

Achieve Effective Results Through Pasture Management

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Abstract: It is known that the Karakul farm, which is one of the main livestock breeding sectors in the country, is a plough based on the use of deserts and hills. The use of Karakul pastures is the cheapest, with the total cost not exceeding 10-15%. However, there are also some disadvantages of desert and hilly pastures. Among them, first of all, it should be noted that the productivity of desert pastures is very low (1.5-3.0 s / ha), and the number of nutritive species is relatively small. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of plant species on the pastures as well as to organize modern management.

Keywords. Pastures, forage, sustainable development, pasture management, pasture monitoring, pasture system, intensive feeding.

Introduction

Pastures are lands that are mainly adapted for livestock, used for growing fodder crops. Steppe pastures include natural meadows, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundra, and some shrubs. Pastures and meadows consist of different types of lands, with the main plants, vegetation and shrubs. According to is Amelin, there are 11,000-21,000 seeds in the pastures, depending on the type of pasture. These areas have feed for cattle, dairy cows, sheep, goats, horses and other pets. [7]

Pasture livestock development is one of the main economic outcomes, but the importance of wildlife is also of great economic importance for these lands, especially scattered lands.

It differs in terms of pasture spacing, as it mainly grows planted plants to provide the preferred fodder for grazing livestock. Most of this fodder was originally imported from other continents. Many of them are now naturalized and have become an important part of pasture-based pasture systems.

Pasture lands bring many benefits to livestock in addition to fodder. Wildlife uses pastures as a source of shelter and food[1].

Relevance of the topic

Pastures also require the use of certain rules and regulations, rest at certain times of the year, the application of a system of measures aimed at maintaining or increasing their natural productivity, and, in general, constant monitoring and attention. Otherwise, it is a sign of negative changes in natural pastures as a result of human activities[2].

The disadvantage of irregular use of pastures is that the vegetation layer becomes thinner and the number of species decreases. As the top surface of the soil heats up under the influence of sunlight, the water reserves in it decrease relatively rapidly. All of these are secondary effects. Therefore, it is necessary to manage the use of pastures[3].

Most of the pastures are perennial and legume crops, however, annual grasses are often planted to get the maximum yield in that season. To increase production, the need for productivity must be met.

For the sustainable development of animal husbandry, users must rely on growing fodder as their main source of feed. Good pasture management can help today's users make more money from the acres they own.

The object of study is the desert, hills and mountain pastures of Uzbekistan. Effective organization of state control over land use, introduction of modern technologies in the field, accounting of land resources remain insufficiently organized. There are also 21 million available. Efficient use of hectares of pastures and hayfields, increase of species and number of plants, increase of productivity, introduction of regular rotation of livestock, conduct of geobotanical researches in order to prevent degradation of pastures and hayfields are completely out of control gone. As a result, 35-40% of pastures and hayfields have been degraded in the last 25-30 years, plant species and numbers have decreased by 20%, and yields have fallen by 1.5-2 times. [1, 2] Given the deteriorating condition of our pastures today, the organization of modern forms of their use requires an innovative approach and modern management.

Results of the study: most of the steppe, adir, mountain slopes of Uzbekistan are seasonal ones. A distinctive feature of the use of these bows is that in them animals are fed only in spring or summer, and in autumn or winter. There are also Animals, year-round, Fed Sagittarius. They are large areas, often located far away from each other. Therefore, it is also necessary to manage the use of Sagittarius. A well-managed spring holds the rainwater, which is gradually absorbed into the soil, which helps to replenish the groundwater again.

The main purpose of managing feed is to convert nutrients into an effective pet product. The use of an appropriate grazing system can reduce the cost of production and off-farm, while improving soil fertility.

To find out if there are no problems of feedings during the management of feedings, to identify the specific problems and their causes, to conduct regular monitoring, to improve the condition and productivity of feedings. After you identify the shortcomings, what measures will be developed to solve them.

The problems usually identified in the process of monitoring the springs include the following:

- a) sparse floor covering
- B) soil erosion symptoms
- c) poor circulation of water

As expected, the importance of each feed varies depending on the type of pet. More than 80 percent of sheep and goats feed on fodder, while 73 percent of cattle feed on livestock consists of fodder. Fodder is 51 percent of the grass diet. New and changing management methods in the dairy industry allow fodder to be present at any time from 20 to 80 percent of the cow's diet. Planting the

feeding season, for example, for fodder harvesting or forage every year, will significantly reduce the cost of production for many types of livestock. When it comes to income, producers tend to be dependent on feed, feed and feed. [3, 4]

Sagittarius can be a useful source of nutrients for property that is unsuitable for other crops. The required amount of feed depends on the quality of feedings, the size and type of animals, the types of fodder in the feed.

The system of harmonious circulation consists of 1-2 days of Sagittarius, rest 20-30 days in each field or playground. This requires from 16 to 20 soles of feed, and this ensures high-quality feed of livestock and SOG. Ideally, intensive feeding is similar to harvesting hay, and therefore is quite suitable for the physiology of fodder crops. The less intensive feeding system consists of 5 to 10 days of Sagittarius, the grass will have a rest period of 20-30 days. This less intensive system does not increase production in the herd, but provides cows with quality food[4].

One of the great difficulties encountered in the use of feeders is that the quality and quantity of feed are not the same. Growth in early spring is much lower than in the content of dry matter. This can prevent high-producing animals from consuming sufficient amounts of nutrients at the maximum level.

To make effective use of pet supplies to manage the situation of feedings, pet owners need a system to control where and when livestock is fed. Ideally, this will involve intensively rotational feeding, or allowing wild animals or herds to jump in and change their feeding rates to take into account the variations in the feed. A properly managed rotational feeding program in the composition allows cattle to feed high-quality fodder efficiently and allows the feeders to return to this state in the feed range. [5, 6]

The growth of Sagittarius consists of three stages.

In the first stage, when the plants start to grow in the spring or after feeding, the quality of the feed will be high, but their quantity will be low.

The second stage has high quality and high quantity of features.

In the third stage, the quality of the feed decreases, but its quantity remains high.

Ideally, pastures should be grazed in the second stage, for high quality and quantity energy efficiency. The grazed pastures will be in the first stage, and the pastures will be in the third stage.

Conclusion

It is recommended not to graze below 6 or 8 cm at any time during the growing season. It should also be noted that the calendar year of plant physiology begins in the fall. This time of year of any stress or overfeeding will be detrimental to production next year. It is recommended to check the amount of phosphorus and sulfur through soil samples in August and, if necessary, carry out fertilizing in early September. The second important time to be taken into account in plant physiology when managing pastures is when the average air temperature drops to 43 degrees each spring. At about 43 degrees, grasses and other forage wake up from insomnia in the winter. From this point on, pastures should be restricted or at least restricted until the forage population or longitudinal height exceeds approximately 25 cm[7].

Care should be taken when managing pastures. Physiologically, an equivalent amount of rest is required for a forage plant to grow from 6 cm to 11 cm in height, just as the same plant needs to

grow from 12 cm to 21 cm in height. In an intensive pasture management system, the separation of animals from the herd is a major obstacle, leading to system failure.

Suggestions:

- a) For desert areas, it is recommended to use mainly large pastures.
- b) Number and size of pasture zones - organization of rest and growth of certain pastures, other pastures
- c) How many animals are needed in the pasture zone - to determine how efficiently the grazing area is grazed
- d) Organize the use of effective grazing methods
- e) Multiply different grass varieties that are suitable for different environments

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