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## THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF USING PASTURES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN UZBEKISTAN LIVESTOCK NETWORK

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### Annatation:

The article describes the importance of pasture lands in the development of the livestock industry, the state and productivity of pasture lands in Uzbekistan, and the priorities for their effective use in the future.

**Key words:** agriculture, animal husbandry, pasture lands, productivity, ecological situation, fodder stock.

In a world where the availability of natural resources is becoming more secure and climate change is increasing, different management practices, including the use of pastures, can reduce the risk of production interruptions to meet the demand for milk and meat. Pastoralism provides quality protein and nutrients at affordable prices to meet local demand and helps reduce the country's dependence on imports. Because pastoralists move with their livestock and skilfully interact with the natural environment to obtain water and fodder, production costs are low relative to the output.

More than 200 million people in 100 countries are engaged in pastoralism, which is a traditional, extensive form of animal husbandry. Grazers move and herd animals across different environments, such as grasslands, savannas, and tundras. Pasture that produces a variety of local breeds adapted to changing environmental conditions is important in reducing poverty and ensuring food security in these areas. Since this method of animal husbandry is used in harmony with nature, it contributes to productivity, stability and the health of animals.

Pastures are characterized by the highest productivity of plants, which varies in space and time. Under these conditions, pasture productivity is unpredictable, and adaptive strategies are needed to efficiently use available resources. Livestock farmers face many problems in such conditions. The grazing system is based on the use of large areas, and it is very important to minimize the costs of using fuel, feed and fertilizers in order to be economically sustainable. Due to less dependence on external sources, the impact on the environment is reduced and the economic



stability of livestock farmers is increased. The use of breeds adapted to local conditions is important in maintaining the system's ability to adapt to changing conditions and ensuring the resilience of livestock producers to climate change.

The natural vegetation cover of the pastures occupying 47% of the total land area (21.1 million hectares) in the Republic of Uzbekistan is under great threat today, their area is rapidly shrinking. According to experts, over the past 25-30 years, 50-70 percent of the republic's pastures have been in crisis, 11 million hectares of pastures have lost their potential to produce renewable fodder and have become unsuitable for use for livestock purposes.

As a result of the crisis of pastures in the conditions of the worsening climate change, the ecological situation in these areas has worsened. As a result, the level of drought increases, soil erosion increases, and the speed of dust storms is increasing day by day. Such a situation will seriously affect the lifestyle and health of not only 4 million people living in these pasture areas, but also people living in other regions of our republic. In recent years, these problems have arisen due to the fact that their economic potential was not taken into account in the process of using pastures, and scientifically based procedures and norms of alternating use of pastures were not followed.

The collapse of the vegetation cover in pastures in this way leads to a number of alarming consequences. In particular, as a result of the loss of natural vegetation cover, the potential of pastures to mitigate the consequences of climate change will decrease sharply. This leads to further deterioration of the ecological situation in these areas and has a great negative impact on the healthy life of the population. In addition, the annual increase in the scale of the pasture crisis causes a shortage of fodder in this area. As a result, the opportunities to engage in animal husbandry, which is the main source of income for the local population, will be sharply limited. From this point of view, the pasture crisis leads to the emergence of a number of ecological and socio-economic problems. There are a number of aspects related to solving these problems and their possibilities. Uncertainty about the economic potential of pastures, the existing natural feed stock, and the geobotanical condition is one of the problems that hinders the proper development of the field. According to the information of the Ministry of Agriculture, the last comprehensive geobotanical research at the republican level was carried out 34 years ago. To date,



there is no accurate scientific data that fully reflects the current state of the republic's pastures.

The methods of determining the economic potential of pastures were developed in the 80s of the last century, and the methods of evaluating pastures have not been improved to date, especially the scientific basis for the evaluation of pasture degradation and its various stages has not been developed. It's not.

Curricula and science programs of existing educational directions and specializations in the field of grazing are created on the basis of old information and do not meet the requirements of the current era and international educational standards. It is necessary to introduce the educational technologies of countries such as the United States, Australia, Germany, and Iceland, which have developed pasture science in the world, into the education system of our country. There is a great need to establish separate departments and faculties specializing in this field. The shortage of scientific-pedagogical personnel, especially pasture geobotanical scientists, for the development of the field is clearly felt. In order to sustainably develop the field, it is necessary to sharply increase the indicators of training of qualified specialists in this field in the next years.

Another serious problem hindering the development of the sector is the lack of jobs in the sector from the top organizations responsible for rangeland management to the lower levels. The creation of jobs for specialists who regulate and control the system of pasture use should be considered as an urgent task. It is necessary to strengthen the legal and legal-normative foundations of pasture management in our republic in order to follow the permitted norms for the use of pastures and to strictly control the system of use of pastures.

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