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# **Organization of Seed Production of Pasture Plants Suitable for Feed is Actual Issue**

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**ABSTRACT.** This article briefly describes research and practical recommendations in organizing seed production of pasture plants for feed in the foothill hilly steppe areas of our country. Ideas and reflections on the rational use of cultured pasture and hay sites, maintaining and reorganizing the cultivated sections of pastures in the creation of pasture plants, maintaining biological diversity and reorganization of biological coverage through phytomeliolation in the formation of the base of seven-flow of pasture plants for feed are given

**KEYWORDS:** karakul, biodiversity, phytomeliolation, agrophitzenosis, cultivation, seeder, kokhia, male grass (Agropyron), selection variety.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

20.6 million hectares of the territory of Uzbekistan fall on natural pastures and hay flakes. They serve as the main fodder supply in the development of livestock-breeding, which is an important area of the national economy. In particular, the deserted and hilly regions of pasture zones are used almost all year round in the karakul sheep raising, the camel husbandry and goat breeding, also satisfy almost 95% of the livestock needs in the fodder.

However, the fodder reserves of natural pastures are very low (1.5-3.5 centner per hectare) and sharply changeable over the years and seasons. Another negative state of natural pastures is a sharp decrease in nutrient levels in the fodder from spring till winter (4).

## **II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SYSTEM**

This article briefly describes research and practical recommendations in organizing seed production of pasture plants for feed in the foothill hilly steppe areas of our country. The study of literature survey is presented in section III, methodology is explained in section IV, section V covers the experimental results of the study, and section VI discusses the future study and conclusion.

## **III. METHODOLOGY**

As a result of the use of pastures without compliance with the necessary norms, rules and procedures (merciless use of shrub and semi-shrub fodder species for important needs, geological explorations, the use of underground resources, excessive grazing of livestock, etc.), the level of high nutritional species are decreased, their place are occupied by the species with lower nutritional value and fertility, that is, pastures come to the crisis.

According to the data, the crisis occurring in 45% of the country's pasture areas requires effective use of these areas, conservation of biodiversity and enrichment, also urgent vegetative reclamation of pasture areas, which were the victims of the crisis in order to increase fertility.

It is also noted that a number of scientific studies aimed at the effective use of natural pastures have been held in the country, increasing their productivity. In particular, according to the recommendation of the Scientific Institute and by the Team of the Research Institute of Karakul sheep breeding and the Deserts Ecology since 1961 in such areas as Samarkand, Navoi and Kashkaryia were planted by Saksaul a total of 20,000 hectares of land. According to the recommendations of the scientists of this institute, the artificial gardens of the ize were created by the trust "YaylovMeliorative" in Samarkand, Navoi and Kashkadarya. By 1980, artificially constructed pastures were 457,000 hectares. However, artificially constructed pastures as a result of ignorance and negligence came out of the category of pastures used in agriculture and became unsuitable.



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In subsequent years, plants of various land-climatic regions of Central Asia are being cultivated by the Team of the Research Institute of Karakul sheep breeding and the Deserts Ecology, types of drought resistant, with high fertility, enduring to diseases and pests, promising species for livestock feed were chose and their selection varieties were created (3).

Created varieties are adapted to grow in various soil-climatic conditions and are characterized by endurance to such embarrassing factors as the scorching sun and the salinity of the soil, and stand out by constant ability to produce high level of crops for many years.

In addition, the staff of the Institute developed pasture fences and technology for the construction of pasture agrophitocenose (artificial plantation consisting of multisyllabic plant species), intended for use during the seasons, also throughout the year in a certain region. (1.2).

## IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The introduction of developed technologies for creating artificial plantations from promising varieties of desert plants suitable for fodder, it is needed to organize the seed fields of these plant species. Since the quality of plant seeds of plants common in natural conditions does not fully comply with the requirements for building up to high-developed pastures. Seeds from natural pastures (excluding saksaul) are poor-quality, as well as due to scattered and rare distribution can lead to great difficulties in the preparation of seeds.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-3683 adopted on April 27, 2018 "On measures for radically improving the seed system in the Republic of Uzbekistan" specializes in solving the following urgent issues, as the development of seed production, including improving the state of natural pastures by the organization of primary seeds desert plants suitable for feed and increase fertility.

This means that a clear and effective way to solve the most pressing issues facing the problem of improving pasture status is to organize the seed production of desert plants suitable for fodder.

Annual precipitation on seed plantations of desert plants suitable for fodder is 250 mm and moreover is considered to be the necessary task of an organization in the regions. Since the seed plantations of desert plants suitable for fodder are organized in a condition of drought, the use of systems of unique agro technical methods for sowing plant seeds is required. If in plant seed sowing to use special seeders, the seeds fall on the fixed depths of the soil, the seed is not wasted, and the landing work is carried out quickly and efficiently. The cultivation of the inter-row spacing of plants in winter is essential in absorbing the rainfalls by soil and deliverance from weeds. Plants in organized seed plantations Starting from the third year of vegetation (Saksaul from 5-6 years) are included in the period of high yield and within 20-25 years gives a continuous crop of seeds.

Measures such as concern for arable crops, timely getting rid of agricultural pests are important to obtain a high seed yield. It is also necessary to collect seeds and comply with storage conditions in warehouses. It is also necessary to remember that the plants belonging to the Chenopodioideae family (Saksaul, kochia, and so on) end to germinate from the seed during the year. Men's herbal seeds (agropyron) belonging to the family of pea, the family of Astragalov and Matlikov, retain their yield for many years. It is advisable in the construction of artificial pastures to follow technologies developed by the Research Institute of Karakul sheep breeding and the Deserts Ecology. The establishment of artificial pastures should be carried out in the form of multicomponseagrophytocenose (Plantation consisting of 6-8 plant species) in this technology. In addition, vegetation of plants, as well as plant consumption by cattle at different times, makes it possible to use these plantations in all seasons for livestock.

Types of fodder plants in Uzbekistan is also the main feed of livestock. Today, many species of these plants disappear due to anthropogenic effects. Analyzing the existing fodder condition in Uzbekistan, the introduction of new forage varieties, along with the effective use of local types, which was the main used type for fodder. A deeper study of their nutritional value, the use of the necessary agricultural elements of fodder and the organization of pasture crops will create opportunities to achieve important successes in the agricultural sector, especially in animal husbandry (5).

The construction of agrophytocenes plays an important role in restoring vegetation, preservation and enrichment of biodiversity, improving the soil and increase yields 4-5 times, balancing the environment. These cultures also give high yields constantly more than 30-40 years.

Therefore, it is necessary to control the state of each pasture, to study the parameter, determine the value, ways to effectively use and study the causes of natural discomfort, and it is also necessary to develop appropriate ameliorative precautions (6).



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## V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Natural pastures are inexhaustible treasures, as they own the ability to recover every year and give yields. Mineral resources (non-ferrous metals, oil, gas, etc.) may end. But if natural pastures are effectively used, the state of pastures will be improved, they can be effectively used for millions of years.

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