



TECHNOLOGY OF GROWING SAXAUL SEEDLINGS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ANNOTATION

The article discusses the features of the technology of growing saxaul seedlings in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Saxaul seedlings are the most effective tree species in creating forest reclamation plantations that help to retain the removal of harmful salts and degradation of the drained lands of the Aral Sea.

KEY WORDS: removal, salt, seedlings, watering, process, nursery, sowing.

Improvement and implementation of technologies for growing saxaul seedlings in the natural and climatic conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is an urgent task in the field of obtaining standard saxaul seedlings. According to scientists, saxaul seedlings are the most effective tree species in creating forest reclamation plantations that help to retain the removal of harmful salts and degradation of the drained lands of the Aral Sea, as well as to prevent emerging deflationary processes [3].

Large-scale forest reclamation works on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea, as well as for growing seedlings in nurseries, require a large amount of saxaul seeds. It is important to properly prepare the seeds for sowing. For saxaul seeds, it is advisable to enrich the topsoil with sand, improve their composition and properties for 3-4 days or soak them in running water for a day [1].

The basic seeding rate for seeds of the first quality class is 67 kg/ha, for the second class - 83 kg/ha and for the third class - 100 kg/ha. Seeds are sown with a laboratory germination rate of at least 70%. The technology of sowing seeds depends on the type of soil. The planting depth of black saxaul seeds is 1.5–2.0 cm on sandy soil, and 2–3 cm on sandy soil.

On sandy soils, seeds are sown on a flat field, and after the appearance of mass shoots, before vegetation irrigation (May), irrigation furrows are cut between the sowing lines [2].

The optimal time for sowing saxaul seeds for the Republic of Karakalpakstan is the end of March - the beginning of April, when the average daily air temperature is above 5 degrees.

Two types of irrigation are used: pre-emergence or post-sowing and vegetative. Pre-emergence irrigation is

carried out immediately after sowing in order to ensure swelling and germination of seeds, as well as fixing sand from blowing.

For irrigation, the drip irrigation method is used, which contributes to a more rational use of water and to reduce the risk of secondary salinization. And also in the conditions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, when irrigating saxaul seedlings, furrow irrigation is used.

To combat weeds, two row-spacing cultivations and two manual weedings in the sowing rows are carried out (May and June). Thinning seedlings are also carried out in May. Underdeveloped plants are removed.

Saxaul seedlings are dug at the age of one year to a depth of 30-35 cm immediately before the start of silvicultural work. Seedlings are sorted into standard suitable for planting on the forest area and marriage [2].

During transportation, bunches of seedlings are placed in a car body on a layer of wet packaging material 5–10 cm thick. Seedling roots are covered with packaging material (chopped straw). The top layer of seedlings is covered with a layer of straw 15–20 cm thick, then with a tarpaulin, burlap or synthetic film and tied with a rope. In this condition, the seedlings are ready for transportation over long distances.

When dropping and transporting seedlings, care must be taken due to their fragility. Seedlings are immediately dug in on the silvicultural area. In no case should the drying of the root system be allowed - this sharply reduces the survival rate of seedlings.

When carrying out large-scale forest reclamation work on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea, the issues of growing standard planting material should be given priority through the creation of basic forest nurseries.



LITERATURE

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