

MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES AND ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN USING THEM APPROPRIATELY

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Since the dawn of human raise people have been living on and taking full advantage of the earth. The earth is also the only witness of different historical periods and events. Because earth is the mother of human raise. Thus, we should protect our lands. According to service as a result of different natural factors and human activity. The planet experienced degradation of 30 % of its lands. This endangers millions of people's lives, health, lifestyle and future. In order to find solutions for these problems soften negative effects and to be able to use natural recourses honestly. April 22 is celebrated as international day of protection of earth.

With the initiative of our president a special attention is paid to using natural recourses in a right way. During extensive projects for preservation of environment. Only during the full filament of state and local programs for environmental preservation condition of more than 32 thousand hectare of land was improved in Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Surkhandarya, and Navai. 459 hectare of land damaged by mining was restored by recultivation. If we speak about land in our republic in general the total area of our motherland is 44896,9 hectare. 44410,3 hectare land is used by firms, companies, farms 4313,1 hectare or 9,7% of land is used for irrigation. 90% of all agricultural products are produced on these lands. That's why with the rapid growth of population a special attention is being paid to proper usage protection, and increasing fertility of these lands. Bukhara region is situated in the south-west of Uzbekistan mainly in deserts of Kizilkum and Karshi. Its area is 40,2 thousand kilometers square and it mainly consist of sandy, gypseous, rocky lands. From the point of view of climate Its located in a desert zone, therefore agriculture depends on water recourses. There no natural rivers in the region. All the water consumed is taking from regions. That's why improving agriculture in the region is difficult task. Presently, there is 4193705 hectare land in Bukhara region. From this land 232494 hectare is used for irrigational firming. In order to irrigate these lands on average 4626 million m³ water is spent. 68.2% 3158 million m³ of water is used during the vegetation period. The main source of irrigational firming is "Amu Bukhara machine" canal. The land recourses of the region consist of the following structure: Free lands-199381 (4.75%), woodland of many years- 21904(0,52%), pasture land-2674186(63,76%), private land (1,37%), vegetable firming- 299 (0,007%), forest lands-205595(4,9%), brush lands-45388(0,1%), agricultural lands-979454(23,35%) Irrigational lands are considerate the most important. But they constitute only 6,59% that is 274201 hectare area of the region (according to the information

on 01.01.2012). However there are social economic and natural ecological problems in using these lands. We will consider some of them. The level of salt is very high. The 90,8% of existing irrigational lands are covered with salt in different levels. From these 70,7% (21173) is highly saline soil 28,2 % (77273) medium level saline soil 54,1% (148478) is low level saline soil, and 0,7% (1967) is very highly saline soil. According to research on assessment of soil the average quality of soil in Bukhara city is 50 balls the score increase for 4 balls since 1991, in Jondor district its 44 balls which was a 2 ball increase since 1999, in Vobkent its 54 with a 2 ball increase, in Kagan –49 balls with 2 ball increase, in Shofirkon its 49 balls, in Bukhara district 55 balls with a 1 ball increase since 1999, in Gijduvan district its 55 balls with a 1 ball increase since 1999, in Karakul district its 51 balls with a 1 ball increase since 1999, in Karaulbozor district its 42 balls with a 1 ball increase since 1999. In the region there are problems in distribution of water among farms. Water is sufficient for the farms situated along top and middle of canals and rivers, however there is a lack of water for farms situated in the end of canals. In such lands there is a 10-15 sentiner difference in harvest. There are flaws in reducing moist. Efficiency of drainage ditch between and in the farms is low. Such systems are almost absent in newly cultivated lands. At present 6406 –km – drainage ditch are being used.

Population of region is increasing annually. The annual increasing of population is 1,8% .The problems is almost 95 % of the population lives in assimilated lands. Which causes a decrease of agricultural lands. In 1998 there are 5,2 people for 1 hectare of irrigational land. In 2005 the number increase to 6,4 people. In 1998 there was 0,13 hectare of irrigational lands per-person. In 2005 it was 0,11 hectare.

Because of the factors given above the problems in usage of lands bring a negative effect on the development of agriculture. In order to reduce and prevent this kind of results the following measures should be taken:

---To decrease the level of mineralization of soil the ----- of drainage ditch should be increased. For this cleaning and reconstruction work should be done on time.

---To organize efficient irrigation works to improve water distribution system and to use a fining system.

---To organize greenbelts around fields in order to decrease wind arrosion

According to with the initiation of the republic of Uzbekistan I .Karimov the resolution N-182 adopted in august 20, 2010 Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Melioration Bukhara branch was founded.