

Development of Effective Methods for the Use of Pasture Land

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ABSTRACT: Grazing is a pasture where livestock is grazed freely. There are both natural and herbal herbs. Perennial grasses and hemispheres grow on a natural pasture, while legumes and grass crops are planted on cultivated pastures for one or several years (see Cultural Pasture, Natural Pasture). In this article, methods have been developed to improve pastures, create new pastures and efficient use of pastures, which are one of the pressing problems of today.

KEY WORDS: Pasture, degradation, cultural condition, water supply, plant species, abundance, productivity

INTRODUCTION

Desert and semi-desert natural pastures in Uzbekistan amount to 32 million hectares. The total area of pasture land is 17.5 million hectares, and currently the area of pasture land under the shirkats owned by Uzbekkorakul is 8.2 hectares. However, the total area of currently used carp and pasture pastures is about 17.0 million hectares. Pastures are the main source of cattle breeding in our country, and it is possible to use them throughout the year. [8]



Picture-1. Desert and semi-desert natural pastures

II.RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

Pasture feed is the cheapest source of food. But the current state of Karakul sheep pastures does not meet the need for sustainable development of the industry. Since pastures have low productivity, no more than 1.5-3.0 C / ha for dry matter. In addition, the productivity of desert pastures is directly related to the weather, so productivity changes dramatically with the seasons.

The amount of precipitation decreases for many years twice as high as the average per hectare of desert pastures, and in arid areas decreases to 1-0.5 C/ha. long-Term observations show that each decade lasts three years of fertile, four-year fruitful and three-year low-yield.

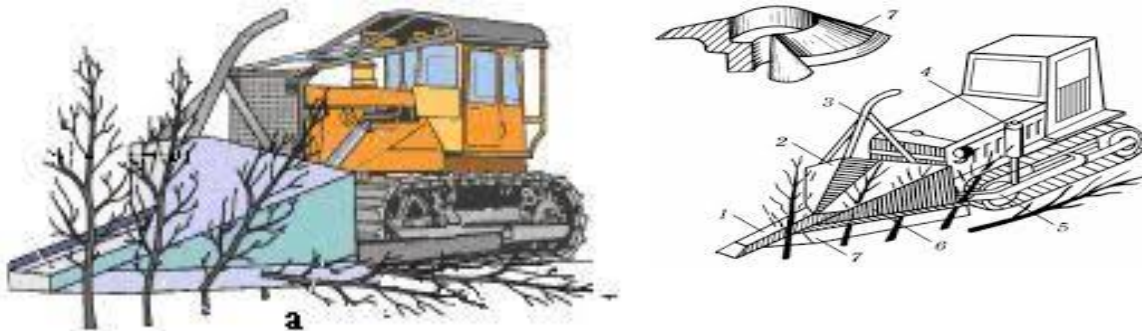
Pasture yields and feed quality change dramatically not only by year, but also by season. For example, the amount of feed on pastures is reduced by 2.5 times in winter. The protein content in the feed is reduced from 20% to 5%, and the protein content is reduced from 13% to 4%. If there are 80-90 feed units per 100 kg of pasture, this figure will not exceed 18.3% in winter [7].

III.METHODOLOGY

Due to frequent droughts in recent years, it is necessary to mobilize livestock in remote areas of the desert region, which leads to significant costs for these activities and a sharp decrease in productivity. Decrease in pasture yields, deterioration of food quality caused by permanent vegetation cover and degradation of biodiversity. Research has shown that the number of grassland types has declined dramatically.

They must be taken into account for the full and proper use of natural pastures and haymaking. Inventory and certification are carried out to account for pastures. In the invention, the grazing area and its boundaries are identified and local names are registered. When conducting a trip, it is determined that the pasture, cultural condition, water supply, type of plants, number, productivity, phyto sanitary status of the soil, distance from settlements, and the district center. Specially created community members will be able to draw conclusions about how to use pastures, and then carry out technical and agro technical work on pastures [10].

If the terrain of pastures, cultural and phyto sanitary conditions are at a satisfactory level, then measures are taken to increase their fertility. Then the meadows are saved and cleared of shrubs and trees. With the help of DP-24, MTP-13 machines, the remains of dry grasses are dumped on the surface. For agricultural activities, the roughness should not exceed 20 cm [5].



Picture-2. Bush cutter dp-24.

IV.RESULT ANALYSIS

After improving the cultural and technical condition of pastures, agricultural work begins. At the same time, fertilization and sowing are carried out. The pasture will be improved within 5 years. The most important thing is the correct creation of the herbal mixture and timely planting.

Cultural pastures can be created on water lands. Pastures are short-term and long - term. On short- term pastures, livestock can be grazed for 1-5 years, and on long- term pastures for 5-10 years.

New passages are determined by the time of germination during the growing season. When the pasture is close to the farm, the animals are taken to the farm for rest, milking, and feeding. If the pasture is far from the farm, it is necessary to prepare a shelter for temporary rest on the pasture. In these places, shepherds rest, veterinary services are provided, and cows are milked.

When pastures are fully used, special attention is paid to the construction of special roads, because the herd should not be harmed by other crops. Around the pasture, special places for recreation are organized, as well as places where you can water the cattle. Usually pastures provide a special place for irrigation of livestock, using concrete products.

Proper agro technical work should be done on the pasture so that the pasture yield cannot be reduced over the years. When the sheep are driven to the next paddock, the remaining manure is fertilized, the feed herd is bred, and the remaining grasses are granulated and fertilized. Re-grown grass is mown for hay or left to Mature, and then harvested.



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As a rule, during the grazing period, seeds should be grown on each paddock so that the number of plants does not decrease. Hay prepared on the pasture is used in winter. The obtained seeds are used for additional cultivation and creation of a new pasture.

V.CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Due to frequent droughts in recent years, it is necessary to mobilize livestock in remote areas of the desert region, which leads to significant costs for these activities and a sharp decrease in productivity. The decrease in pasture yields, the deterioration of feed quality, is caused by their constant use, which results in the plowing of vegetation and the degradation of biodiversity. Studies have shown that the number of meadow plants has decreased dramatically.

Adverse effects of pasture management require immediate implementation of measures for their rational use, conservation and enrichment of biodiversity and restoration of degraded pastures by phyto-depreciation of vegetation cover. These recommendations should therefore include an environmentally sound, rational system for pasture use, advanced pasture management mechanisms, and effective technologies for improving degraded pastures.

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