

SIBERIAN SALTPETER IN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: A low, prickly, branching shrub reaches a height of almost a meter. It is distinguished by small, back-lanceolate leaves. The flowers are loose, white, rarely pale yellow inflorescences, located on the tops of twigs. Only a fairly mature plant blooms, which is 8 years old. Moreover, flowering does not occur simultaneously. Some white inflorescences open during the day and fade by 2-3 days. Others are just beginning to open up. So the flowering of Siberian saltpeter continues throughout May. Bees, beetles and other insects actively participate in the pollination of saltpeter plants. And various animals that willingly eat plants spread seeds on the ground. The fruit is a juicy drupe, quite small, with a dark blue juice similar to dogwood juice. From one bush you can collect up to three kilograms of berries.

Key words: juicy drupe, small enough, dark blue juice

Siberian saltpeter is a spreading shrub capable of growing on highly saline soils. The plant is listed in the Red Book of the Chita region as a relict species. This low, prickly, branching shrub reaches a height of almost a meter. It is distinguished by small, back-lanceolate leaves. The flowers are loose, white, rarely pale yellow inflorescences, located on the tops of twigs.

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Useful substances

Fruits and leaves contain a rich complex of biologically active substances, they are a source of ascorbic acid, carbohydrates, alkaloids. In Tibet, the fruits of

Siberian saltpeter are used for infiltrates in the joints. Fruits are also used for food both in raw form and in the form of compotes, juices, jams. Dark blue juice is used for the production of food dyes.

The leaves of Siberian saltpeter exceed the nutritional value of the fruit by a number of indicators. These plants are interesting for humans both from the point of view of medicine, and as food raw materials, and as an effective phytomeliorant. Siberian saltpeter is a very valuable fortifier of sandy soils. In areas covered with branches of the plant, young shoots and roots quickly appear, which strengthen the soil even more. The natural thickets of this plant are important soil-protective and anti-erosion components of wildlife, so they are protected everywhere.

Cultivation

Siberian saltpeter is also grown for artificial fixation of saline sands, as well as as an ornamental plant in the private plots of the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea region, where the soils are highly saline. A lot of water-soluble salts accumulate in the leaves and stems of plants. When burning these plants and then boiling the ash, the local population receives soda and potash, which are used in artisanal soap making.

Saltpeter berries are not only used for food, many legends and ancient legends are associated with them. So one of them says that the peoples living on the northern coast of Africa gave them, namely the fruits of saltpeter blunted, to travelers so that they would forget about their relatives and home. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the fruits of saltpeter blunted have weak narcotic properties.

Today, many people breed and grow Siberian saltpeter on household plots. It must be remembered that it is Siberian saltpeter, unlike other related species, prefers heavy, saline soils. And the rest of the care is not particularly difficult. Most often, the plant is propagated by seeds, although a vegetative method is also quite possible. With artificial vegetative reproduction, plants begin to bloom and bear fruit in the second year. Its care consists in periodic fertilizing, watering and loosening of the soil.

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