



INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO PASTURE MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVEMENT

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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 Republic's used Springs is 23.6 million hectares. This accounts for 52% of the total area. In particular, the karakulak slopes, consisting of Steppes and semi-deserts, account for 17.8 million hectares. 14 percent of it is not supplied with water. [1, 8,9]

Steppe and semi-steppe steppe steppes (steppes) are used in the Republic as a source of nutrients. The distribution of precipitation in the steppe and steppe region of the steppe is very variable throughout the regions, and this process is inextricably linked with the direction of moist air movement. [4]

The steppe region is the largest region in which our country develops steppe pasture livestock. There are a number of characteristic features of Steppe slopes that create favorable conditions for the sharp development of the industry. The most important positive feature of Steppe slopes is that the vegetation cover is rich in its life forms, Biological Diversity, which provides for the saturation, relative seriousness of Sagittarius. In summers, food for livestock is found in all seasons of the year. Therefore, almost all types of Steppe Sagittarius are suitable for year-round use. Different fog and komplexity of soil



conditions provide different foginess and specificity of the plant cover. The steppe slopes of Uzbekistan are mainly divided into three types: steppes, gypsum and Sandy steppes. [5, 9, 10]

Relevance of the topic: In the rational use of pastures, first of all, it is important to know what type of pasture belongs to, the specific characteristics of vegetation, their flexibility, nutritional properties. The number of livestock grazed in the Adir and Gypsum desert areas is much higher, with most farms having less than 1 hectare of pasture per sheep. This, in turn, has led to a 3-4-fold increase in pressure on pastures and an increase in pasture degradation, leading to a further depletion of biodiversity.

Object of study: It is a sad fact that the width of pastures, along with the small number of livestock, as well as the share of pastures in crisis in Bukhara and Navoi regions have the highest rate. Such a negative consequence is, of course, the result of activities such as scattering and unplanned use of pastures, mowing of shrubs, failure to graze livestock in accordance with the capacity of pastures.

Research results: Most of the desert, hill and mountain pastures of Uzbekistan are seasonal pastures. The peculiarity of the use of these pastures is that in them the animals are fed only in spring or summer, autumn or winter. There are also animals, year-round, grazing pastures. They are large areas, often located far apart from each other.

Animal grazing in these pastures is effective for horses and sheep, allowing access to remote feeding areas. Deserts and hills often have pastures used in the spring, as they are mainly ephemeral plants, which dry up with the onset of hot days and become unfit for animal grazing. Summer pastures are areas where grasses grow more slowly and do not break down quickly after drying.

The water supply system is important in the principles of rational use of pastures. It is important to increase the volume of products from karakul sheep, to provide them with nutritious food in order to improve their quality. However, the fact that karakul sheep are "tired" of wintering indicates the disruption of technological processes in this area. [3]

When animals are grazed freely in the pasture, their health improves, diseases are reduced, i.e., these are among the preventive measures against diseases. In pastures, animals manage their feed rations in terms of quantity and quality.

The number of animals grazed during the grazing period also has a significant impact on grass yield and their growth. Soil-climatic conditions The number of grazing animals in the pasture will vary depending on the water supply and condition of the pasture. [4, 5]

Increasing the number of pastures can lead to sparse vegetation in the meadow and infertility of the pasture. But even when the number of grazing is low, the plants become rough, the animals eat poorly, and the fodder in the pasture is not well used.

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



Corollary: If we want to use our pastures forever, we must take care of them. To do this, the care of the pasture during the grazing period ensures a consistently high yield from these areas. Such care measures include mowing the grass left after the animals have been grazed in the pasture and sprinkling the manure they have left behind.

Animals usually do not eat plants that are overripe, harmful and under manure. Therefore, such grasses are harvested at a height of 5-6 cm using weeding mechanisms as soon as the animals are grazed and divided in the strip. If such weeds are small, they can be left in place, if large, they can be collected, dried, and then used for farm needs. This measure is a reliable way to get rid of weeds in the pastures and helps to keep the grass in good condition.

Suggestions:

1. It is necessary to determine the size of the pasture and correctly determine the size of the pasture.
2. Use of pastures as partitions
3. Organization of pasture exchange
4. Determining the order of use depending on the species of animal
5. Development of grazing systems in pastures
6. Development of grazing procedures and grazing techniques
7. Determining the order of exchange and use of pastures

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