

About Pastures of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Ways of its Increase

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Abstract: *The article covers vegetation cover of pastures and pastures of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, current cultural and technical condition of pastures, degraded areas and suggestions for their improvement.*

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1. Introduction

With the limited land and water resources in our country, the growing population also contributes to the increased demand for livestock products such as meat, milk, wool and leather. Natural pastures of the Republic are an important feed base for the development of animal husbandry in satisfying the population's demand for livestock products through the development of animal husbandry.

The relevance of the topic. In recent years, most pastures have experienced a tendency to vary in productivity. Therefore, a new study of the state of flora in these areas is based on international experience, including degraded areas, vegetation coverage, water availability (wells and other sources), the negative impact of livestock grazing on pastures, timing and norms of grazing. Develop improved management and sustainable management, preserving declining forage and medicinal grazing plants by developing their seed. wherever you want to improve the efficiency and the rational use of one of the most pressing issues in the current period. In this regard, in order to implement the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers # 299 of April 23, 2018 "On the establishment of administrative territorial units, inventory of land resources and further improvement of geobotanical survey of pastures and hayfields," Inventory and geobotanical research.

In order to implement this decision, it is important to first study the number of grazing livestock and pasture status. After the examination, the livestock will be placed in the pasture areas, where the livestock is not available. In most grazing areas, the number of livestock has to be reduced. In poorer areas of the plant world, there is a need to increase forage pasture vegetation. For this purpose it is possible to replenish fodder grazing seeds in low-lying areas. Now is the season for grazing seed grazing.

Object and methods of research. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the northern part of the Republic and is mainly desert. The area of pasture in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is 5.2 million ha, which is 25% of the total pasture area of the Republic.

Distribution of pastures of the Republic of Karakalpakstan by districts.

Table 1

No.	Name of districts	Pastures	Including water
1	The Amu Darya	8615	8615
2	Beruni district	294313	294313
3	Karauzyak district	381490	381490
4	Takhiatash district	1227	1198
5	Kegeyli district	64561	23303
6	Kungrad district	1792738	1792738
7	Kanlikul district	13368	13368
8	Muynak district	136859	75693
9	Nukus district	20750	14786
10	Takhtakupir district	1430277	1430277
11	Turtkul district	578531	527467
12	Khudjeyli district	6999	6999
13	Chimboy district	80552	60053
14	Shumanay district	20909	20909
15	District of Ellikqala	357501	357501
16	The city of Nukus	6883	6883
	Total:	5195573	5015593

In addition, due to the drying up of the Aral Sea, about 4 million In the area of hectares a large desert appeared. As you know, this situation has caused unprecedented environmental and social problems in the region. In particular, the process of desertification in the region has accelerated. The saltwood and sand dunes replaced the saxaul plantations. As a result, grazing areas around the island are also degraded to a great extent, the types of pasture plants are declining, and the livestock grazing system is not followed.

Scientists say some plants last 50 to 60 years and some it is 100-500 years. For forestry establishment in the areas around the Aral Sea, in the dried bottom, it is important to choose the plants that are resistant to climate, dehydration and salinity. The drying areas of the Aral Sea should be used wisely. The main challenge here is to create a cover for desert vegetation in the arid areas by planting and growing the plants.

Thereby, two issues are solved: firstly, when deserted vegetation is covered, the sands migrate to the arid areas of the sea, dust deforestation decreases, has a positive effect on the development of flora and fauna, the process of soil formation and environmental conditions in the Aral Sea region. Secondly, new grazing grounds will be created in the region for livestock.



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Due to soil and climatic conditions in the region, mainly sandy deserts, rabbits, tereskan, beetroot, astragal, amphibious, lobster (sand slopes), selenium, cherkes, saxaul, rocky deserts, black dye, wormwood, singleton, cranberries, cereals. . dye, tereskan, sausage, burgundy, sarisazan, blackberries, fish, salmon, black saxaul, oats, herbs; In the steppe river valleys, tugai vegetation grows on licorice, licorice, elm, elm, lobster, elm, lobster, shrubs, shrubs, trees, bushes, trees and shrubs.

Today, the black saxaul planted in the dry seabed is a native family of about 4 feet tall. This plant grows well on balmy, sandy, saline soils. Black beans do not eat well when they are blue. It consumes branches and leaves that have softened it in autumn and winter.

Another plant that can be planted is sesame seeds. This plant begins to germinate in March-April. It blooms in June-July. In addition, sugar is one of the herbivorous plants. Its seed is to grow very slowly. It blooms in April-May. The fruits ripen in June.

These plants, which are used as feed for livestock, are reproduced in the dried Aral Sea. All of these can be used as pastures for livestock grazing. In addition, depending on the soil-climatic conditions, it is possible to increase the number of foliage and acorns. Sowing the seeds of all the plants should be carried out in accordance with the instructions of the seed breeding centers and the Republican Scientific Research Institute of Karakul and Desert Ecology.

Suggestions and recommendations for pasture restoration. Establishment of primary seeding areas for fodder plants to restore degraded pastures. Introduce integrated system of pasture management.

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