



DEVELOPMENT OF PASTURES, NEW PASTURES AND EFFICIENT USE OF PASTURES

Khudoyberdiyev Feruz Shamshodovich
Acting Associate Professor,

Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural
Mechanization Engineers, the Republic of Uzbekistan

Mukhamadov Kamariddin Muhktorovich
Student, Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of
Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers,
the Republic of Uzbekistan

Bobojonov Said Utkirovich
Student, Bukhara branch of the Tashkent Institute of
Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers,
the Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotation

In this article methods of pasture improvement, creation of new pastures and effective use of pastures which are one of actual problems of today were developed.

Keywords: Karakuls, natural pasture, passportization, inventory.

Introduction

There are 32 million hectares of desert and semi-desert natural pastures in Uzbekistan. Of this, the area of karakul pastures is 17.5 million hectares, and currently the area of pastures owned by the company "Uzbekkarakul" is 8.2 hectares. However, the area of karakul pastures currently in use is more than 17.0 million hectares. Pastures are the main source of fodder for desert livestock in the country, and they can be used all year round.

Relevance of the topic

Pasture fodder is the cheapest food source. However, the current state of karakul pastures does not meet the requirements of sustainable development of the industry. Because the productivity of pastures is low, it does not exceed 1.5-3.0



ts / ha in terms of dry matter. In addition, the productivity of desert pastures is directly related to weather conditions, so yields fluctuate dramatically over the years and seasons. In many years, the amount of precipitation per hectare of desert pastures will increase by an average of twice a year, and in arid lands it will decrease to 1-0.5 ts / ha. Multi-year observations show that every ten years there are 3 years of high yields, 4 years of average yields and 3 years of low yields. Pasture yields and feed quality fluctuate dramatically not only over the years but also throughout the seasons. For example, the amount of fodder in pastures decreases by 2.5 times by winter. The protein content of the feed decreases from 20% to 5% and the protein content from 13% to 4%. While 100 kg of pasture feed contains 80-90 feed units in spring, in winter this figure does not exceed 18.3%.

Due to the frequent drought in recent years, there is a need to relocate livestock to remote areas of the desert, which leads to significant expenditures and a sharp decline in the efficiency of the sector. The decline in pasture productivity, the deterioration of feed quality has resulted in the deterioration of vegetation cover as a result of continuous use of them, the depletion of biodiversity. Studies show that the number of species in the vegetation cover of pastures has now declined sharply.

They must be taken into account in order to make full and proper use of natural pastures and hayfields. Inventory and passporting will be conducted to record pastures. During the inventory, the pasture area and its boundaries are identified and local names are recorded. Passporting determines the topography, cultural condition, water supply, plant species, number, productivity, phytosanitary condition of the soil, the distance of the pasture from the settlements, the center of the district. The members of the specially formed jury will make a conclusion on how to use the pasture, and then technical and agro-technical work will be carried out on the pasture.

If the relief, cultural, technical and phytosanitary condition of pastures, plant species and numbers are satisfactory, surface improvement measures will be taken to increase their yield - natural grass will be preserved, shrubs and trees will be removed, DP-24, MTP-13 machine-dried plant remains will be removed, the roughness for carrying out agro-technical measures should not exceed 20 cm. After improving the cultural and technical condition of pastures, agro-technical work will begin - fertilizing, plowing, planting grass. Pasture will be improved for



5 years according to the plan. The most important thing is to properly compose the grass mixture, sow in a timely manner.

In wetlands it is possible to organize a cultural pasture. Pastures are short-term and long-term. Short-term pastures can be grazed for 1-5 years, long-term pastures for 5-10 years.

When grazing livestock, it is necessary to follow the condition of the pasture, the timing of grazing (especially in new pastures), the grazing system, the agenda, the grazing schedule, the condition of the pasture, the age and type of cattle. New grasslands are identified during grazing depending on the stage of plant development. When the pasture is close to the farm, the cattle are driven to the farm to rest, milk, irrigate and feed. If the pasture is far from the farm, a shelter is prepared around the pasture for temporary rest. In these devices shepherds, veterinarians rest, veterinary services are provided, dairy cattle are milked.

In the full use of pastures, first of all, special roads are built for herding, as the herd should not harm other crops. Special places for recreation will be organized around the pasture. Irrigation of livestock will be organized. Usually in pastures there is a special place for watering livestock, concrete devices are used.

Proper agro-technical work should be carried out on pastures so that the productivity of pastures does not decrease over the years. After the herd is driven to the next shed, the remaining manure from the herd is spread, the remaining weeds are mowed using a mower, and then additionally planted and fertilized as required. re-grown greens are harvested for hay or left until seed ripening, after which the seed crop is harvested.

In general, during the grazing period, seeds should be grown from each plant so that the number of plants does not decrease. Hay prepared in the pasture is used during the winter. The resulting seeds are used for additional planting and the formation of new pastures.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Due to the frequent drought in recent years, there is a need to relocate livestock to remote areas of the desert, which leads to significant expenditures and a sharp decline in the efficiency of the sector. The decline in pasture productivity, the deterioration of feed quality has resulted in the deterioration of vegetation cover as a result of continuous use of them, the depletion of biodiversity. Studies show that the number of species in the vegetation cover of pastures has now declined sharply.



Adverse events in pasture management require immediate implementation of measures for their rational use, conservation and enrichment of biodiversity, restoration of vegetation cover of crisis pastures through phytomelioration. Therefore, these recommendations should use environmentally safe, rational system of pasture use, advanced mechanisms of pasture management, effective technologies for the improvement of crisis pastures.

REFERENCES

1. Dalakyan V, Asanov R, Kim L - Korma Uzbekistana-T.Mexnat.1986.
2. Abdukarimov D and others - Basics of farming and fodder production T. Mekhnat 1987.
3. "On additional measures for the implementation of economic reforms in agriculture." Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 88.
4. Practical manual on karakul pastures and their effective use.-Samarkand, 2001.
5. Recommendations for the rational use and productivity of foothill semi-desert (hill) pastures. International Center for Agricultural Research in Drought Regions (IKARDA) Research Institute of Karakul and Desert Ecology. Toshkent-2016 y.
6. Recommendations for land management Of associations of pasture users of personal subsidiary and dekhkan farms. Ministry of agriculture and water resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent Institute of irrigation and melioration, Karakalpak branch of the research and design Institute "Uzdaverloyikha " of the state Committee for land management. Tashkent, 2017 16 p.
7. Khudoyberdiyev F.Sh. Scientific article "Improvement of pastures, creation of new pastures and development of effective use of pastures". Bulletin of Khorezm academic content. 2019 year 17-20 pages
8. Karimov E.K., Khudoyberdiyev F.Sh. Scientific article "Measures to increase natural productivity of grazing through the effective use of land resources" Scientific journal "Land of Uzbekistan". 2019 year 43pages.
9. Khudoyberdiyev F.Sh. "Development of methods of pasture improvement, creation of new pastures and effective use of pastures". Bulletin of the Khorezm Academy of Sciences 2019 - number 2-15 pages.