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STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF LYCITIN FROM SOY OILS

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Annotation: In this article, the soybeans of the legume family (Glycine maxim) the origin of foreign and Mahali varieties of their tumor, the spread of geobotany as a whole role, biological classification, growth and development in the World Food Industry, details of cultivation are listed.

Keywords: family of legumes, food, industry, geobotany.

Introduction

Currently, a number of cereal crops include lentils, beans, chickpeas, high in nutritional terms such as marjumak, wheat, barley, oats, corn among the plants that are counted in the beds are today soybeans (Glycine hispida it is no secret that such an important plant as maxim) was also added [1, 2]. World in the composition, which does not remain sira from the above-mentioned plants on the scale the present-day gross of the soybean plant, rich in macro and microelements its production is 276,500 million tons worldwide. In the world market, this the crop area of the gross product is 111,300 thousand hectares along the globe organizes. When it comes to productivity comes to 24.8 s/[3, 4, 5].

In Uzbekistan, among other countries, soybeans in recent years great importance is paid to cultivation. For example, the field of soybean crops expansion, soil-suitable for climatic conditions, resistant to pests a number of decisions on the creation of varieties and further improvement of its cultivation being accepted. Mainly soy food, technique, milk, confectionery production in the release, it is widely used in the preparation of canned food. Also cattle it is used in the function of quality food for cattle and poultry. Such a shade its use in many areas is considered related to its composition. I.e. soybean plant it is considered to contain 30-52%, protein 17-27% oil, carbonated waters up to 20%.The protein of the soy plant differs little from representatives of other legume families, that is, it is of high quality, well soluble in water, mildly digestible in composition glycine is high in amino acids and meat by amino acid composition it is close to protein [6].

Soy plant globulins make up the main 70% of proteins and will have additional functions. Another portion of soy plant protein albumins make up. They perform both sutractural and enzymatic functions [7, 8]. Another of the important aspects of the soy plant is the extraction of oil from its grain is. From plants on a global scale according to the identified data 40% of the extracted oil comes in pure soy plant oil contribution[6]. Shadow referring to the carbohydrates it contains, it is important to consider the main part of the carbohydrate starch-free polysaccharides make up. But it also contains oligosaccharides is available [9].

After a number of modern methods of examination of the soybean tumor scientists shade according to Southeast Asia and East Africa, from the Australian region while he advances the hypothesis that the origin of the shadow is the original origin of another scholar is native to parts of China, from the Korean peninsula to Nepal, India and It is said to originate from some regions of Europe. Scientists above combining the hypotheses, the true origin of the shadow goes back to the Chinese provinces and Korea, corresponds to Japan. Currently worldwide Argentina in terms of arable land, birnism is avoided. In this country the cultivated area of the shade is 19418.8 thousand hectares . In terms of productivity, however The gross yield is 25.3 s/Ha ,and the gross yield is 49309 million tons. Bolivia may also refer to Considered to have arable land that is not left behind by Argentina, 1237700 thousand hectares, the yield is 18.9 s/Ha, the gross yield is 2347.2 million tons. In Brazil the arable area is 27964.9 thousand hectares, the yield is 29.3 s/Ha, the gross yield is 81699.7 million tons.

Arable land in Canada is 1819600 thousand hectares, yield By 28.5 s/Ha, the gross yield is 598400 million tons.

The wild species (Glycine ussuriensis rge) is distributed in nature. Cultural Type 4 divided into younger types:

1) Korea Type-G ssp.karajensis;

2) Manchurian type - g ssp. Manshuria;

3) Indian type - g ssp.indica;

4) Chinese Type-G ssp.Chinesis

Chinese, Hindi-Chinese, Japanese, Korean are distributed in the CIS. These species are from each other growing season, legume, leaf size, seed size, shape, Bush shape different with [10]. The root of the soybean tumor has an axial root Ridge and is good there is a developed root cytema. The lateral roots are much longer, reaching up to 2 m penetrates deep. In the root system, like representatives of other angles nodular bacteria live without symbiosis. Stem of soybean tumor rough ser tuk, growing erect, the height of the top edge goes from 25 cm to 35 cm. Grass Green in color, the two seed pods hatch on the surface with a leaf. Branching starts at the bottom of the stem. Secondary lateral branches are rare.

The color of the dense, porous erect stem of the Bush is green, divided by anthocion spots can. The diameter of the stem will be 4-22 mm, the Leaf is a triple-odd feather it has a structure with side leaves. The Shape of the Leaf is large, wide, the seed is different it will be in the picture and size. The largest leaves of the stem, like other plants at the very top or at the bottom of the stem. On the tip of the stem there will be about one small and thin leaf spot. The surface of the Leaf is smooth or wrinkled, the color is green, dark and light green, yellowish green, silver green is. At full maturity, the Leaf coils. Side leaves base of leaf settles in the part. The flower of the soybean plant is oblique, small 7-11 mm short pubescent located in the flower band. The petal is green, the crown petals are 5 sails, wing, the color will be white and purple. Guli has 10 pollinators and 1 Seeder. The tuft is cup-shaped, located in the leaf axils. 13-20 flowers in a wreath is. Individual inflorescences are short and contain 3-6 flowers [11].

Currently, early ripening, medium ripening, late ripening varieties of the soybean plant available. Early ripening varieties 90-100 days, medium ripening varieties 110-120 and late ripening Ripens in 130-140 days. The growing season of the plant is growing and include development, germination, shoning, grinding, flowering, ripening, etc. takes. In relation to the dry weight of the grain of the soybean tumor for bulging and germination Requires 130-160% water. Murtaks within 2-3 days after grain bulging develops. Seedpalla leaves of the soya plant 7-8 days after sowing the seed comes out to the surface of the Earth. For the first week, the murtak rootstock and seedpalla the stem grows by feeding at the expense of seeds. Soy plant primary vegetation develops slowly during the period. Sprouted shade up to 15-20 cm for 20-25 days grows. Three double leaves of the shade 5-7 days after the plant germinates is formed. The next ones appear in 4-6 days [12].

Depending on the flowering phase variety of the shade, different climatic conditions and planting time, it begins in 35-40 days after full germination. Flowering first, it begins at the lower main branches of the STEM and opens upwards. Fruiting also occurs in this order. From flowering to maturation of the pods 40-60 days pass before ripening. The grain, on the other hand, matures fully in 15-20 days. Donley among crops, soybeans are considered a demanding plant on water. Above the shade to obtain a crop, it is necessary to fully meet its demand for moisture. One acre shade planted in the ground 3200

m during the growing season from 5500 m3 consumes up to of water [13]. The transperation coefficient of shade is from 400 to 600, depending on the conditions in which it is grown varies up to. The soybean plant is considered a short-day plant, light is of great importance in tumor growth due to the lack of light of the plant causes the growing season to stretch [15]. Many of the soybean plants for varieties, a light length of 13-16 hours is considered favorable. Different shades the demand for light of the varieties will be different. For example, the ertapishar variety less demanding, while medium-sized and late-ripening varieties are much more demanding. Shade is a heat-loving plant, after the seed is planted in the ground, its germination, flowering and one of the necessary conditions for ripening is the temperature [16].

To mineral fertilizers due to the fact that soy produces a large amount of ground top mass demand is also high. According to data from the results of scientific research dressing and collect from one ton per hectare and, accordingly, the upper mass of the Earth for soy from the soil 80-85 kg of nitrogen, 30-35kg P2O, 36-40kg K2O and 60-70 kg of calcium The shade's demand for food elements during the growing phases is different in terms. According to our experiments, soy nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium the largest amount from the flowering phase, to the period of fullness of the pods appropriates [17]. The plant, in turn, also gives phosphorus Fertilizers of the growing season on their heads will be demanding. Because at this time joints, branches and flowers will be forming [18].

Conclusion

From this review of literature, it is possible to conclude that, since at the world level the soybean plant, which belongs to the legume family, has its place in the grain the presence of irreplaceable amino acids determines its nutritional value gives. These proteins were viewed as exclusive to animal proteins. Inspections as a result, however, these proteins are structurally related to soy plant proteins interchangeability was reflected in experiments. Plus shade the importance of the plant is due to the fact that in our country this plant has fertile, requires the creation of varieties resistant to various abiotic influences.

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