



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FORESTRY SECTOR AND ITS ROLE TODAY

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Annotation: forests are a recreation area for people, they trap harmful gas, dust, create a microclimate, protect the soil from erosion. Precipitation falling over the soil-sochin's water is cleared of microorganisms as it passes through the forest. It is known that 1 liter of water flowing through the forest contained 9 gastric ulcers, while water that did not pass through the forest contained 18, or 2 times more.

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To become an expert in the forestry sector, one must know the laws of life of the forest, its development, regeneration (reproduction), cultivation, Forest care, increasing the productivity of the forest, etc. The above important questions are answered by the science of Forestry. Science is in two parts. The first part is called forestry or forest biology, in which the laws of forest life are studied, that is, the interaction between the forest and the environment. The second part illuminates care and other cuts by the practical forestry logging method, with the exception of the timber-free product of the forest. The two parts are inextricably linked and fill each other. Forests are widely used in all areas of the national economy as the main source of timber production. It is a construction. Paper, furniture industry from wood up to 2000 materials every year their main ones are presented in 1 scheme. The demand for Wood is increasing from year to year. Globally, the demand for Wood will increase 2-3 times by 2005. In addition to timber, forests also serve to obtain food. (Walnuts, khandon pistachios, Sivers apples, etc.) and serve as a healing raw material (naamatak, chirgan White, Oak, sofora, etc.). In addition to it, about 500 healing herbs grow and are used in the forests of our mountain range. Forests are a recreation area for people, they trap harmful gas, dust, create a microclimate, protect the soil from erosion. Precipitation falling over the soil-sochin's water is cleared of microorganisms as it passes through the forest. It is known that 1 liter of water flowing through the forest contained 9 gastric ulcers, while water that did not pass through the forest contained 18, or 2 times more. Finally, the forest is a hunting ground, in addition to which it is possible to develop beekeeping in them (maple, Willow, White Acacia, sofora and shrubs). Noting the great importance of the forest in Uzbekistan, the "law on the Forest" was passed during the 14 sessions of the Supreme Assembly (April, 1999). It shows the main tasks of forest personnel. The earthworks are not uniformly forested. Half of the forest areas correspond to the tropical region, the rest are located in the middle region, the northern hemisphere (Russia, Canada, USA, etc.). At the expense of 1 person, Russia has an area of 5-8, in Latin America-5, in Canada-4, in Africa -2.4. Spruce is the dominant forest-forming species in Uzbekistan. Archazors-defrost the soil, protect water and regulate it. In our mountain region, the type of spruce is found: Black Spruce (Zarafshan spruce), saurarcha (hemispherical spruce), apricot spruce (Turkestan spruce). They differ from each other in appearance, vertical structure. After the arch, walnut groves naturally grow in the mountains: Khandan pistachios at an altitude of 600-1700 m, Grecian nuts at 1000-1500 m, almonds at 800-1600 m and fruit groves (apples, plums, Hawthorn, pears, etc.). It is found in small groups (carcass) in the mountains, near rivers-dates, maple, cherry. In Uzbekistan, in addition to natural forests, there are small forest areas, around agricultural crops there are forest yxotazors, canals, reservoirs, automobile, gas pipelines, artificial Groves

for 10 million. All kinds of tree, shrub plants are found here, introduced species Grow, adapted to our conditions. Many of them (oak, birch, white Acacia, sofora, some species of gorges) grow faster in US (compared to their homeland), tolerate warm climates and air dryness well. In the sandy-desert region, black and white saxaul grow, in addition to them there are tributaries, candim, cherkez, rivers cherkez, along the edges of rivers yulghun, turangil. These forests make up 70% of the forests of Uzbekistan and are used as sand fasteners and serve the role of fodder for cattle.

The third forest-forming region of Uzbekistan is the Highlands. They are located close to rivers, protect the coast from washing, regulate water. They include turangil, tol, zhiyda species, in the mountains less often Birch, Sogdiana, shumtoli are found. Scientists from the Department of Forestry and forest reclamation of ouzhiti, Botanical Garden, Tashkent have developed recommendations on methods of growing introduced species in our conditions. The forest area of Uzbekistan is 4% of the total area of the Republic. The main task of Forestry is to establish forests, grow forests and protect these forests. It is impossible to effectively run a farm in the forest without having the right understanding of the forest. Often people are understood as consisting of a forest-a complex of trees. That's wrong. A park with abundant trees cannot be called a forest, and an Allee and steppe cannot be called a separate tree. In order for a complex of trees to form a forest, it is necessary to have not only the number of trees, but also quality signs. For example, the shape and appearance of a tree growing in the forest and out of the forest. Qualitative signs arise from the interaction of trees with each other, that is, this result changes temperature, humidity, light and other factors in the forest. In the forest, trees not only affect each other, but also affect the external environment. In the forest, there is a correlation between trees and fauna, resulting in the forest establishing its own personal environment. Very large and large trees, with developed branches. Such are found in 5%. Trees with large hornbeam development are 30-40 %. The averages are, smaller in height, with the Horn-jaws being narrower at 20-40%. All that remains of growth, Horn-bulbs, small 10-20%. The branchlets are monoecious. One-sided antlers. Withers and Withers (up to 10%). The Horn-Sabbath is still alive. The Horn-Sheba is dry. This classification is still used today in the work of deforestation and paravarishing. There are other classifications by default (GOST). Why is it applied to divide into such classes, while all trees grow in the same soil climate and are the same age? the question may arise. According to the researchers, the main reason is their heredity, genetic signs. In addition, the seeds fall into different conditions, under one condition the soil is sernam, while the moisture in others falls into a smaller place. In addition to it, there may be different amounts of light, temperature, fertility of the soil, the impact of dust and harmful gases, etc. factors. As a result of observations, it was found that when there is little nutrient and moisture in the soil, the deference (stratification division) of trees is weaker, since all trees grow slowly, being unfavorable. In places where the soil is richer in nutrients, sernam, the stratification of trees by height becomes stronger. Here, trees grow faster, the effect on each other is also stronger, and in some cases there is a confrontation between them.

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