

Measures To Increase The Productivity Of Natural Pasture Plants In The Efficient Use Of Land Resources.

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Annotation: This article describes the current state, use and improvement of pasture use, which constitute the bulk of the land fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including agricultural land.

Keywords: Poisonous, Arpaxon, satisfactory.

1. INTRODUCTION.

In recent years, a number of measures have been taken in the country to organize the rational and efficient use of land, to regulate land relations, to strengthen state control over land use.

At the same time, the effective organization of state control over land use, the introduction of modern technologies in the field, the accounting of land resources remain insufficiently organized.

There are also 21.2 mln. Efficient use of hectares of pastures and hayfields, increasing the type and number of plants, increasing productivity, establishing regular rotations of livestock, conducting geobotanical research to prevent the degradation of pastures and hayfields are generally out of control.

2. RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC.

In the last 25-30 years, 35-40 percent of pastures and hayfields have been degraded, plant species and numbers have decreased by 20 percent, and yields have fallen by 1.5-2 times. [1]

In animal husbandry, grazing cattle is the cheapest, most effective method because the cattle selectively eat the grass they want outdoors. In this process, the way to save is not to cut grass, grind, transport, save fuel. According to the data, the productivity of livestock in grazing will increase by 25-40%, the cost will decrease by 20-30%.

3. OBJECT OF STUDY.

The total area of natural pastures and hayfields currently used in the country is 21.2 million hectares, of which 17.8 million hectares are used only by karakul areas. 18696 thousand of this area is supplied with water. Deserts and hills make up 86.1% of the country's pastures, mountainous 4.3% and alpine pastures 1.4%. The area of pastures across the provinces is not a flat one. Thus, in Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Bukhara, Khorezm, Syrdarya regions there are mainly pastures, in Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions there are all kinds of pastures.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS.

Pasture and hay species depend on soil climatic conditions. In the Central Asian region, it occupies a wide plain, plain-hill, foothills and mountainous areas. The vast area corresponds to the steppe region. The region is divided into sandy, muddy, saline and ephemeral pastures. Sandy pastures (Kyzylkum, Karakum, Barsuki) contain plants such as saxaul, juzgun, yantak, yaltirbosh, astragalus. The average yield is 6-10 ts \ ha, the yield is hay. Shrubs, ephemeral plants, wormwood are found in muddy pastures. The average yield is 3-6 ts \ ha. In saline pastures there are annual and perennial salt marshes, the yield is 0.5-5.0 ts \ ha. Various plants are found in ephemeral pastures. Productivity is 3-3.5 ts \ ha.

There are also mountain pastures in Uzbekistan. There are different types of pastures depending on the height:

- a) mountain-forest pastures. In this region grows lame, split head, red seborrhea. Productivity is 10-20 ts
- b) mountain-desert pastures. Brown and leguminous grasses are common in this region. Productivity 12ts \ ga
- c) mountain-steppe pastures - mainly brown grasses are common. Productivity is 6 ts. g) subalpine pastures - precipitation increases, grass species are also different. Yield 25 ts \ ga.
- d) alpine pastures - this is 3200 - 4000 m. The yield of pastures is 8-14 t / ha.

The following plant groups are found in the pastures and hayfields of Uzbekistan:

Ephemeral plants. The growth period of these plants is short. Yields an average of 30-50 days. Ephemerooids and monocarpics are also common in these grasslands. In the spring these plants can have up to 80 feed units per 100 kg. Ephemeral plants include dye, black soup, yarrow, elderberry, arpagon, cauliflower, pea, chitit, donashor, and other plants.

Yaltirbosh is an annual plant belonging to the family of brown crops, 15-40 cm tall, blooms in April and produces seeds. Pichan contains 17.5% protein, 3.6% fat, 45% AEM, 8.5% ash and 25.3% klechatka (tissue). Its nutritional value is 92.3 feed units.

Arpaxon is an annual plant belonging to the family of beetles, height 10-25 cm, seeds ripen in May. The greens and pizza are well eaten.

An annual plant of the pea family, 10-40 cm tall. Cattle eat well in the form of greens and hay, containing 22.37% protein, 2.65% fat, 49.8% AEM, 10.36% ash and 14.94% tissue.

Among the pasture plants are shrubs and semi-shrubs - wormwood, syringe, cherkez, black saxaul, white saxaul, izen, juzgun.

Karasakovul is a perennial plant belonging to the family Shorasadosh, 3-4 m tall, up to 5-6 m in good conditions. The root develops well and reaches the moist layers of the soil, sprouts in early April, blooms in mid-April, is sown in September. Its annual branches are lush, articulate and green in color and serve as leaves. Karasakovul feed contains 10-12% protein, 2.2, -2.7% fat, 21.2-38.6% ash, 39.3% AEM. 100 kg of Karasakovul hay contains 20 feed units in spring, 46 in autumn and 37 in winter.

It belongs to the Cherkez (Paletsky Shura) family, is 3-4 m tall, has side branches 1-1.5 m long, its annual branches and seeds are eaten by sheep and goats in spring, autumn and winter, and camels eat well all year round. Pichanida 16.5-22.9% protein, 2.0-2.4% fat, 38.3-43.1% AEM, 15.9-25.0% ash and 17.8-21.0% tissue available. Pichanida has 25 feed units in spring, 45 in summer, 38 in autumn and 33 in winter. Circassian sand is widely used in increasing the productivity of pastures, the establishment of pasture agrophytocenoses and enclosures.

Poisonous and harmful plants are also found in pastures and hayfields. Harmful plants are plants that mechanically injure cattle or adversely affect product quality. Poisonous plants are plants that contain alkaloids, glucosides and other toxic substances that are considered extremely dangerous for livestock and humans. Harmful and poisonous plants can be poisonous or harmful during certain periods, but not during the entire growth period. Harmful plants have thorns, hairs.

Bite (adraspan) - belongs to the family of foetuses, height 40cm. In April, it sprouts, blooms finely, in June the seeds ripen. The Greens do not eat moles, they eat dried twigs and seeds in winter partially moles. In the branches there are 1,5-3,5%, in the leaves 2,2-4,9%, in the seeds 2,3-4,6% alkaloids (garmalin, Garmin, vasicin, peganin). The composition of the knife prepared during the flowering of the bite includes 24,1% protein, 3,7% fat, 17,8% ash, 30,7% AEM and 18,1% tissue.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Pastures are used for many years, so plant species should be selected correctly, and the timing and methods of sowing should also be determined by the type of crop. When choosing a type of crop, first of all the type of plants that grow in these natural conditions is selected. Cultural perennial grasses grown in agriculture can also be added.

If the productivity of the pasture is equal to 6-8 thousand feed units per hectare, the pasture can feed 0, 25-0, 35 cows per head during the whole grazing period. Greens from cultivated pastures are the least expensive.

If the relief, cultural, technical and phytosanitary condition of pastures, plant type and number 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, 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 mixture. The pasture will be improved over 5 years according to the plan. The most important thing is to properly compose the grass mixture, timely planting.

6. REFERENCES.

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