

Improving the Rational Use and Protection of Pastures

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Annotation: *In recent years, special attention has been paid to the issues of protecting pasture lands in our country, ensuring their effective use and combating degradation. This article presents measures for the use and conservation of pastureland, as well as proposals.*

Introduction. Today, pasture lands account for 50.2% of agricultural land, and their rational use and protection need to be improved. The issues of the condition, protection, rational and effective use of pastures and further improvement of the legal framework for increasing the productivity of pastures that have been degraded and out of agricultural use are relevant today.

It is known that in our republic there are a number of laws regulating legal relations related to pastures, in particular, the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws "On agricultural cooperative (partnership)", "About farming", "about peasant farming", "On the State Land Cadastre", "on water and water use", the laws "On Nature protection", "On the protection and use of flora", "On the protection and use of wildlife" have been adopted. They provide a certain level of regulation of land protection, improvement of soil fertility, protection of natural resources, while at the same time establishing the legal basis for the rational use of natural pastures.

The flora of pastures is one of the most important natural resources and does not lose its regenerative character, which is inherent only with proper use.

Measures to increase soil fertility and improve its reclamation condition should not be carried out only in irrigated fields, pastures and hay fields should not be overlooked.

There are 20.8 million hectares of pastures in Uzbekistan (about half of the total area of the country), of which 17.4 million.a hectare corresponds to a desert region.

Over the past 15-20 years, mobile cattle breeding has experienced a loss – degradation of livestock feed volumes as a result of insufficient use of pastures, overgrazing on pastures and other anthropogenic influences. 20.8 million 16.4 million hectares of pastures. hectares (78%), of which 9.3 million. Feed compound feeds on an area of 20-30%, 5 million hectares. 30-40% of the area, 2.1 million hectares. ha or more than 40% of the area with a reduced content of feed.

The degradation of pastures is observed mainly in the territories of Jizzakh, Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. This, in turn, causes water and wind erosion of the soil, which negatively affects the ecosystem.

Creation of legislative frameworks related to institutional issues of rational use and protection of pastures, including conservation of their natural biodiversity in pastures, prevention of degradation of flora, improvement of soil condition, formation of a pasture management system, phytomelioration, breeding and seed production of pastures within the framework of integration of science and education with industrial practice, protection of pastures from diseases and pests

organization of events, The main attention should be paid to the development of mechanized technologies and technical means of pastures.

Attention should also be paid to this in the current land legislation regulating legal relations on the use of land occupied by pastures. At the level of state policy aimed at improving the land reclamation status in the context of global climate change, effective and rational use of pastures, serious attention to the issue of preventing pasture degradation and eliminating its consequences, and the organization of proper use of pastures are of great economic and social importance.

Large-scale work is underway in the republic to ensure the priority and place of private ownership in animal husbandry, effective use of pastures, increase production and processing of livestock products, and increase its competitiveness.

Nevertheless, a number of issues are not solved, such as the full satisfaction of the demand of the population of our country for livestock products, the creation of a solid feed base for their cultivation, in particular:

- in the areas of land allocated in the production of livestock, the necessary amounts for the head numbers of livestock available in the Republic are not sufficiently established, the system of scientific based placement of fodder crops, continuous supply of particulate feed products;
- cooperation between scientific institutions and representatives of the industry is not at the level of demand in improving existing cattle breeds, creating breeds that are productive and suitable for local climatic conditions;
- farms specializing in animal husbandry are not adequately supplied with the necessary equipment and equipment;
- in order to fully satisfy the nutritional requirements of livestock, the development of scientifically based norms and rations for all types of livestock is ignored;
- the use of credit funds of commercial banks was encouraged by the introduction of reliable, convenient and effective means of accessing the bank account of farm funds.

In the future, the farms specializing in animal husbandry have developed norms and regulatory legal acts for the further increase in the volume of production and processing of livestock products, increasing the efficiency of the industry, purposeful and productive use of allocated fodder land areas and creating an effective mechanism for the placement of fodder crops, which are as follows:

- Regulation on the organization of livestock entities and coordination of their activities.
- A model agreement on the long-term lease of a land plot to a farm in the direction of livestock.
- Sample road maps of livestock subjects in the direction of livestock, poultry, fisheries and beekeeping.

From these we want to make the following suggestions:

- determining whether the areas of land allocated for fodder crops correspond to the number of existing livestock heads;
- in order to increase the efficiency of the use of land plots allocated to livestock entities, it is necessary to plant high-yielding fodder crops and grow them;
- planting, care, cultivation, harvesting crops from them to prepare quality feed for wintering and provide the necessary equipment, machinery and equipment for the industry;
- attracting foreign investment in the development of the production and processing system of livestock production;
- the correct use of the rational area, which one conditional head counted on the cattle.

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