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REORGANIZING THE USE OF DEGRADATED WETLANDS

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ANNOTATSIYA

Buxoro viloyatida degradatsiyaga uchragan yaylovlar tuproqlari unumdorligini oshirish, tabiiy yaylovlar o‘simlik dunyosi fauna va florasini saqlash va ekologik barqarorligini tiklash hamda yaylovlardan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirishga qaratilgan keng qamrovli chora-tadbirlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

Kalit so‘zlar

Degradatsiya, cho‘l, yarim – cho‘l, yaylov, o‘rmonzorlar.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В Бухарской области реализуются комплексные меры, направленные на повышение плодородия деградированных пастбищных почв, сохранение и восстановление экологической устойчивости фауны и флоры растительного мира естественных пастбищ, а также повышение эффективности использования пастбищ.

Ключевые слова

Деградация, пустыня, полупустыня, пастбище, лесные угодья.

ABSTRACT

In the Bukhara region, comprehensive measures are being implemented to increase the fertility of degraded pasture soils, preserve and restore the ecological stability of the fauna and flora of the plant world of natural pastures, as well as increase the efficiency of pasture use.

Key words

Degradation, desert, semi-desert, pasture, forest land.

On October 6 of this year, the President's decision "On approving the concept of developing the forestry system in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" was

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adopted. With this decision, the "Concept of developing the forestry system until 2030" was approved.

791-final decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 17.12.2020 "On approving the regulation on the procedure for the conservation of agricultural land", dated 23.02.2021 "Measures to increase the efficiency of the use of agricultural land in Bukhara region" 92 final decisions have been taken. Increasing the efficiency of agricultural land use in Bukhara region and reusing 22.1 thousand hectares of irrigated areas and 55.7 thousand hectares (total of 77.8 thousand hectares) in desert areas, effective use of existing land and water resources in order to:

300 billion soms from the budget funds allocated to the Ministry of Water Economy and the organizations included in its system will be directed to the works to be carried out in order to bring back into use the irrigated fields and desert areas that are not used in agriculture in Bukhara region.

In 2021-2022, the forecast indicators of the measures to be implemented to bring back into use the irrigated fields and places in the desert areas that are not used in agriculture in the Bukhara region have been confirmed. In recent years, comprehensive measures are being implemented in our republic aimed at increasing the fertility of degraded grassland soils, preserving the flora and fauna of natural grasslands and restoring their ecological stability, and increasing the efficiency of using grasslands. It is important to improve the agro-ecological condition of grasslands, reduce the level of anthropogenic and man-made influence, as well as create productive agrophytocenoses of nutritious plants and improve the biocenosis of degraded desert and semi-desert grassland areas.

20.2 million hectares of land in our country are used for agricultural purposes. Its 11 million hectares are grasslands. According to the information of the Samarkand Research Institute of Horticulture and Desert Ecology, 42 percent of these pastures have been degraded. On April 2, 2019, the Law "On Grasslands" was adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis in order to prevent irregular use of grasslands.

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Today, the rapid development of production, population growth, and climate change have accelerated the processes of desertification on earth. Every year, 13 million hectares of forest areas are lost. As a result of continuous land degradation in arid regions, 3.6 billion hectares of land have turned into wetlands. The lives of 6 billion people on earth depend directly on agriculture, at the same time, 52 percent of agricultural lands are degraded to varying degrees, and degraded lands on the whole earth threaten the lives of 1.5 billion people.

Degradation of land and increase in desert areas are also observed in our republic. In particular, as a result of the drying up of the Oryol Sea, a new Oryol sand desert appeared on an area of 6 million hectares. In the mountainous regions, forests used to be 700-800 meters above sea level. Now they start from 900-1000 meters and higher.

In addition, in recent years, the ecological environment has been damaged in our republic, and strong winds and sandstorms are often observed. For example, on June 14 of this year, a strong wind blew and sandstorms were observed in the city of Nukus and a number of districts of the Republic of Gorakhpur. As a result, the roofs of several multi-story houses were blown off, and the stalls in the bazaars were broken. A similar situation occurred on May 26-27, 2018. The strong wind continued throughout the day, lifting sand and salt particles from the dry bottom of the Oryol Sea into the air, and salt rained on all areas. At that time, it was determined that the amount of chang in the air in Nukus increased by 5.9 times the norm.

On April 27 of this year, in Bukhara region, especially in Olot and Gorakol districts, the wind speed in the southwest direction was 15-25 meters per second, and the social sector facilities, residential houses and trees were overturned. caused serious damage to vehicles as a result.

In Surkhondaryo region, the hot tropical wind called "Afghan wind" blows from the south almost every year, entering our republic and creating unfavorable weather conditions. In this case, the wind brings a large amount of sand piles to the streets and populated areas. At such times, residents close the doors and windows of their houses and take shelter from the sandstorm. It should be noted that the local population living in the regions of the Orolbo region, as well as in the regions of Kashgadaryo, Surkhondaryo, Samarkand, Jizzakh and Syrdaryo, suffered psychologically, materially, spiritually, economically and ecologically from such strong winds and sand and dust storms.

By establishing a forest, it is possible to strengthen shifting sands, reduce wind speed in the upper part of the earth, and stop sand and dust storms. 1 bush of middle-aged saxovull strengthens 10 tons of sand with its roots and does not allow it to move. 1 hectare of forest of saxovul and cherkez is 1135 kg during the year.

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swallowed 835 kg of carbonic anhydride gas. releases oxygen. This will improve the air quality and prevent environmental pollution.

Human health largely depends on the ecological state of the environment. The better the ecological condition, the better the human health. In many areas, the deserts have become devoid of saksovul and other bushes, and the sand is increasingly entering the city and district centers. Nowadays, sand dunes can be found in any area of many cities and districts. Such cases are increasing every year.

Our state is taking a number of measures to find a solution to the same problems and alleviate the current situation. Based on the decision of our President on August 23, 2019, in order to reduce their negative impact, forest farms in our republic have been established to prevent erosion and desertification from 2020 on an area of more than 500,000 hectares. Our republic belongs to sparsely forested regions. The total area of the forest fund is 12 million hectares, so only 3.2 million hectares are covered with forests.

The degree of forest coverage of our republic is only 7.2 percent. This indicator is 55 percent in Russia, 34-38 percent in the Baltic countries, Georgia, and Moldova. If we take into account that 80 percent of the total land area of the republic consists of desert and arid regions, this is a very small amount. It should be noted here that for the purpose of increasing the establishment of forests in the dry bottom of the Arol Sea, our government has allocated 100 billion soms of additional funds in 2019-2020 by "Uzbekneftgaz" JSC. , thanks to his support, forest planting works were carried out from seeds and seedlings on an area of 1 million 200 thousand hectares, and in the next 4-5 years, they will turn into dense forests, releasing toxic sand, dust and salts into the atmosphere. It stopped rising completely.

Today, the Samarkand Agro-agriculture and Desert Ecology Scientific-Research Institute under the State Committee for Veterinary and Livestock Development is growing primary seeds of desert-pasture forage plants on 263 hectares of land. In addition, it is planned to prepare the seeds of desert and grassland crops in 1000 hectares in Navoi region, 200 hectares in Kashgadaryo, 200 hectares in the Republic of Gorakhpur and 100 hectares in Jizzakh in 2020 by the Bukhara Desert Nutrient Crops Seeding Center. Prepared desert nutritious crops are used to plant seeds in degraded areas.

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