



## **IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN CLEANING TECHNOLOGIES**

**Xakimdjano Omon Pulatdjanovich<sup>1</sup>, Avazov Sardorjan Erkinovich<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Researcher at Tashkent State Agrarian University, Uzbekistan*

<sup>2</sup> *Professor at Tashkent State Agrarian University*



Omon Xakimdjano was born in 1974 in Tashkent and has three higher educations. He has many years of experience working in the field of agriculture and agro-industrial complex, actively participating in national projects such as "Green development". At this moment he becomes a self-employed applicant for a PhD degree at Tashkent State Agrarian University. He has many publications and scientific papers, as well as participation in international conferences. In recent years he has been a frequent participant of International Competitions for the implementation of the program in foreign countries (Israel, Japan) in the field of agriculture and agriculture. He is a permanent member of the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, which takes an active part in the development of "Green Cleaning Technologies" in the country's regions, with the aim of improving the ecology of the atmosphere, protecting the environment and combating climate change.

Today's global environmental challenges require the introduction of modern, efficient and smart "green technology", which can protect the environment from harmful emissions and the atmosphere and also fight against climate change.

The improvement of ecology, protection of the environment and the fight against climate change are one of the priorities of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. And urgent Presidential Decree of October 30, 2019 No. PD-5863

"Approval of the Concept of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" defines the priority directions of the state policy in the area of environmental protection, introduction of effective prevention mechanisms, and also ensuring the achievement of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development, namely the preservation and provision of quality of environmental objects (atmospheric air, water, soil, soil, subsoil, biodiversity, protected natural areas) from anthropogenic impacts and other negative impacts factor.

In line with the fundamental practical measures taken by our government to implement these concepts, O.Xakimdjano proposes to create a "Green cleaning technology" plantation, allowing gardeners to plant fast-growing decorative Paulownia trees around agricultural areas, factories, factories, along motorways, creating alleys and parks with water-saving technology (drip irrigation), which allows for greater environmental protection in the atmospheric air, urban and rural areas, and contributes to climate change, corresponding to greater life and a healthy population.

To the question: "Why is it called Paulownia?" The hotel will tell you about the useful properties of this fast-growing ornamental tree: fast growth, by four years the tree reaches 25 m and is sick; tolerates high and low air temperatures + 48 to -28 C; grows in environmentally contaminated soil and dry water; persistent pain; Its roots absorb harmful substances, such as nitrogen, iron, and other metals, and release them into the air. The wood is very expensive and in demand in the wood processing industry, it is used for the production of expensive furniture, it is resistant to high temperatures (burning), light, durable and flexible.

Worldwide Organization for the Protection of Ecology (Wheel) Forestry Worldwide – Carbon Emission) came with Paulownia optimal climate solutions for the absorption of carbon dioxide and the absorption of oxygen in the air. The plantation is the result of the lack of energy and the quality of the carbon farm, during the vegetative period, one hectare absorbs up to 1200 tons of carbon dioxide. Maximum absorption is achieved during the period of active growth, thus creating a "factory" for intensive air purification, which operates for many years without additional planting.



Also, a project for the creation of an ecological plantation of Paulownia sturgeon in the quality of a four-year growth cycle tree can be considered relevant today. After each cutting, the tree will grow. This project will help implement climate programs and meet the needs of the technical woody plant.

From one hectare of ecological plantation it is possible to obtain 70 t of biomass in two years after planting, and in four years - 400 m<sup>3</sup> of high-quality woody plant material, which is not subject to destruction, pests and insects. The ecological role of the growing plant material is not tsenimaet. The leafy mass enriches the soil structure with nitrogen. The term of use of the plantation is up to 50 years.

## **CONCLUSION**

The widespread use of "green cleaning technologies" through the planting of fast-growing decorative Paulownia tree will improve the ecology of the atmosphere, beautify cities and towns, combat climate change and consequently, improve the quality of life and health of the population.