

Overview of Sea-Buckthorn Product in Mongolia

¹Jargal Amarsanaa, ²Bekbold Unurbold, ³Ganbold Khulan, ⁴Erdenbulgan Nomin, ⁵Orkhon Onon

^{1,2}Management of Business Administration, Dayeh University, Taiwan

^{3,5}International of Business Management, Dayeh University, Taiwan

⁴Human resource public relationship, Dayeh University, Taiwan

Abstract:- In this study, focuses on sea buckthorn production in Mongolia. The sea buckthorn is one of the indigenous wild plants of Mongolia. We conducted studies of the morphological features in different natural zones, where desert, semi-desert (an annual precipitation 100-150 mm, in regions of the Gobi and Lakes depression, river) and forest-steppe (an annual precipitation 300-400 mm, Selenga, Orkhon rivers) in regions of Mongol durian and western part of Khentei mountain. In this study, the mature pollens, fruit, seeds of the sea buckthorn from Khovd, Uvs, Zavkhan and Selenge provinces were used as research materials, which all were collected from wild populations.

Keyword:- Sea-buckthorn, Khovd, Uvs, Selenge, Mongolia.

I. INTRODUCTION

The sea buckthorn gave many products that are very healthy and nutritious. However, very few researchers in the fields of botany, ecology, environmental sciences, food, and medicine have studied Barry. In Europe since the 1970s, it has been grown as an agricultural crop [1]. That is a part of a global production that is mostly Asian centered where investment in processing development and facilities has grown significantly since from 2000 [2].

One pressing topical issues in contemporaneous of Mongolia is securing a further to people buy sea buckthorn and fruits [3]. In the modern time, the sea buckthorn attracts draw of multiplicate studies and pharmacology and production it world to multi useful plants, like sea buckthorn, as fodder crops, as medicinal, and soil was fixing and as sand-binding plants. That plant was growing in the widely distributed species of plants difficult acclimatization condition and ecological variety in Mongolia. Sharpness climate and brutal ecological conditions in our country sea buckthorn are the very berries we want. The astonishment on sea-buckthorn is it patience -30C and more than minus degree cold weather in nature and it do not lose it is high-quality [4]. In Mongolia, Peculiarly this for the Gobi and lakes sea-buckthorn. However, on the flood lands of river Katuni of Altai is not such a natural phenomenon. One protecting adaptation is such a dark color on the forest area, mountain and on the depression of lakes if a

dark with the grey of sea-buckthorn on the forest area and mountain and on the depression of lakes. So, contiguous regions of Russia [5] while on the motion to the south of Mongolia, especially in Gobi, sea buckthorn bark acquisition whitish and snow-white colors [6].

II. METHOD

In this study, we studied quantities and area of sea buckthorn crops of Mongolia. The statistic distribution of the morphophysiological features of reproductive also vegetative organs together different phenotypic class goes along with theoretical distributions for middle population variability. In this case, of individual populations, there is a high frequency of features more variable to the left and right in different curl, especially in gobi and gobigrassland zone within range sea-buckthorn in Mongolia. These become a center of different forms an oil product in sea buckthorn in cooperation with Europe & Asian subspecies of genus sea buckthorn. This way clear which sea buckthorn [7]. In the middle, it grove of Seabuckthorn growing is diversity forms in biology and morphology [8]. This study workers in the last time discovered about 25 forms of sea buckthorn.

III. RESULTS

In Mongolia, a sea-buckthorn shrub formation in one's own time considered about 30000 he and its fruit's stock composed about 7200 tons. The crop of one he is in limit 2.5 metric centers [6]. However, an area of willed growing sea buckthorn in the last time from day to day diminished out of disorderliness use fruits also, out of disorders nature preservation organization and its plant-resources in the region. Intensive live-stock was raising used to found under the negative influence on the Seabuckthorn scrubs growth and development In Mongolian condition in Table 1.

In this last 20 years ago, it has large sea buckthorn gels and grows of this to about 30 tons in one year. However, the present in this location, not sea-buckthorn grows and as son has remained 1 and 2 shrubs because side by side with this need organize Barry cultivation plantation on the irrigation fields. In the crop, the note has to be taken on the variety of sea-buckthorn from Mongolian & Russia.

E cont%	SiO ₂	TiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO.	MgO.	Fe ₂ O ₃	P ₂ O ₅	MnO.	K ₂ O.	Na ₂ O.	ΣTR ₂ O ₃
Wasts	6.1%	0.1%	1.7%	24.6%	8.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	18%	1.7%	0.02%
Sea-B	6%	0.1%	1.9%	2.3%	0.5%	1%	9.2%	0.1%	5.7%	2%	

Table 1:- In Mongolia, content macro-and microelements of sea buckthorn (%).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In color forms, of barry is growing about 25crops of sea buckthorn, that differ in width, light, and in length in Mongolia. In this study, focused on organized recultivation and protection wild seabuckthorn scrubs on the crop area. The sea buckthorn in Mongolia with a concentration in the crop zone of rivers Orkhon, Selenga, Khovd, and Uvs willed the sea buckthorn price, seed, and ap of barrycontented oil in more and more quantity, that of sharpness climate zone for this adaptation in Mongolia.

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