

DISADVANTAGES IN THE USE OF PASTURES AND THEIR ELIMINATION ARE THE KEY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK

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Annotation

This article discusses the weaknesses and improvements in the use of pastures, which are a cheap and affordable source of nutrition.

Introduction

Land in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a means of production and plays a key role in increasing real incomes of the population. In our country, lands allocated for agricultural needs or intended for these purposes are considered agricultural lands. The lands intended for these purposes are divided into agricultural lands necessary for farming, and lands occupied by forests, on-farm roads, communications, forests, enclosed reservoirs, buildings, buildings and structures. Lands occupied by arable land, hayfields, pastures, wastelands, perennial plantations (gardens, vineyards, mulberry groves, fruit tree nurseries, orchards, etc.) also fall under the offer of agricultural land.

The relevance of the topic. Hayfields and pastures make up a large part of the territory of the republic, and these lands are the main fodder base for the development of animal husbandry. As of January 1, 2023, the total land area in the republic is 21.2 million hectares. there are hectares of natural hayfields and pastures, including the total area of water-supplied pastures is 18696.0 thousand hectares. Depending on the natural conditions, pastures and hayfields are divided into desert-flat (desert region), plain-moor (moor region) and foothill (mountainous region). Desert-plain haymaking and pasture lands are located in the north-west of the republic, at an altitude of up to 500 meters above sea level. They consist of hayfields and pastures used all year round, and are located mainly in areas specializing in karakul farming. In the east, desert-flat hayfields and pastures gradually turn into flat-moor hayfields and pastures located at an altitude of 1000-1200 m above sea level. Hayfields and pastures of the mountainous region are mainly autumn-spring hayfields and pastures. The foothill-mountain hayfields and pastures of the mountainous region are located on the ridges of the Western Tien Shan, at an altitude of up to 2500 m above sea level. The hayfields and pastures of the mountainous region are considered summer and are suitable for grazing all kinds of animals.[1]

The results of the study. Deserts, which are the main source of animal feed, are characterized by extreme continentality of their nature, low content of humus and other minerals in the soil, high salinity, high degree of deflation, extreme rarity of vegetation cover, and overall fragility of the ecosystem. The vegetation cover of these regions is unique in that they are rare compared to other favorable environmental conditions and consist of species adapted to grow in most arid conditions. It is the vegetation cover of arid regions that serves as a cheap and affordable source of feed for karakol breeding, camel breeding and goat breeding. Although Karakol pastures are among the most accessible, convenient, and available for year-round use, their feed stocks are extremely low.

The nutritional values of pasture feed decrease by almost 5 times from spring to winter. Currently, the total area of pastures in varying degrees of degradation is 7.5 million hectares. Their productivity has decreased by 21 percent compared to the same period last year. In general, about 10 million hectares of pasture lands in the republic need to be radically improved. This is due to the fact that about 2.5 million people live in these regions, who are engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture. But for a long time, as a result of natural changes, lack of forage crops, lack of water sources and other reasons, these pastures remained unused and abandoned. Over the past 35-40 years, overuse of pastures in animal husbandry, irregular grazing and other anthropogenic impacts have led to a loss of livestock feed volumes. As a result of such various factors, pasture productivity decreases day by day.

Conclusions and suggestions: The solution to the problem of increasing nutrient levels in pastures is to eliminate the factors causing the crisis. In this regard, the cultivation of ichthyofauna on pastures and the planting of shrubs and plants appropriate to any season have a good effect, in addition, it is necessary to establish a system of crop rotation of livestock.

For example, the essence and necessity of creating autumn-winter pastures on hills lies in the fact that even if moor pastures consist of relatively highly productive, high-quality species of forage plants, the autumn-winter months, due to the absence or lack of shrubs and semi-shrubs in the vegetation cover, create only difficulties and inconveniences regarding the use of pasture lands.

The essence of the construction of pastures in desert areas is that, in addition to reducing the speed of winds of varying intensity, characteristic of a desert climate, up to two times, they provide a greater accumulation of moisture accumulated in the soil due to precipitation, significantly higher relative humidity. Therefore, in the region, even at a distance of up to 100 meters from it, favorable conditions are created for the germination and growth of natural grass in moderate quantities. As a result, the gross yield of pastures increases 2-2.5 times. Also, black saxaul, Circassian and other shrubs will become a source of feed for lambs, goats and camels in the autumn and winter months.

As a result, the advantage of such arable lands over natural pastures is that they are multi-tiered and allow them to be used at the right time of the year, since most species that are stored in green spaces have a relatively higher yield of aspen even in years of adverse weather. High yields are the reason for reducing the additional costs of keeping livestock in livestock farms. This, in turn, plays a very important role in ensuring the quality and accessibility of the product to the public, reducing the cost of product recognition.

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