academic publishers
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ISSN: 2692-5206)
Volume 04, Issue 03, 2024
Published Date: - 04-06-2024

USE OF PASTURES AND INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY BASED ON INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

Khudoyberdiev F.Sh.

Associate professor of the department "Use of land resources and state cadasters"
Mirzomurotov Maksudjon Farhod ugli
2nd Stage student in the educational direction "Land cadastre and land use"

Annotation
Pastures are the main source of fodder for livestock breeding and can be used all year round. Vegetation of pastures is the cheapest source of fodder. The productivity of desert pastures is directly related to weather conditions, so it changes dramatically with the years and seasons. In years with high precipitation, pasture yields double, and dry years reduce pasture yields by 0.5-1.0 c/ha. Long-term observations show that for every ten years the yield is repeated in this form - 3 years of good, 4 years of average and 3 years of low yield.

Keywords
desert, vegetation, types of pastures, pasture size, grazing order, pasture exchange.

Introduction

The total area of the used pastures of the Republic is 23.6 million hectares. It accounts for 52% of the total area. Including, the blackcurrant grassland, which consists of deserts and semi-deserts, covers 17.8 million hectares. Of this, 14 percent is not supplied with water [1, 8].

Desert and semi-desert pastures (Moor) in the Republic, desert-pasture livestock is used as a source of feed. The distribution of precipitation in the desert and yayrim desert region is highly variable across regions, and this process will be inextricably linked with the direction of moist air movement [4].

The desert region is a major region where our country is developing desert pasture livestock. There are a number of features of desert pastures that create favorable conditions for the sharp development of the industry. The most important positive feature of desert pastures is that the pasture plant cover is rich in its vital forms, biodiversity, ensuring the satiety, relative fertility of the pasture feed. In pastures, livestock feed is found throughout all seasons of the year. Therefore, almost all types of desert pasture are suitable for year-round use. Different nebulosity and complexity of soil conditions ensure different nebulosity and specificity of the plant cover. The desert pastures of Uzbekistan are mainly divided into three types: Moor, gypsum and sandy desert pastures [5, 9, 10].

Relevance of the topic: In the rational use of pastures, it is of great importance to first know what type of pasture belongs to, the peculiarities of the vegetation cover, their edibility, satiety characteristics. In the Moor and gypsum desert regions, the number of livestock being raised is much higher, and most farms have less than 1 pasture per head of sheep. This in turn led to the 3-4 times higher pressure on pastures and the intensification of the grazing recession, and the increasing impoverishment of biodiversity.

Object of study: The breadth of pastures, along with the low number of head of livestock, is a sad fact that in the Bukhara and Navoi regions the amount of pastures in crisis has the highest indicator. Such a negative consequence is certainly the result of activities such as pala-parting and unplanned use of pastures,

chopping bush plants, not raising cattle in accordance with pasture capacity.

Results of research: Most of the desert, moor, highland pastures of Uzbekistan are seasonal pastures. A distinctive feature of the use of these pastures is that animals are bred in them only in spring or summer, autumn or winter. There are also animal, year-round, grazing pastures. They are large areas, often located far from each other.

Grafting animals on these pastures is effective for horses and sheep, and provides access to remote fodder fields. Deserts and moors often have pastures that are used in the spring, since they have mainly ephemeral plants, and with the onset of hot days, these plants dry out and the animal becomes unsuitable for feeding. Summer pastures are areas where vegetation dries more slowly and does not break quickly after drying.

Within the principles of rational use of pastures, the water supply system is important. It is important to ensure that the products obtained from Karakul Sheep are full of nutritious feed in order to gain weight, improve their quality. But the “exhaustion” of the Karakul sheep from wintering is a sign of a violation of technological processes in this regard [3].

When animals are freely grazed on pasture, their health improves, diseases decrease, that is, it is counted from measures to prevent diseases. In pasture, animals manage their feed diet on their own in terms of quantity and quality.

The number of animals grazed during the grazing period also has a great influence on the yield of grasses and their growth. Soil-climatic conditions according to the water supply and condition of the meadow, the number of animals grazing in the meadow will vary [4, 5].

Increasing the number of pastures can cause the vegetation to become sparse in the grasslands and lead to the deforestation of the pasture. But even when the number of pastures is low, the plants become rough, the animals eat worse, and the feed in the meadow is not well used.

In the desert region, most grasses do not grow again due to unfavorable climatic conditions. In most pastures in the region, animals can be grazed twice.

Conclusion: We need to care for pastures if we want to use the pastures forever. To do this, the care of the lawn during the grazing period ensures that a high harvest is obtained independent of these areas. Such care activities include mowing the grass left after the animals are grazed in the pasture and scattering the manure they have left behind.

Animals usually do not eat plants that have matured, are harmful and remain under manure. Therefore, such herbs are harvested in a piece as soon as the animals are grazed and divided, using herbivorous mechanisms, at a height of 5-6 cm. If there are fewer such herbs, they can be left in place, if there are many, they can be collected, dried, and then used for farm needs. This measure is considered a reliable way to lose weed plants in pastures, helping to keep the lawn in good condition.

Suggestions:

1. It is necessary to determine the size of the pasture as well as correctly determine the size of the pasture.
2. Use of pasture in pieces (zagon)
3. Organization of pasture exchange
4. Determining the order of use according to animal species
5. Development of systems for grazing animals in pastures
6. Development of grazing procedures as well as grazing techniques
7. Setting the procedure for the exchange and use of pastures

List of literatures:

1. O’zbekiston Respublikasi yer resurslarining holati to’g’risida milliy hisobot. 01.01.2023 y.
2. O’zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018 yil 23 apreldagi 299-son qarori.
3. Qorako’l oralig’idagi яylovlar va ulardan samarali foydalanish bo’yicha amaliy qo’llanma-Samarqand, 2001.
4. Yarim cho’l (moor) yaylovlarda oqilona foydalanish va hosildorlikni oshirish bo’yicha tavsiyalar. Qurg’oqchil hududlarda qishloq xo’jaligi tadqiqotlari xalqaro markazi (ICARDA), Qorako’l va cho’l yekologiyasi ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti. Toshkent-2016.
5. Xudoyberdiyev F.Sh. “Yaylovlarni yaxshilash, yangi yaylov barpo etish va yaylovlardan samarali foydalanish usullarini ishlab chiqish” mavzusidagi ilmiy maqola. Xorazm ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. 2019 yil 17-20 b.
6. Xudoyberdiev F.Sh. “Yer resurslaridan samarali foydalanishda tabiiy yaylov o’simliklari hosildorligini oshirish bo’yicha chora-tadbirlar” mavzusidagi ilmiy maqola. Xorazm ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. 2020 yil 2-son.
7. Xudoyberdiyev F.Sh. “Arzon va qulay ozuqa manbai hisoblangan yaylovlardan foydalanishdagi kamchiliklar va ularni bartaraf etish-chorvachilik rivojining kalitidir” mavzusidagi ilmiy maqola. Xorazm ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi. 2020 yil 2-son.
8. F.Sh.Xudoyberdiev “Yaylovlardan oqilona foydalanish va muhofaza qilishni takomillashtirish" mavzusidagi ilmiy maqola. "Yer resurslarini boshqarish va muhofaza qilishda innovatsion yondashuvlar: muammo va kreativ yechimlar” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani.
9. F.Sh.Khudoyberdiyev Measures to prevent degradation of pastoral lands. International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology Vol. 7, Issue 3, March 2020
10. F.Sh.Khudoyberdiyev Development of effective methods for the use of pastureland. International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology Vol. 7, Issue 3, March 2020
11. Худойбердиев, Ф. Ш. (2019). Научная статья «Улучшение пастбищ, создание новых пастбищ и разработка эффективных методов использования пастбищ». Вестник Хорезмской Академии Мамуна, 17-20.
12. Худойбердиев, Ф. Ш., Шарипова, Ф. К., Бобожонов, С. У., & Мухамадов, К. М. (2014). Разработка эффективных методов использования пастбищных земель. The Way of Science, 69.
13. Shamshodovich, K. F., Utkirovich, B. S., & Mukhtorovich, M. K. (2021, May). Innovative approach to rational use of pastures and increasing productivity. In " Online-conferences" platform (pp. 76-78).
14. Shamshodovich, K. F., Akhtamov, S., Muhammadov, K., & Bobojonov, S. (2021). The importance of the cluster system today. International Engineering Journal For Research & Development, 6, 3-3.
15. Худойбердиев, Ф. Ш. (2020). Зарубежный опыт в области пастбищных территорий, возможности и условия их использования в Узбекистане. Землеустройство, кадастр и мониторинг земель, (10), 24-27.
16. Shamshodovich, K. F., Utkirovich, B. S., & Mukhtorovich, M. K. (2021, June). The importance of pasture lands in the development of the livestock sector in uzbekistan. in " online-conferences" platform (pp. 164-166).
17. Худойбердиев Ф. Ш. Меры предотвращения деградации пастбищных земель //Эффективность применения инновационных технологий и техники в сельском и водном хозяйстве. – 2020. – С. 331-333.