



IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL PASTURES IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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ABSTRACT

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, located on the southern coast of the Aral Sea, it is necessary to expand and strengthen the area of cultivated pastures to increase the productivity of livestock, create a green landscape and the environment due to a decrease in pasture productivity due to global climate change, water scarcity and increasing salinity of the soil cover.

KEYWORDS: *Southern island Aral, Republic of Karakalpakstan, pastures, culture, global climate, water scarcity, productivity, salinity, environment, livestock, efficiency;*

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the Aral Sea region, one of the most serious threats in recent years, following water scarcity and global climate change, is the irrational use of pasture land, which is important for livestock. According to the data obtained, pastures occupy 25% of the land area of the globe, providing a green landscape on the surface of the earth, an invaluable fodder base for livestock, a microclimate for living organisms. Pastures account for 18.2% (678.5 million ha) of the world's grassland and meadow area in Asia, 18% (84.0 million ha) of the total area of the region in Europe, and in arid regions of Africa (relative to the total area of this continent). It is 66%. Therefore, prevention of degradation processes in pasture lands, restoration of pasture productivity, introduction of new promising high-yielding plant species and increase of efficiency of their use are of great importance in science and science.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

The objectives of the study are to increase the area and productivity of cultivated pastures and to enrich it with water-resistant crops;

- Determining the productivity of pastures in Karakalpakstan, including cultural pastures, determining the location of existing cultural pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the introduction of water-resistant and high-yielding crops in the pastures, taking into account water shortages in the Republic

The content and solution of the problem. At present, there are 21.1 million hectares of pastures (46.5%) in the Republic of Uzbekistan. scarcity, land pollution and degradation, a sharp decline in plant species, climate change require more targeted and efficient use of land resources. For the development of animal husbandry in the country, our government should pay special attention to pastures, take a number of measures to effectively use existing pastures, increase the area of cultural



pastures. It is also necessary to organize the preparation of fodder and fodder crops, to organize the structure of arable lands, to sow intermediate and mixed crops, to increase their productivity, to cultivate irrigated lands 2-3 times a year. The Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies "... consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector" as important strategic tasks

DISCUSSION

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the southern Aral Sea, scientific approaches to global climate change, water scarcity, and increasing soil salinization have led to declining pastures and declining productivity. In order to maintain the stability of the Aral Sea, scientists have re-irrigated the sea, drastically reduced the area of aquatic crops, taking into account the shortage of water to maintain active life, biodiversity on the Amudarya, and instead planted drought-tolerant and fertile crops, hydrogels, natural and cultural pastures. There are different conclusions among scientists on the development and development of animal husbandry. To implement these measures, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Pastures" adopted on May 21, 2019, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 23, 2018 "On demarcation of administrative-territorial units, inventory of land resources and geobotanical research in pastures and hayfields Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 7, 2018 No 914 "On measures to further improve the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" The Resolution of August 19, 2019 "On the establishment of the maximum allowable use standards for grazing livestock on pastures, ensuring the exchange and management of pastures" plays an important role in the implementation of the tasks

Most of the location of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is in the desert region. The area of pastures and hayfields of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is 5.2 million hectares, which is 25% of the pastures of the Republic.

Therefore, in order to increase the area and productivity of pastures, including cultural pastures, and to enrich pastures with water-resistant crops, to determine the productivity of pastures in Karakalpakstan, including cultural pastures, to determine the location of existing cultural pastures and water scarcity The identification of high-yielding crop species as a result of research is an important task for the introduction of species into cultivated pastures.

As a result of the research, it was found that the first attempts to develop cultural pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in Chimbay, Kegeyli, Konlikul, Shumanay, Nukus districts, Amudarya and Takhiatash districts are planted on small areas. When we hit the main reason for this, we found a lack of water-intensive and high-yielding, promising crops for the development of cultivated pastures, and we experimented with several crops on water resistance and yield on pilot plots in the Republic of Karakalpakstan to solve this problem.

Due to water scarcity, climate change and salinity of soils in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the flora is less than in other regions of Uzbekistan. On the basis of special research, the basis of natural and cultural pastures are reeds, licorice, wild alfalfa, wild clover, oats, sorghum, cherkez, kandym, keurek, juusan and other plants. However, in the conditions of severe climate, saline soil and water scarcity of the Republic, the area of these plants is sharply reduced and very low yields are obtained.



Therefore, the introduction of new, promising, perennial and high-yielding varieties of corn "Azamat", grain and fodder varieties "Vakhsh 10" and succulents "Chimbayskaya-Yubileynaya" in the fodder base of the Republic in the conditions of water shortage purposeful.

In the first year of sowing, a new, promising, perennial and high-yielding variety of corn "Azamat" provided 3 harvests and yielded 687 ts / ha in each harvest. In recent years, this variety has yielded 691 ts / ha, used 4 sickles and one pasture.

In other variants, the varieties of corn "Vakhsh 10" and water hyacinth "Chimbayskaya-Yubileynaya" yielded 467 ts / ha in each of the 4 harvests, and in addition this field could be used as a pasture once

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. It is expedient to increase the area under new, promising, perennial and promising, high-yielding varieties of corn "Azamat" in the field of fodder. In the first year of planting, this variety provided 3 harvests and yielded 687 ts / ha in each harvest. In recent years, this variety has yielded 691 ts / ha, 4 harvests and once used as pasture.
2. "Vakhsh 10" corn and "Chimbayskaya-Yubileynaya" varieties of watercress provided 4 mowings and one pasture use with an average yield of 467 ts / ha per harvest.
3. It is expedient to develop animal husbandry along with the establishment of flora (saxaul, selenium, chogon, turanga, juusan, etc.) in the dry sea.
4. For the active use of sea salt, our country can benefit in every way through the establishment of a mechanism for the processing of salts and the production of fertilizers on the spot.
5. It is necessary to create a lot of underground springs around the South Aral Sea and to create cultural pastures, to preserve the fauna and flora of the dried sea and the Aral Sea coast

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