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MEASURES TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES IN MOLGUZAR RIDGE

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Annotation
This article discusses the natural resources of the Molguzar Range, pastures, their use and conservation measures.

Keywords: mountain, landscape, ecology, pasture, degradation, erosion, flood, ephemeral, ephemeroid, soil, soil erosion, river, stream, anthropogenic factor, moisture

Annotatsiya
Ushbu maqolada Molguzar tizmasi tabiiy resurslari, yaylovlari, ulardan foydalanish hamda muhofaza qilish chora-tadbirlai haqida fikr yuritilgan.

**Kalit so`zlar:** tog`, landshaft, ekologiya, yaylov,degredatsiya, eroziya, sel, efemer, efemeroid, tuproq, tuproq eroziyasi,daryo, soy, antropogen omil, namlik

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются природные ресурсы Молгузарского хребта, пастбища, их использование и меры охраны.

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Ключевые слова: горы, ландшафт, экология, пастбище, деградация, эрозия, паводок, эфемер, эфемероид, почва, почвенная эрозия, река, ручей, антропогенный фактор, влага.

Introduction

The accumulated knowledge about nature and its processes, awaken the desire to preserve it in order to pass this treasure to future generations. But, for this, first of all, the rational use of natural resources is required. Only this makes it possible to analyze the essence of environmental problems more deeply. Solving such problems begins with studying the state of individual landscapes. The past and present conditions of the mountain and foothill landscapes of the Malguzar Range are well studied and widely known. We know such facts as, junipers were cut down for the historians of steam locomotives. The population still uses these villages as firewood despite the protective measures. The widespread hunting life and the indiscriminate use of pastures for livestock in the past have led to soil degradation, the reduction of animal and plant species, and many other consequences. As a result of human activity in this region, environmental protection measures have become a constantly required process.

As you know, the main factor for creating a favorable ecological environment in any region and country is, first of all, taking measures of generally accepted environmental protection measures, as well as protecting the natural environment from water and wind erosion, mudflows and landslides, from salinization and waterlogging, as well as developing agricultural technologies. economy, preserve biodiversity.

Ecological and reclamation values of pasture plants in this that, firstly, the joint associations of ephemers, ephemeroids, shrubs and semi-shrubs is a natural protection for soils from water-wind erosion. As well as preventing dust drills, they protect the atmosphere from dust pollution. Secondly, they create favorable conditions for the formation of moisture reserves in the soil, as they prevent the rapid evaporation of precipitation from the soil.

In areas where groundwater is closer to the surface, this is especially characteristic of the foothill plains of the Molguzar Range, perennial grasses, shrubs and villages act as natural water collectors, and thus protect soils from salinization and waterlogging.

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Most of the Molguzar Range is occupied by pastures. The current state of these pastures shows the poor reclamation situation. It is known that the ameliorative state of pastures is determined by natural influencing factors such as water and wind erosion, salinization, mudflows, as well as the state of vegetation. In addition to these, human activity has the greatest influence. Naturally, pastures have different natural conditions across territories. Therefore, the above factors affect differently in different territories. For example, the deterioration of the ameliorative state in mountain and adyr pastures is most affected by water erosion, this is due to heavy rains and the rapid melting of snow cover and glaciers. This type of erosion is typical for the northern inclined Molguzar Range, where it is of great harm to the agriculture of this region.

Water erosion is due to topography, cover and texture of the soil, water-physical properties, moisture and other properties of the soil, as well as pasture vegetation cover, level of use and many other factors. Water erosion is formed faster in places where the slopes are larger than the southwestern and southeastern exposures, where water evaporation is more intense due to direct sunlight and warms up faster. In soils with a heavy mechanical composition, structureless and with little humus and other mineral additions, erosion occurs larger and stronger. In soddy to forest soils, such types of erosion are not observed.

As a result of erosion in mountainous, foothill and adyrny zones:

- Under the influence of water runoff, cliffs and landslides are formed in pastures.
- The grazing area is shortening and the coefficient of pasture use is decreasing.
- The general usefulness of pastures decreases, the conditions for grazing livestock worsen.
- The costs of harvesting and transportation of natural fodder increase, unforeseen circumstances occur, such as the separation of areas for harvesting, the destruction of roads, the formation of stone hills and so on.
- There is a washout of all nutrients (humus, P, N, K, Ca, Mg, Na, S, C and others) under the influence of water and depletion of the soil composition
- Particles located in 30 cm layers of the soil surface, which are 1.0-0.25 mm in size, decrease up to 15-18 times, as a result, the structure and water-physical properties are destroyed. This adversely affects the plant.

- Reservoirs are polluted, the quality and ecological state of water are deteriorating
- The water changes of nearby reservoirs and lakes are reduced by 6-7% per year
- The water transferability of rivers, sais, canals and collectors is deteriorating.

Anthropogenic factors have a great influence on the destruction of pastures. This can be observed in the settlements located along the Molguzar Range. These settlements, for many factors, directly negatively affect the natural state of the pastures of the Molguzar Range.

These factors are as follows: Intensive livestock grazing, irrational cultivation of land, cutting down trees and shrubs, wastewater generation, development of new territories, destruction of security devices, chemical treatment of plants and soil, and others. And these factors increase as the population and settlements grow. Increasingly, there is a decrease in natural pastures, as well as the biodiversity of the territory.

It is necessary to fully study the entire territory of the Molguzar Range for the above factors and assess the general condition of pastures.

You can give an assessment on a scale of 100 as follows and determine the status of individual pastures.

Grassland Status	**Feed**	**Points**
Rich pastures	1000-810	100-81
Medium pastures	800-600	80-61
Poor pastures	600-410	60-41
Very poor	400-210	40-21
Unsuitable pastures	200-20	20-2

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