



CURRENT STATE OF PASTURE IN THE PRIARALIE REGION

Aytbaeva Kurbangul¹, Kaipov Kydyrbay²

¹Assistant

²Doctor of Philosophy in Biological Sciences (PhD), Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh,
The Republic of Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION

The article examines the current state of pastures in the Aral Sea region. Pastures are land with natural vegetation cover for livestock feed. Pastures are a nationwide wealth and are protected by the state.

KEY WORDS: *pastures, vegetation, region, state, forage, formation, type.*

Pastures are land with natural vegetation cover for livestock feed. Pastures are a nationwide wealth and are protected by the state. Pastures are subdivided into desert, semi-desert, foothill, mountain and plain, provided and not provided with water. Mountain pastures are seasonal and are used only at certain times of the year.

Pastures make up 23% of the world's land resources, but with an increase in the load on them, desertification increases, covering 9 and threatening another 30 million km² [3].

By the resolution of the UN General Assembly (2015), among 17 sustainable development goals, a goal was set to restore degraded lands and soils by 2030, on the implementation of which the Republic of Uzbekistan assumed international obligations. In order to eliminate the degradation of pastures, increase the efficiency of their use and ensure the growth of the economy of pasture animal husbandry and agriculture in general, it is recommended to improve the organizational and economic foundations of the country's pasture management system in the context of the development of a market economy and a new environmental policy [2].

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economy of pasture animal husbandry and agriculture in general, it is recommended to improve the organizational and economic foundations of the country's pasture management system in the context of the development of a market economy and a new environmental policy [2].

In the wild flora of the Aral Sea region, the largest group is made up of forage plants - about 800 species (more than 80%), which provide the vast pasture lands of the region. Pasture farming is based on full or partial maintenance on pastures.

Due to the high level of groundwater occurrence, the Kyzylkum pasture lands are richer in vegetation than in Ustyurt. The sands are dominated by saxaul with keireuk, teresken, yantak, kandym and selina. In the gypsum - rocky desert, shrubs and semi-shrubs predominate: wormwood, biyurgun, keyreuk and sparsely growing black saxaul and boyalich. There are many ephemerals and ephemeroids, which form the basis of food reserves for astrakhan breeding in the sandy desert.

In the northwestern part of Kyzyl Kum, in low reliefs in alluvial deposits, the main background of pasture vegetation is biyurgun. It is mixed with a few annual hodgepodge and ephemera, as well as wormwood and black saxaul. In humid places, camel thorns are found, which are a valuable food for camels and sheep.

The largest rangelands are in the Karakalpak part of the Ustyurt Plateau. The potential of this territory for the development of animal husbandry is practically unlimited. The floristic composition of the



Ustyurt pastures is represented by 326 plant species. The vegetation cover is mainly represented by three-gypsophilic, halophilic and psammophilic vegetation types. The most characteristic and dominant species of the Ustyurt forage area are biyurgunniks, which occupy about 70% of the territory. Edificators are biyurgun, a squat shrub 8-20 cm high.

At present, depending on the weather conditions of individual years, the species composition of vegetation actively developing on desert pastures ranges from 9 to 55 species, and the yield - from 2 to 9 c / ha. The average yield of pastures, according to the calculations of various organizations, is 2.4-2.7 c / ha. Out of every 5 years, one year is with a reduced yield, two with an average yield, and two with an increased one. Under these conditions, it is necessary to create safety stocks of fodder and improve the species composition of vegetation by sowing shrubs and semi-shrubs [4].

In the Karakalpak part of Ustyurt, it is customary to divide pasture lands into three types: seaside, central and southern. Seaside pastures occupy 0.55 million hectares; the average annual yield is 2.9 centners per hectare. It is characterized by the dominance of juzgun, white saxaul and various desert grasses, ephemerals and ephemeroids. Central pastures occupy about 3 million hectares. The yield is 2.3 kg / ha. Most of them are occupied by undersized biyurgunniks. The territory of pastures in the southern region occupies 2.2 million hectares, the yield is 2.1 c / ha. It is also dominated by biyurgun pastures.

Long-term observations of the herbage of pastures show that, depending on climatic conditions, for every 100 years, the herbage is abundant for 20 years, 46 years - medium, 34 years - low.

It has significant areas of pastures in the delta zone of the Amu Darya. A variety of plant communities are used for pastures. According to the dominant type and nature of use, there are reed, cereal-herbaceous, dzhantak, kyzyljingil, ephemeral-solyanka and black saxaul, psammophytic-shrub types.

With the change in the hydro regime of the region, the continuing shortage of water resources and the developing desertification of the territory lead to a steady decrease in the area and productivity of pastures and their disappearance. The Aralkum Desert, formed on the dried bottom of the Aral Sea, absorbed more than 2 million hectares of arable land and led to the degradation of pastures, tugai forests and other vegetation in the coastal zone.

Land degradation, desertification and loss of biodiversity have exacerbated and actualized, among the many problems facing humanity, the problem of restoration and conservation of pasture use.

Thus, in order to preserve pastures in the Aral Sea region, it is important to carry out conservation measures. Protection of pastures includes a system of legal, organizational, economic and other measures aimed at targeted, rational use, reproduction and restoration of pastures.

Reproduction and restoration of pastures is carried out on the basis of an inventory and geobotanical survey of pastures. Measures for the reproduction of pastures are to promote the natural processes of maintaining soil fertility, the quantitative and qualitative state of the vegetation cover of pastures.

Restoration measures on pastures are carried out by applying the sowing of certain types of plants. At the same time, sowing of alien plant species is prohibited on natural pastures.

In the Aral Sea region, it is important to carry out geobotanical studies of pastures in order to determine the productivity of pastures, the structure and composition of grass stand, places of its growth, the possibility of using pastures for grazing, the quality of pasture vegetation and its reserves.

Land degradation, desertification and loss of biodiversity have aggravated and actualized, among the many problems facing humanity, the problem of restoration and conservation of pasture use. Therefore, in order to preserve and restore pastures in the Aral Sea region, it is important to monitor pastures. Pasture monitoring is a system for observing the state of pastures, the changes occurring as a result of the use of pastures, in order to collect information on quantitative and qualitative data on pastures, assess and predict their condition, identify and eliminate negative processes.

LITERATURE

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