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DEFICIENCY OF CULTURAL CONDITIONS FOR IMPROVED PLANTS

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Abstract

Relevance of the topic. The limited water resources in our republic, the growing population in the context of global climate change in recent years are causing the need for livestock products such as meat and dairy products to increase.

The purpose and tasks of the research: If the purpose of the research is to increase the area and productivity of cultural pastures and to enrich it with types of crops resistant to water shortage, the tasks are as follows;
Determining the areas of pastures, including cultural pastures, in Karakalpakstan ;
- Determination of the location of existing cultural pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan by districts;
- Taking into account the water shortage in the republic, it is considered to introduce water shortage-tolerant and high-yielding types of crops into cultural pastures.

Content and solution of the problem. Currently, there are 21.1 million hectares of pastures (46.5%) in the Republic of Uzbekistan, but for 35-40 years, the types, number and size of pasture plants have decreased, 80% of the area has undergone various degradations, almost complete salinization of soils, water resources scarcity, land pollution and unusability, sharp reduction of plant species, climate changes require more targeted and accurate use of land resources. In order to develop animal husbandry in the republic, it is necessary for our government to pay special attention to pastures, to implement a number of measures to effectively use existing pastures and increase the area of cultural pastures. Also, on the improvement of the livestock sector of our country , the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 7, 2019 on measures for the rapid development of the livestock sector in the Republic of Qarakalpakstan No. P Q - 4512, specialization of the Bozatov, Moynoq, Takhtakopir and Kungirot districts of the Republic in cattle breeding, modern cattle breeding in these areas due to the launch of complexes, effective use of pastures and hayfields, great importance is attached to increasing the level of ensuring the population's needs for livestock products, especially meat and dairy products. In order to ensure the implementation of this decision, in order to fulfill the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.

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299 of April 23, 2018 "On measures to further improve the procedure for determining the boundaries of administrative-territorial units, demarcating land resources and conducting geobotanical research in pastures and hayfields", the project " Geobotanical research was carried out in the regions of the Republic of Qoraqalpakistan, together with the experts of the Land Project Department, to re-examine the condition of the land areas and existing pastures .

Discussion

The current state of ecosystems in the region of the Arol tragedy is the biggest problem arising from the experience of water use and agriculture in the countries of the region. processes that destroy ecosystems that are important for human and environmental life and security.

Despite being one of the most important sectors of Uzbekistan's agriculture, the areas of large planting of crops that require less water and animal husbandry were far behind other areas of agriculture. The main reason for this was the increased attention to cotton monoculture, the lack of irrigation water and the secondary status of animal husbandry. Therefore, in order to increase the area and productivity of pastures, including cultural pastures , and to enrich pastures with crops resistant to water scarcity, it is necessary to determine the productivity of pastures, including cultural pastures in Karakalpakstan, and to determine the location of existing cultural pastures by district, taking into account water shortages, water scarcity-tolerant and As a result of research on the types of high-yielding crops for the introduction of high-yielding crop species into cultivated pastures, identification is an important task.

Fig. 1. Plants in natural pastures .

As a result of the research, it was found out that the initial efforts to develop cultural pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in Chimboy, Kegeili, Konlikul, Shumanai, Nukus district, Amudaryo and Tahiatash districts are planted in small areas. When we studied the main reason for this, it was found that there is a lack of water-demanding, high-yielding, promising crops for the development of cultural pastures , and in order

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to solve this problem, several crops were experimentally tested for their water tolerance and productivity in the pilot plots of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Fig. 2. Buzatov district is in the cultural meadows

Fields tested in an experimental way.

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, due to the lack of water, climate variability, soil salinity, the flora is scarce compared to other regions of Uzbekistan. On the basis of special researches, natural and cultural pastures are made up of reed, sweet clover, wild alfalfa, wild clover, sorghum, ajrik, cherkez, kandym, keurek, juo'san and other plants. However, due to the severe climate, saline soil and water shortage in our Republic, the area of these plants has decreased dramatically, and very few crops can be obtained.

Conclusions and suggestions

1. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, in the conditions of water scarcity, global climate change, and soil salinity, it is appropriate to plant and multiply varieties of perennial corn "Azamat", which provide 2-4 harvests per year, and varieties of ryegrass.
2. Taking into account the lack of water supply, it is necessary to use underground artesian water in the areas of pasture lands. The reason is that at the same time artesian waters are used by cultivated and natural pasture plants, birds, all living organisms, the degradation process of land pastures is reduced, the microclimate and green landscape will benefit, the area and productivity of pastures will increase.

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