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NEGATIVE FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIALIZATION OF GRAZING LIVESTOCK IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Annonation:This article will talk about negative factors affecting the development and specialization of grazing livestock in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Key words:desert, grazing, erosion of soil, soil salinity, degradation.

Introduction. The Republic of Karakalpakstan has natural opportunities for the development of grazing livestock with its extensive grassland areas, desert areas and semi-desert climate. The livestock , which is the traditional activity of the population , raising sheep, goats, camels and cattle, in particular, requires the effective use of precisely these pastures. However, there are some negative aspects which affect to development of pastures. This article analyzes the main negative factors affecting the development of grazing livestock.

Main body. Negative factors affecting the development and specialization of grazing livestock in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are associated with several main aspects.

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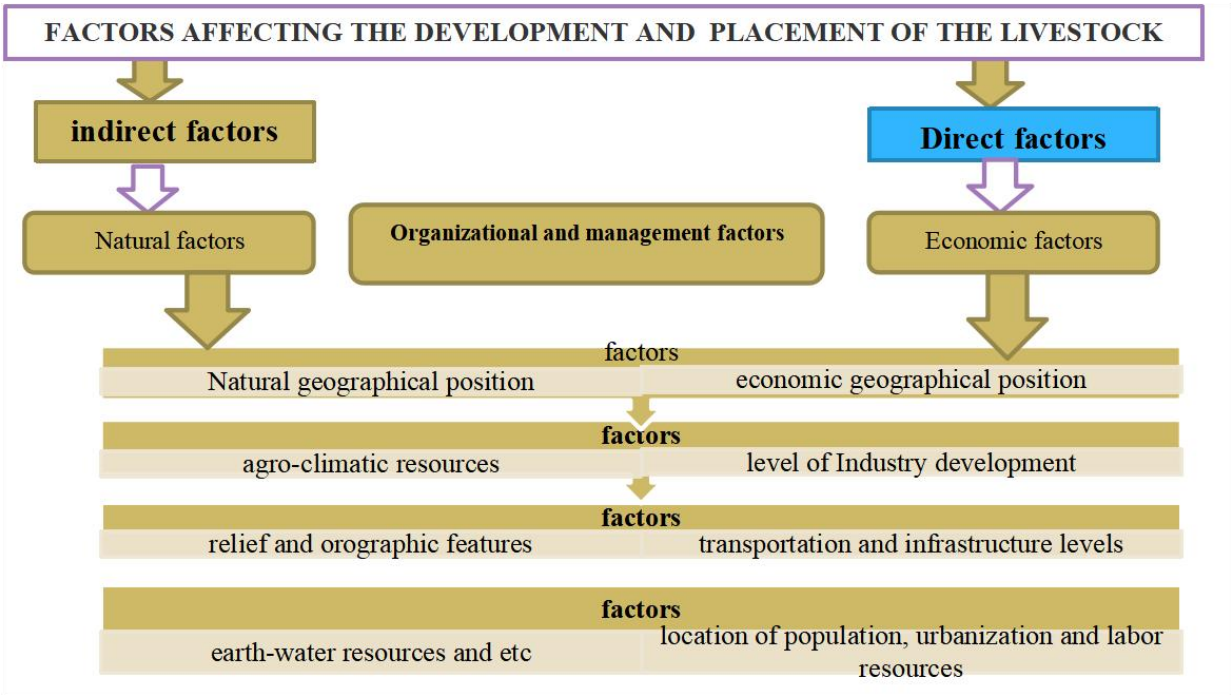

Figure 1. Factors affecting the development and placement of livestock [1]

In the course of scientific research, the following factors have been identified that affect the development and location of livestock, and they have been studied analytically.

- earth resources;
- water resources;
- population and labor resources;
- environmental and other factors

In Karakalpakstan, there are enough land and labor resources in the development and territorial organization of the livestock network. However, the shortage of water resources and the associated environmental situation in the region is one of the factors that seriously affect the development of not only livestock, but also the entire agricultural sector, as well as the social sphere.

Water limit allocated to the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the last five years, that is, in 2017-2022, there was a decrease from 7,262.9 million m cubic to 4,716. 0 million m cubic, which is 64.9 percent. Such a decrease in water resources, in turn, requires the implementation of a fundamental Agrarian Policy in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the replacement of water in agriculture with low - demand crops instead of crop types, the widespread introduction of water resource saving technologies, that is, the revision of economic specialization and the development of its scientific and methodological foundations.

The presence of groundwater reserves in Karakalpakstan will be the main factor for the development of grazing livestock in the Qizilqum desert and the Ustyurt plain. There are a total of 1,470 wells on the territory of the Republic in total, and currently 630 wells are used. From these wells, 156.85 thousand m of cubic water is extracted per day. The location of the groundwater has territorial features, which mainly corresponds to the districts of Kegayli, Nukus, Tachakopir and Chimboy. It is possible to extract 300.0-350.0 thousand m of cubic water per day if wells are used using modern technologies. This, in turn, gives the opportunity

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to bring the number of sheep and goats around almost half a million heads, which are currently raised in Karakalpakstan interesting and Ustyurti, to one million [1]. We can also include among these problems environmental problems,namely the drying of the Aral Sea. This process is causing changes in the climate, flora and fauna of the area, the spread of sands and desertification. As a result of improper use of water and land resources - favorable areas for the production of fodder-are decreasing, the waters are getting polluted, and as a result, this phenomenon seriously harms the quality of grazing livestock and consumer products.

Environmentalists point out that the intensification of desertification processes, as well as the degradation of pastures, are one of the negative consequences of the Aral tragedy. For example, during the period 1995-2014, the productivity of pastures in Karakalpakstan decreased by 23%, while the number and density of large cattle increased significantly. As the optimal solution in the situation that has arisen, it is proposed to create a practical mechanism for the effective management of pastures. This approach not only restores degraded lands, but also increases their nutrient potential [5].

Climatic conditions. The use of pasture land in desert areas can cause significant inconvenience in the use of pasture land in areas with high temperatures in the summer season, low snow cover and conservation in winter, and varying amounts of precipitation in the spring season. In the regions of Adir and the plains, for a long time, the high air temperature (40-45 C) and the relative humidity of the air is very low (15-25%) due to the fact that dry, insufficient atmospheric precipitation, moisture in the soil evaporates rapidly, negatively affecting the growth and development of plants, even dying in some years as early this requires resistant breeds for livestock. The winter season, however, is dry and relatively cold, with temperatures sometimes falling to -20 °C. Low rainfall (100-150 mm per year) leads to low density and quality of pasture grass. The uneven distribution of grazing land on farms in districts can cause the problem of lack of grazing in certain areas [2].

Pastures are facing a huge problem. 51% of our republic is natural pastures. These are: mountain, plains and coastal meadows. Productivity was much higher 55-60 years ago. Scientists' observation shows that at least 10-15 centener masses were obtained from 1 hectare of natural pasture at that time, and the livestock was freely fed. But over the next 50 years, the crisis in the pastures intensified. In addition, drought, garmsel, a decrease in atmospheric precipitation — under the influence of climate change, began to cause serious harm to the plant world in pastures. In our pastures, where there are 1700 species of plants, and now 200 of these species have disappeared altogether, some of which have been severely depleted. The question of why it came to this level is rising. We have studied the main reasons for this in two. The first is the influence of natural factors, that is, climate changes. This factor causes a very complex situation. 7-8 years of a small 12-year cycle is going dry. This in turn has a negative effect on the condition of the meadows, on the vegetation world. The second is that as a result of climate change, soil erosion (erosion of the topsoil through water or wind) is extremely increased. Millions of tons of nutrients are also being eroded by the erosion of the fertile soil layer. Atmospheric precipitation is occurring, but there has been a large difference in the intensity of their precipitation duration. For example, now rain is slowly absorbed into the ground for a long time, suddenly there is a strong jala and flows into the lowlands. Winds also increased. As a result of the wind, not only drought, but also dust and dust are formed, salts are flying from one place to another. All this is affecting the world of plants.

There is also a human factor. We used pastures simply as an available resource. Protection, feeding, moisture retention, agrotechnical events were not held. Then, the load that

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falls on the pastures given to the farms has become too large. With pasture yield, the number of livestock is not proportional, that is, there are many. This also negatively affects breeding, productivity in livestock.

78% of the total grazing land falls in the desert regions. We are using pastures, but constant restoration is not sufficient. The condition becomes even more severe when it is foiled for a long time, but cannot be cultured and restored. That is, in pastures, it is not legumes and bellbose grass that remain as feed, but low-nutrient grass. Therefore, it is required to plant grass with a high nutrient content and maintain the correct ratio. Perhaps one of the solutions is the long-term provision of grazing land to livestock. Then they will also think about what the pasture will be like the next day, try to improve. Control of pastures, there are methods of planting new seeds, the procedure, can be applied in practice. We need to switch to intelligent agriculture. Some problems can also come to the base when making pastures private. The knowledge, experience of a given person in this regard may not be enough. Therefore, it is necessary to go to control, introducing a single mechanism in grazing. Quality should improve, not fall. The only cluster that is to blame for today's condition of the pastures should be seen not only the farmer, but also others. Seeing the shortcomings and focusing on how to eliminate them will be much better [4].

Despite these factors, the climatic conditions of Karakalpakstan are very favorable for the development of livestock. The vast pastures of the Ustyurt plain, the Qizilqum steppe and the deltas are considered one of the most important natural factors not only for livestock, but also for the development of all types of pastures [3].

Results and recommendations: the full and effective use of the results obtained makes it possible to obtain a stable harvest of agricultural crops in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. At the same time, farmers can achieve great results if they work together with the department of agrometeorological service for agriculture in the department of Hydrometeorology of Karakalpakstan, a branch of the Hydrometeorological station of Uzbekistan [2].

Conclusion: grazing livestock in the Republic of Karakalpakstan strongly depends on natural factors. In particular, the processes of climate drought, limited water resources, salinity and desertification play an important role in the development and specialization of livestock. For this reason, grazing livestock has developed in this area mainly in the form of extensives (in a wide area, with low nutritional resources), based on breeds adapted to harsh natural conditions. The development of this sector requires the introduction of new technologies, the training of qualified personnel, a deeper study of this sector and sufficient investment , and in grazing, attention is also paid not only to quantity but also to quality.

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