RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREVENTING LAND DEGRADATION PROCESSES

Saparbaev Islam Arislanbaevich
Technician of the "QRyerloyiha" department of the
"O'zdavyerloyiha" state scientific design institute
@mail: Saparbaev387@gmail.com

Abstract: In the article, land degradation, its causes, the status of the works being carried out to prevent these processes and, in turn, suggestions and recommendations are mentioned.

Key words: Land degradation, land quality, agricultural land, pasture land, recultivation.

Enter: Extensive work is being done in our Republic to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-277 of June 10, 2022 on measures to create an effective system of combating land degradation. In order to increase the number of people in our country today and to provide them with quality food products, it is necessary to use not only the newly reduced land, but also the existing land.

Determining the degraded areas in our republic under the influence of a number of factors and organizing them with the reasons for their occurrence will have a positive effect.Research object and methods.

The population of the country is growing, along with the needs. Man tries to conquer new lands without worrying about old ones. Areas that are suitable for efficient use of land are decreasing, and their place is being replaced by low-quality areas. Land degradation is the process of deterioration of land quality, reduction of their productivity. In arid climates, land degradation often leads to desertification, where fertile land becomes desert.

Land degradation is a global problem that affects everyone through current and future loss of soil productivity - food security, increased food prices, climate change, environmental hazards, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Land degradation is occurring rapidly, causing a dramatic decline in the productivity of croplands and pastures around the world.

About 25 percent of the world's total land area is degraded. When land is degraded, soil carbon and nitrogen oxides are released into the atmosphere, making land degradation one of the most important drivers of climate change.As mentioned above, a number of works are being carried out to improve degraded areas in our republic. According to Annex 3 of the Decision No. 299 of the Cabinet of Ministers of

the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 23, 2018 on measures to further improve the procedure for determining the boundaries of administrative-territorial units, delimiting land resources and conducting geobotanical research in pastures and hayfields, geobotanical research works in pastures and hayfields . In accordance with the requirements of the regulation on the transfer procedure, geobotanical analyzes are being carried out by the Ozdavyerloyiha State Scientific-Design Institute and its regional units on the existing pastures and hayfields in the republic, and they are giving a number of suggestions and recommendations regarding the better use of the existing pastures and the breeding of nutritious plants for livestock.In particular, there are 231497.7 hectares of pasture land in Jondor district of Bukhara region, and this indicator is 12% of the 1793592.4 hectares of pasture land belonging to Bukhara region. The total land area of the district is 255,293 hectares, of which 9.3% is pastures. When the pastures and hayfields in the district are divided into 3 groups, 6 types, 21 species, a total of 26 types of plants are found, of which 15 are nutritious plants, and the remaining 11 are harmful, poisonous and inedible plants. In the organized area, the analysis shows that the yield is 1.46 s/ha and the nutrient unit is 0.89 s/ha. This is a very low indicator, and a number of suggestions and recommendations have been developed to improve feed areas.The main degraded areas in the republic are pasture lands. As a result of improper use of pasture lands, the areas of pasture degradation are increasing year by year. In particular, the following indicators were identified and predicted when the studies conducted in 1990, 2000 and 2020 were analyzed.

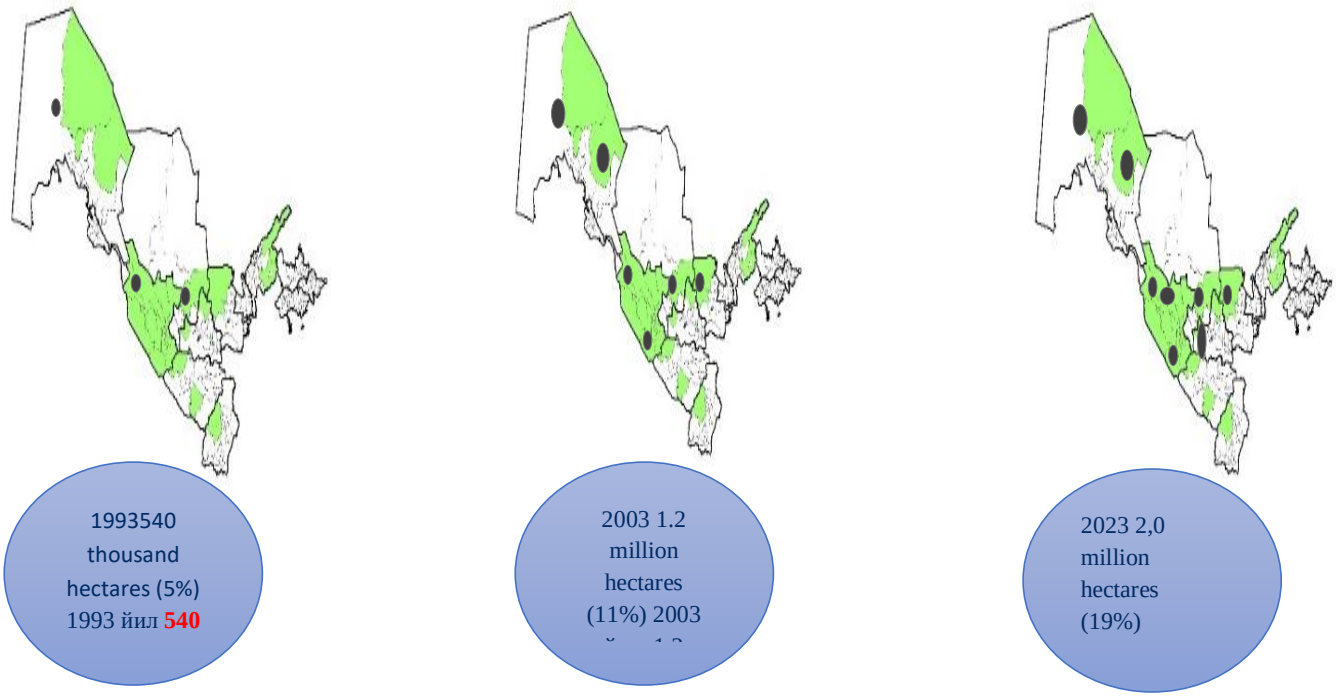

Figure 1.

Results of research conducted in 1993, 2003 and 2023.Carrying out systematic work on returning degraded areas to use, providing the population with constant quality food products, preventing the occurrence of serious problems in ecology, lack of feed for livestock and many other areas.

Activities to be carried out on restoration and prevention of degraded lands:

*Abandon grazing of livestock after the ripening of plant seeds in degraded pastures;

* To increase the productivity of degraded pastures, to organize the sowing of seeds of wild plants that reproduce with the help of wind;

* Development of livestock rotation schemes to prevent pasture degradation.

Recommendations for prevention of land degradation:

*Prevention of degradation by recultivation of the land allocated for industrial purposes in the first stage;

* Establishment of perennial tree groves through drip irrigation on degraded lands;

* For every 10 ha reduced from degraded pastures

Allocation of subsidy to an entrepreneur who digs 1 vertical well;

* Leasing degraded agricultural land for a preferential period based on the obligation to increase its productivity;

Summary: In the article, we have given as an example several types of measures to protect the land from these processes and fight against them. Also, the fact that the prevention of land degradation and the fight against it is recognized by our government as one of the main tasks, will certainly bring positive results in the coming years. Preserving the land in use, giving the next generation the opportunity to use fertile land should be considered one of the main tasks facing every person.

List of used literature:

1. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 10, 2022 No. PQ-277.

2. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2023 Decision No. 50.

3. M.I. Ruzmetov. Pasture soils and degradation / Study guide.

- Tashkent: "Lesson Press" LLC publishing house, 2023. - 210 p.

4. G. T. Parpiyev. Boz-oase soils / Monograph. - Tashkent: "Lesson Press" LLC publishing house, 2023. - 250 p.

5. Khamidov M.Kh., Shukurlayev K.I., Lapasov K.O. Instructional manual on practical training in the science of agricultural hydrotechnical melioration.

Tashkent. 2014. -233 pages.

6. Davronov O.O., Abstract of improvement of the method of conducting monitoring of pasture lands by remote sensing, 2022.

7. http://www.Agro.uz

8. www.Uza.uz

9. www.ziyonet.uz

10. www.gov.uz