8 38,4% ). 40%  
 1,7 , 4,6 , ,  
 ) ( -  
 2008–2010 .

35,4 % ( .). ( ), -  
 - -

« « »

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013 : 2008 .
- ,	899	951	1191	4742	8942	8072	9,0
, %	25,8	51,9	44,0	47,1	55,2	57,2	31,4 . .
, % -	11,9	10,9	12,1	27,2	27,7	9,2	-2,7 . .
, % -	14,9	18,4	23,1	13,8	20,6	14,9	0 . .

2011-2013 . -

42,5%.  
 47,1% 2011 . 57,2% 2013 .  
 2008-2009 .  
 11 . . 2007 .

2010 . -  
 , , , -  
 2011 ., -

2012 ., -



- 18,5, - 1,9, - 4,3%. : - 75,3%,

581.14: 537.53

### (FAGOPYRYM SAGITTATUM GILIB)

• ” • ” • ” • •

• •

• ,

•

(*Fagopyrum sagittatum gilib*).

**Summary.** *The article discusses the impact of low-intensity electromagnetic radiation on sowing seed quality, growth processes and productivity of di- and tetraploid buckwheat (Fagopyrum sagittatum gilib).*

(*Fagopyrum sagittatum gilib*).

, — , —  
, ( ,  
)

[1].  
: (60%-63%), (13%-16%), ( 10,5%),  
(2,%-3,1%, -3

), ( .), , -  
( , , , -  
, ( , ),  
( B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>8</sub> ( , B<sub>9</sub>), , -

, ( , ,  
, , , , , , , , ,  
, , , , , , , , , ,  
) . 8 -

, , , , -  
.

:  
( ) [1].

, (2010

60 . ),  
( , , )

[2]. , -  
,

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,  
( ).

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-  
.

: 1 ( -

54-78 , 20 ), 2 ( -

64-66 , 12 ), 3 ( -

64-66 , 8 ).

, , -  
.

( ) . , 2 8%, 16% 1  
3 , , 2 3 6 4%  
. , - .  
2 21,7% 10,3% - 20%  
, .  
3 1 3  
- , 2013 .  
, 2 1 4 8% ,  
1 2 - 2.  
, 1  
2 3 . 3-  
3- ,  
1 2 11,5% 7,9 . 1000  
28,8% 14,9% 1  
(13,8%) 3 (23,0%). 2  
(22,3%), 3  
1 3 , -

1. : <http://www.gabris.ru/gabris/health/grechka/> ( ). – 22.06.2013.
2. : <http://belapan.com/archive/2011/10/18/504009//> – 11.04.2014.

632.4: 582. 281.21:582.998.16

## ALTERNARIA CALENDULAE CALENDULA

• •

*Calendula officinalis* L. *Calendula*

*A. calendulae*, *A. alternata*, *A. zinniae*,

*A. alendulae.* *A. Calendulae* –

*Calendula*,

**Summary.** *Pathogene agents of A. calendulae, A. alternata, A. Zinniae are spread in the Forest Steppe of Ukraine; the quantitative prevalence is observed in the isolates of A. alendulae pathogene agent. A. alendulae pathogene agent is a narrow specialized type of Calendula genushost plant which has the European, Oriental, American spreading types with the distribution areal in monsoon, desert, humid subtropical, humid subcontinental climates.*

*Alternaria* Nees.

*Alternaria*  
[11].

20

*Alternaria*

, *Alternaria*

20-40%

*Alternaria*

*Alternaria*

*Alternaria*  
*Alternaria* –  
*Alternaria* [1]. « »  
 [16].  
*Alternaria* Nees. *Calendula*.  
*Calendulae* Nirenberg, *Phytopathologische Zeitschrift* 88 (2) (1977), *A. alternata* (Fr.: Fr.) Keissl. 1912, *A. zinniae* MB Ellis 1972,  
*Alternaria* Nees *Pleosporaceae* Nitschke *Dothideales* Lindau *Ascomycota*.  
*A. alendulae*,  
 1,5-2 , *. alternata* *A. zinniae*.  
*Alter-*  
*ternata* 6 , *A. zinniae* 13 , *A. al-*  
*ternata* 6 , *A. calendulae*  
*Calendula*. , *A. calendulae* –  
*Calendula*. ,  
*Alter-*  
*naria* Nees. *Calendula*,  
*A. calendulae* *Calendula arvensis*  
 , [6], [7].  
*Calendula officinalis* ,  
 [4], [7,8], [7], [12, 13, 14, 15], [9], [2, 5,  
 10], - [3].  
*A. Calendulae* Niren  
 : (Eu), (Az),  
 (Am); – Euw, Eue –  
 51°00 N, 9°00 E; 49° 45 0 N, 15° 30 0 E; Azw, Aze –  
 32° 0 0 N, 53° 0 0 E; 36° 31 0 N, 127° 48 0 E; 35° 24 36 N,  
 139° 27 36 E; Amn – 19° 0 0 N, 74° 0 0 W. –  
 – : Am; : Bwh, Bwk, Bwn;

– Cfa, Cfb;

– Dfa,

Dwa, Dfb.

: VII (17) –

; IX (26, 30, 32) –

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4. – 946p.
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15. . . .
16. // , 2010. – 5. – 30-32.
17. . . .
18. *Alternaria*: . . . – . . . : . . . , 2011. – 70 .
19. . . .
20. // , 2006 – 40, 2. – 93 - 100.
21. . . . / . . .
22. // . . . : . . . , 1972. – 83. – 111 - 115.
23. . . . / . . . , . . . // . . . : . . . , 1959. – 35. – 82 - 91.
25. . . . ( . . . ) / . . . , . . . – . . . : . . . , 1985.
26. – 320 .

**CALENDULA OFFICINALIS L.**

• •

*C.officinalis*

25

*Pythium sp, Sphaerotheca fuliginea Poll. f. calendulae, A. alternata, A. calendulae, A. zinniae, C. calendula, Sphaerotheca fuliginea Poll. f. calendulae – 25-85%, A. calendulae, A. zinniae – 10-60%.*

**Summary.** According to the literature data, there have been found 25 species of pathogen agents on *C.officinalis* plants. In the Forest Steppe of Ukraine *Pythium sp, Sphaerotheca Fuliginea Poll. f. calendulae, A. alternata, A. calendulae, A. zinniae, C. Calendula* prevail, among them dominate mildew *Sphaerotheca Fuliginea Poll. f. calendulae* prevail they spread within 25-85%, alternariosis *A. calendulae, A. zinniae* is within 10-60%.

*Calendula officinalis* L. –  
Asteraceae.

[20]. *C.*

*officinalis* L. –

*C. officinalis*

*Matricaria recutita.*

300 [25].

*C. officinalis,*

*C. officinalis.*

*C. officinalis*

[16].

Index Fungorum <http://www.indexfungorum.org>.

*C.officinalis* 25

: *Phytophthora cryptogea* [5], *Pythium* sp., *Pythium splendens* [7], *Globisporangium ultimum* [6], *Alternaria calendulae*, *Alternaria zinniae*, *Alternaria alternata* [10, 12, 13, 17, 18], *Macrosporium porri* –

*Alternaria porri* [6], *Botrytis cinerea* –

*Botryotinia fuckeliana*, *Erysiphe cichoracearum* f. *Calendulae*, *Erysiphe communis*, *Rhizoctonia solani* [7], *Podosphaera fusca* [3, 14], *Coleosporium senecionis* –

*Coleosporium tussilaginis* (Pers.) Lév. [9, 5], *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, *Sclerotinia matthiolae* [2, 6, 7], *Fusarium solani* (Mart.), *Cercospora calendulae* [2, 7, 8], *Leveillula taurica*, *Puccinia flaveriae* H.S. Jacks., (1922)

*Puccinia melampodii* Dietel & Holw. Georgia [8], *Septoria calendulae* [1, 8].

*C. officinalis* L. *Pythium* sp, *Sphaerotheca Fuliginea* Poll. f. *calendulae*, *A. alternata*, *A. calendulae*, *A. zinniae*, *C. calendula* [21- 24].

*C. officinalis*

*Sp. fuliginea*, *A. calendulae*, *A. zinnia*.

*Sp.fuliginea*.

*C. officinalis*



*Sp. fuliginea*

*C. officinalis*

*A. calendulae*, *A. zinniae*.

*A. calendulae*, *A. zinniae*,

1. Amano, K. Host range and geographical distribution of the powdery mildew fungi. / K. Amano // Japan Sci. Soc. Press, Tokyo, 1986. – 741 p.
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16. . . . / . . . . – : . . . .  
1982. – 551 .
17. . . .  
Alternaria: . . . .  
. . . . , 2011. – 70 .
18. . . . / . . . . // , 2006 –  
40, 2. – .93 – 100.

19. . . . / . . . , . . . - : , 2000. – 102
20. : . . . , 2012. – 188 . / . . . , . . . -
21. . . . -
- // . . . 2013. – . 162-170.
22. . . . / . . . //
23. - : : “ ”, 2013 – . 98-104.
24. . . . / . . . // « // : . 24-25 2013 .» , 2013 – . 65-67.
- 20-22. . . . / . . . // , 2013 . – 7. – .
25. . . . / . . . , . . . - : , 2010. – 144 .

: 633.88:582.975:631.81.095.337(476.6)

« . . . »

. . . .

2:1:3

$Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15) + (40 / ) (0,1+0,1+0,1) Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05)$   
 $(60 / +N_{135}P_{60}K_{120})$ .

**Summary.** *Optimum mineral supply conditions on Belarus sod-podzolic sandy soils are provided in case of joint use of boron, copper, zinc with a ratio 2:1:3 and physiologically active agent epin (the Background + (0,1+0,1+0,1) Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05) Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15) + epin (40 ml/hectare)) against the background of organic and mineral fertilizers (60 t/hectare of manure +N<sub>135</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sup>120</sup>).*

« 2011-2013  
 « 0,5-0,6  
 3 70 15  
 95 1 70  
 1,9%, 2 5 - 180-205 2 - 165-195 : 1 - 6,2-6,4; - 1,7-  
 II  
 3- 3-  
 16,1 /  
 (60 / ) (N<sub>135</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>120</sub>)  
 37,6 /  
 ( 2,8 / - 3,0; 3,6  
 1,8 / )  
 (Zn(0,05+0,05+0,05)).  
 (Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15))  
 2,4; 2,8 2,7 / ( 2,7 / (  
 43,1 / )  
 (B(0,1+0,1+0,1))  
 2,5 / .

$Cu(0,15+0,15+0,15)$  ( +  
 ( 2,1 / ), ( -  
 -2,0; 2,5 1,6 / ).  
 ) ( -  
 (0,1+0,1+0,1) Zn(0,1+0,1+0,1)). ( +  
 46,0 / ,  
 (8,4 / ). ,  
 , -  
 (6,4 / ) -  
 $Cu(0,1+0,1+0,1)$ . ( + (0,1+0,1+0,1) -  
 , -  
 ,  
 ( +  $Cu(0,1+0,1+0,1)Zn(0,1+0,1+0,1)$ ).  
 44,3 / .  
 , -  
 , -  
 ,  
 , -  
 ,  
 ,  
 $Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05) Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15)$  (0,1+0,1+0,1) -

46,3 /

48,3 / .

: Zn> >Cu.

: >Cu>Zn.

2:1:3 ( + (40 / ))

+N<sub>135</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>120</sub>).

(2

(48,3 / )

(16,0 / ).

: 633.88:582.975:631.81.095.337(476.6)

« . »

( + Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15)) , , ,

2:1:3 ( + (0,1+0,1+0,1) Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05) Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15) + (40 / ))).

**Summary.** *The greatest intensity of the accumulation of general and underground biomass is characteristic for variants with using of not root additional fertilizing by zinc (the Background + Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15)) and, especially, with joint use of boron, copper, zinc with a ratio 2:1:3 and physiologically active agent (the Background + (0,1+0,1+0,1) Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05) Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15) + epin (40 ml/hectare)).*



)

1,8-2,2

76,8-113,8%,  
63,0-74,2%

2

( 1,3-1,6

).

34,8-58,7%.

2:1:3

(0,1+0,1+0,1)

Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05) Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15) + (40 / )

(60 / +N<sub>135</sub> P<sub>60</sub> K<sub>120</sub>).

( + Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15)),

( + (0,1+0,1+0,1))

Zn(0,1+0,1+0,1)) ,

2:1:3)

1,28 28,5%.

5-6 (3 ) 10-12 (3

).

Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05) Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15) + ( + (0,1+0,1+0,1))

5-6 10-12 (40 / )),

12 - 1,94 3,28 , 10-

- 1,54

5-6 10-12

11,2 / , 10-12

- 15,2 / - 17,0 / .

5-6 10-12  
 11,2 / , 10-12 - 15,2 /  
 - 17,0 / .  
 ( + Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15)) ,  
 2:1:3 , ( + (0,1+0,1+0,1)  
 Cu(0,05+0,05+0,05) Zn(0,15+0,15+0,15) + (40 / )).  
 ( )  
 10-12 ( 3 )  
 2-3 )  
 ( - )  
 0,69-0,77 0,63-0,67.

581.192

« »  
 . ,  
 . 9  
 ,  
 b 6 .

**Summary.** *The graft rooting ability of 9 species of medicinal tropical and subtropical plants. The grafts were treated by indolilbutiric acid and naphthilacetic acid*



and their mixtures with 1, 6, and vitamins. Mixture of indolilbutiric acid with vitamins was the most effective composition for rooting stimulation.

[1].

[2].

( ) (α- ) (δ- )  
 50 25 / ( 1, 6, , ).  
 - 50 / .

5

20-25  
 10  
 10-15  
 16  
 90%),  
 1  
 (50-  
 (Passiflora  
*caerulea, Aucuba japonica, Hibiscus siriaca*)  
 (*Acca selloviana, Laurus nobilis,*  
*Coffea arabica*).  
*Citrus limon.*  
 Hibiscus siriaca,  
 (*Coffea arabica, Acca*  
*selloviana*).  
 Coffea arabica  
 Punica granatum,

25 /

1. . . //

2. ,1990. .86-87.

3. . . ,1987. 7. .26-27. . . //

581.192

**(MURRAYA PANICULATA JACK.)**

« . . »

*(murraya paniculata jack.)*

1000-2000

**Summary.** Three years observation results and biological and ecological features of *murraya paniculata jack* study indicate the possibility of *murraya* growth both in the greenhouse, and but also in condition of 1000-2000 lx illumination and above.

*(Murraya paniculata Jack.)* –

4 , - 1,5 . , 5 . , 1,8 . - , 2-3 , .

-2 .

2

( ), 4-5-

2-3

( , ), 1-2

(0,7-0,5 ). 30

39

- 43 , - 100%.

7,2 2-4 12

10-12 , 100%.

*Murraya paniculata*  
70-65%,  
- 51,9-38,9%

*Murraya paniculata*  
2,63 2,51 2, 27.

/ 2  
 : 2,58 2,99 -  
 , 0,98 1,19 0,90. 2,04  
 , -  
 - . -  
 ,  
 , (murraya  
 paniculata jack.) ( , )  
 , -  
 1000-2000 . -  
 , .

636.04

• •  
 • •  
 • •  
 «  
 • • »,  
 • ,  
 • .

-25 .

**Summary.** Studied the effect of presowing treatment of buckwheat seeds with biopreparations on the content of rutin in green mass of plants. Recorded a stronger impact with Agath-25K.

, , -  
 . ,  
 .  
 [1].  
 ( ) , -  
 , , -  
 ( , -  
 , -

30-50 [2]. )  
 ) ( 100 ,  
 2011-2013 .  
 « » : 1) -  
 ; 2) ( ) ;  
 3) - -1; 4) -25 .  
 600 -  
 , - 50 <sup>2</sup> .  
 [4].  
 [1] ( ) ,  
 20 ( )  
 - 7,33-7,78, - 1,15-1,89, 3,88-4,52  
 ( . 1).  
 1 -  
 ( 2011-2013 . )

	, %					
	1,20	0,15	0,62	7,33	1,15	3,88
	1,27	0,21	0,64	7,60	1,40	3,92
- -1	1,31	0,24	0,68	7,69	1,49	4,42
-25	1,49	0,24	0,75	7,78	1,89	4,52

( . 2).

2 –

( 2011-2013 )

	64,2	14,8	79,0
	72,8	15,3	88,1
- -1	74,1	15,6	89,7
-25	76,2	16,4	92,6

81,2%  
18,7%.  
13,8%,  
-1 – 15,4%, -25 – 18,6%.  
-25 .

1. // . . . 1. . . .  
, 1958. .642–698.
2. ,, . . . .  
, 2004. .346–359.
3. ,, . . . .
4. // . . . . 2013. 2(40). .69–71.  
. . . . ., 1985. 351 .

633.8:631.11(476.6)

« . . . »

20-25 / .

**Summary.** *Production of insufficient quantity of roots and rhizomes of a valerian medicinal is connected with high labor input of this culture. The accelerated method of receiving a landing material reduces cost intensity of this culture and guarantees good survival of plants in field conditions. Productivity of the plants received by this method, made 20-25 c/hectare.*

12

4-6



( , , - ).

1 / 2.

1:5.

( 1 2-3 ),  
5  
( )

10 70-90 5-6

6 ,

20-25 /

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS L.

(*V. myrtillus* L.)

*V. myrtillus* L.

**Summary.** *V. myrtillus* L. is very important source for production of good medicinal preparations. For involving *V. myrtillus* L. in culture needs to have knowledge about her ecological demands. Was discussed influence of relative humidity of air on growth and development seedlings of this species.

*Vaccinium* L.

, *V. corimbosum* L., *V. macrocarpon* Ait., *V. vitis-ideae* L.

20 (1912 )

*V. corimbosum*

L. *V. angustifolium* Ait.,

“Gruenfeld”.

*V. australe* Small. *V. ashei* Reade.

*V. covillianum*,

– « ».

1997

23000 , - 27277 .

55078 [1].

(*V. vitis-ideae* L.)

1966 „  
5 [2].

*V. myrtillus* L.

[3],

*V. myrtillus* (60 (., 1960) [4]

*V. covillianum.*  
*myrtillus*

*V. myrtillus*

*V. Myrtillus.*

*V. myrtillus*

*V. myrtillus*

[5].

[6].

*V. myrtillus*

<i>V. myrtillus</i>	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<i>Rhododendron camtschaticum</i> Pall.	-	-	-
[7].	-	-	-
87,2+0,8%,	-	-	-
70,7+0,9% (	-	-	-
<i>cantschaticum</i>	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<i>Rhododendron camtschaticum</i>	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
93,1+0,7,	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<i>V. myrtillus</i>	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<i>V. myrtillus</i>	-	-	-
	-	-	-
<i>V. myrtillus</i>	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-
2011-2012	-	-	-
+5 +100	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
50 <sup>3</sup> , (10 )	-	-	-
	-	-	-
10 ,	-	-	-

10 , 6 , « » ,  
 , 1 0,1% -  
 2012 . ,  
 , 4,8+0,9 .  
 - 70%. -  
 , -  
 , -  
 , -  
 43,50 (8 ), -  
 50 -  
 , -  
*V. myrtillus.* -  
 , -  
 , -  
 -  
*V. myrtillus* , 80-90%. -  
 -

1. : , 2007.-  
442 .
2. , 2005. - 32 .
3. - , 1989. - 191 .
4. .V., 1960. - 543 .
5. - , 1964. - 477 .
6. // . . VI, . 2. 1970. - 197-206.

7. Rhododendron camtschaticum Pall.//

(5-7 2011 )- 80- . 2011.  
765 .

581.17

5-

1 « . . 1, . . 2 »  
2 « . . »

5- ( )

Calendula officinalis L.

**Summary.** This article describes the effect of pre-treatment of epin and 5-aminolevulinic acid on the accumulation level of the phenolic compounds, basic photosynthetic pigments in raw from Calendula officinalis L.

Calendula officinalis L. « - 2000»

( , , , , ) ( , , , , ) -3-

2678 /100 [1].

*Calendula officinalis* L.

[2].

[2],

- 1)  $10^{-6}\%$  ( 1 1); 2)  $10^{-7}\%$  ( 2 2); 3)  $10^{-9}\%$  ( 3 3); 4)  $10^{-11}\%$  ( 4 4).

[3],

[4].

[5].

M.Excel

Stadia 8.0.

*Calendula officinalis* L. –

*Calendula officinalis* L. 35%, 28% 25,5%

0,001. 4, ,  
 47%. ,  
 . , -  
 . , -  
 : 1  
 41,4%, 2 – 22%, 3 – 56 %, 4 –  
 142%.  
 b, , ,  
 . , -  
 . , -  
 10-11%. ,  
 , -  
 , -  
 . -  
 . -  
 Calendula officinalis L. -  
 .  
 2, ,  
 0,006. -  
 , -  
 ( 2 ) 2. -  
 , , -  
 , -  
 .  
 1. , . . / . . . . -  
 : « » , 2005.–192 / . . . , -  
 2. , . . / . . . , -  
 : . . . , 2012. – 413 .  
 3. . . . Vaccinium myrtillus  
 L.: // . . . -  
 . – 2007. – . 26–37.  
 4. , . . // . . . -  
 : « » , 1987.–331 .  
 5. , . . / . . . . – : , 1979. – 415 .



« »

/ . , ,

(*Calendula officinalis* L.), (*Leonurus cardiaca* L.) -  
 (*Phacelia tanacetifolia* Benth.) . -

, 82,7-97,2%, (

) – 66,9-99,5%.

73,8%.

**Summary.** *The competition ability of calendula (*Calendula officinalis* L.), common motherwort (*Leonurus cardiaca* L.) and tancy phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia* Benth.) to weed plants is studied. It is determined that calendula racemes yield losses by refuse from weed control measures can make 82,7-97,2%, motherwort (the first year of life) – 66,9-99,5%. Tancy phacelia at low original weed infestation competes successfully with weeds though in years with high weed infestation yield losses can make 73,8%.*

[1].

(*Calendula officinalis* L.), (*Leonurus cardiaca* L.)  
 (*Phacelia tanacetifolia* Benth.)

2011-2012 . « »

– 4- . – 10<sup>2</sup>.

2011 . : , ,

, , 10 (3

) : 51,0 /<sup>2</sup> –

, 55,3 – 60,7 / 2 – 1 -

: 125,3 / 2 - , 171,7 – 3 -

160,0 / 2 - 90,7 / 2, -

87,3 / 2 - 154,7 / 2. -

,

, 30-50% -

, 3 -1 -

2012 . -

,

, -

10 (2 ) -

- 233,3 / 2, - 210,7 / 2 -

274,7 / 2. 3 -

344,0 / 2, - 312,7 / 2 -

- 561,3 / 2. 1 -

397,3 / 2 - 502,7 / 2, -

- 701,3 / 2. -

3 : 146,7

/ 2, - 346,7 / 2 - 281,3 / 2. -

,

-

30-35%

[2].

102,1 / 2) 2011 . 6850,2 / 2 ( -

,

818,4 / 2, 2388,2 / 2. 66,6%.

31,3 / 2

1651,5 / 2. 1600,0 / 2 -

4650 / 2 -

, 82,7%.

2,2 / <sup>2</sup>. 80,7 / <sup>2</sup> -  
 , 10% -  
 ,  
 3 2012 .  
 (280,0 / <sup>2</sup>) 6614,7 / <sup>2</sup>  
 14,3 / <sup>2</sup>  
 2918,7 / <sup>2</sup>. 99,5%.  
 4198,3 / <sup>2</sup>. 220,0 / <sup>2</sup>  
 7470,3 / <sup>2</sup>  
 134,5 / <sup>2</sup>  
 97,2%.  
 82,7 / <sup>2</sup> 3516,7 / <sup>2</sup>.  
 73,8%  
 , 2011 .  
 100 , 25  
 ; 2012 .  
 , - 1,6-1,7 .  
 -  
 82,7-97,2%, ( ) – 66,9-99,5%.  
 ,  
 73,8%.  
 1. , . . . . . - : , 2006. - 76 .  
 2. / . . . . . - : - , 2006. – 272 .

« .. »  
 / . , , »  
 . ,  
 20-30 (Silybum marianum L.)  
 ( 4-6 -  
 ).  
 13,2-36,0% 31,1-35,6%  
 -  
 56,2-70,0%.

**Summary.** It is determined that the period of safe weed plants growing in milk thistle (*Silybum marianum* L.) crops is restricted to 20-30 days from the moment of the crop seedlings emergence (till 4-6 pairs of the real crop leaves). More prolonged period of weeds growing leads to 13,2-36,0% seed yield deficiency at narrow-rowed and 31,1-35,6% at wide-rowed method of sowing. Maximum milk thistle seed yield losses from weeds can make 56,2-70,0%.

, -  
 (Silybum marianum L.) -  
 -  
 40 - 60 , 1,5 ,  
 [1].  
 (2002) 45 60 -  
 [2].  
 2013 . « -  
 » ( . , ) -  
 -  
 « ...»  
 [3]. - -  
 - . N<sub>90</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>110</sub>  
 28 2013 .  
 - 15 45 . : - 3<sup>2</sup>, - 1<sup>2</sup>,  
 267

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60

[4].

(20-41% (19-29%), (14-27%), (4-25%), (3%), (4%). (10%.

15, 20, 36,0%, 50 – 44,6% 60 – 56,2% (6,6%, 30 – 13,2%, 40 –

”, 2013 .)

	, / 2	, /	+/- % , /
10	39,7	12,1	-
20	545,6	11,3	-0,8 -6,6
30	1276,9	10,5	-1,6 -13,2
40	3179,7	7,8	-4,3 -36,0
50	3269,3	6,7	-5,4 -44,6
60	2236,7	5,3	-6,8 -56,2
05		1,9	
10	54,5	9,0	-
20	699,6	9,3	+0,3 +3,3
30	1464,0	6,2	-2,8 -31,1
40	3236,0	5,8	-3,2 -35,6
50	3454,3	4,1	-4,9 -54,5
60	2589,0	2,7	-6,3 -70,0

05		1,8	
----	--	-----	--

( 45 )

2

30-40 -  
1464,0-3236,0 / 2 -

31,1-35,6%.

54,5-70,0%.

30-40 13,2-36,0%

31,1-35,6%

56,2-70,0%.

1. :06.01.13 / . . . ; -
2. ,2002. - 62 . :06.01.13 / . . . ; -
3. ,2002. - 54 .
4. ,1985.- 22 . / . . . - . ; -  
1985. - 351 .

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

<i>БИОРАЗНООБРАЗИЕ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ РАСТЕНИЙ</i>		
• ”	• •	3
•	-	6
• •	• ”    • ”    • ”    • ”	11
CS-237	CANNABACEAE	11
• ”	• •	13
• ”	• •	16
CALLUNA VULGARIS (L.) HULL.	-	16
• •	-	18
• ”	• •	24
• •	VIBURNUM	26
• •	KALANCHOE DIAGREMONTIANA	30
• ”	• •	32
-	(NIGELLA)	32
• ”	• •	35
• ”	• •	38
• •	-	40
• ”	• •	42
«	»	42
• •	-	45
ROSA L.	-	45

Tran Minh Hoi	47
OENOTHERA L.	50
	53
	56
	59
URTICA DIOICA L.	61
	64
	67
VALERIANA OFFICINALIS L.,	70
(SALVIASCLAREAL.)	73
HERACLEUM L.	75
<b>Todua V.A.</b> GENETIC RESOURCES, ECOLOGY AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS WIDESPREAD IN ADJARA	78
<b>ЗАГОТОВКА И ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННОГО РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО СЫРЬЯ</b>	
PENTAPHYLLOIDES HILL.	82
	86
	88



• ”	• •	90
• ”	• •	
OXYCOCCUS	VACCINIUM	93
• ”	• ”	
• ”	• ”	
• ”	• •	-
		96
• •		
		99
• ”	•	-
		102
• ”	• ”	
-	I	
		105
• •		
2		108
• ,	• ”	
• •		
	TANACETUM VULGARE L.	112
•		
LINDL.	CHAENOMELES	115
• ”	•	-
		118
• •		
		-
		121
• •		
		-
		124
• ”	• ”	
• ”	• •	
		-
		-
		127
• ”	• •	
	JUGLANS SPP.	129
• ”	• •	
	-	
		132

• ”                      • •	-	134
• ”                      • •	-	137
• ”                      • •	-	139
• ”                      • •	-	141
• ”                      • •	-	144
• ”                      • •	-	147
• ”                      • •	-	150
• ”                      • •	-	153
• ”                      • •	-	159
• ”                      • •	-	161
”                      ”                      ”                      ”                      ”	-	164
(F1) LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA MILL.	-	164
• ”                      • ”                      • ”                      • ”	-	197
• ”                      • •	-	197
• ”                      • •	-	170
LARIX SIBIRICA	-	170
• ”                      • ”                      • ”                      • •	-	172
• ”                      • •	-	172
• ”                      • •	-	174
CORDYCEPS	-	174

• •		177	
• ”	• ”	• ” - • •	180
• •		-	183
CHELIDONIUM MAJUS	CLADONIA SPP.		183
• ”	• •		186
• ”	• ”	• ”	189
• ”	• ”	• ”	193
	VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS L.	V. CANNABIFOLIA SIEB.	193
• ”	• •		196
<b>Ramazan Mammadov, Esra Erciyes, Cennet Özay1, Gülten Ta delen1, Çi dem Aydın1, Murat Turan</b>			
THE ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND THE EFFECTS OF CONVULVULUS AUCHERI (CONVOLVULACEAE) EXTRACT ON BIOCHEMICAL INDICES IN RATS			198
<b>ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ВОЗДЕЛЫВАНИЯ И ПЕРЕРАБОТКА</b>			
• ”	• ”	• ”	• •
ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA HOFFM.			-
			200
• •			-
			203
• ”	• •	MONARDA	-
			205
• •			-
			209
• ”	• •		
			211
• ”	• ”	• ”	• ”
• •			
			214
• ”	• ”	• ”	• •
OFFICINALIS L.	CALENDULA		
			217

• ” • ” • ” • •	220
• ” • •	223
« »	226
• ” • •	229
« « »	232
• ” • ” • ” • •	(FAGOPYRYM
SAGITTATUM GILIB)	232
• •	ALTERNARIA CALENDULAE
CALENDULA	235
• •	CALENDULA OFFICINALIS L.
238	
• ” • •	241
• ” • •	244
• •	247
• ” • •	(MURRAYA PANICULATA JACK.)
250	
• ” • ” • •	252
• ” • ” • •	254
• •	VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS L.
257	
• ” • ” • •	5-
261	
• •	264
• ” • •	267

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27.05.2014.

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