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SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF RAUF PARFI'S POETRY

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INTRODUCTION

The whole variety of natural vegetation of the Kyzylkum desert used as pasture can be combined into 4 types of pastures: ephemeral, semi-shrub-ephemeral, shrub-grassy and solyankovy.

The floristic composition of the ephemeral pastures of Kyzylkum is made up of ilak, congurbash, yaldyrbash. In addition, cereals (arpagans, aegilops) are noted in the composition of the stand; annual legumes, cruciferous and representatives of other families.

Most types of ephemera are most valuable in the spring during the growing season, when they contain the highest amount of vitamins and are a wonderful, juicy nutritious food.

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No less important is the semi-shrub-ephemeral type of pasture. Their grass stand is usually twotier: in the upper tier are shrubs (wormwood, hodgepodge, singren).

The lower tier consists of ephemera and ephemeroids - desert sedge, bulbous bluegrass, less often - ilyak and others from the family of cruciferous, legumes.

Shrub-grassy pastures in the sandy desert are extremely valuable fodder land. A variety of life forms, multi-simultaneous and almost year-round vegetation, the seasonality of eating and other household amenities make it possible to practically use them for grazing year-round.

They are characterized by a multi-tiered addition of vegetation: trees and shrubs make up the upper tier; this tier exceeds 2 meters or more, shrubs and some perennial grasses make up the middle tier (0.5-1.5 m); the lower tier consists of ephemers - ilak, kurburbash, etc.

Main part

A variety of plant groups can provide continuous vegetation of various species of fodder plants for a large (up to 10 months) period of the year.

Solyanky pastures in Kyzylkum do not form separate isolated large massifs. Halophytes are also interspersed in small areas in other pasture land options. These lands are good pastures in prerandom and random periods. They are represented by annual solyanka and perennial solyanka species. This is a woolly solyanka, cartilage solyanka, donashur, etc.

The main form of pasture management in Kyzylkum is specialization in the production of astrakhan products (smushki, meat, wool).

Kyzylkum farms have vast forage land spaces, allowing maneuvering livestock distribution in the event of an unfavorable confluence of grazing land. The main management method is an extensive use system. The nutritional value of feed varies by season. The best nutritious feed for sheep is eaten in spring: 80-90 feed units are contained in 100 kg of feed.

By summer, the protein content is significantly reduced, in the autumn it decreases by more than 2 times, and the fiber content increases. By winter, the crude protein content drops to 4-7.5%, and the total nutritional value of feed is barely 18-20 feed units.

Kyzylkum pastures are unevenly flooded. Some areas are significantly overloaded with livestock, while others are underutilized, and in others there is no grazing at all.

Overloading pastures can lead to arching or overgrowing with weeds. The optimal load at a yield of 2-3 kg / ha is 5-6 ha per conventional sheep.

Briefly summarizing the current state of pasture use in this large region of karakul breeding, there is reason to say that pasture-feeding conditions are characterized by the originality of the flora, high endemism of the botanical composition, a significant number of specialized species -

psammophytes; and in the gypsum part - gypsophytes, complexity.

Therefore, the improvement of the pasture areas of Kyzylkum, the creation of a solid fodder base for astrakhan husbandry here is an important condition for the further development of pasture farming in this large and promising region.

The main purpose of this publication is to acquaint and visual aid in the correct recognition of the most common plants of arid pastures in Uzbekistan.

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In total, brief information is given on plant species that are most often found on the pastures of deserts and adyrs of Uzbekistan.

Species are grouped by life forms and food groups: ephemera and ephemeroid; shrubs and shrubs; coarse plants, annual hodgepodge.

Within the listed food groups, plants are distributed among botanical families.

A separate group describes not only common forage species, but also individual decorative, as well as non-eatable, harmful, poisonous plants of astrakhan pasture.

Familiarization with them is, of course, of known interest.

Shrubs, shrubs in the arid pasture grassland occupy the highest tier and are valuable for providing sheep in the autumn-winter period. Among them there are species eaten year-round; many types are promising for introduction into the culture or already introduced into the culture. Depending on the place of growth, year and type, the yield of fodder mass of shrubs, shrubs varies widely; in the average years of harvest, the value of their feed mass is 1.5-3 c / ha of eaten mass.

The forage group, commonly referred to in the pasture and zootechnical literature as coarse grass or coarse stalks, is grassy perennials that are vegetative for a long time and give relatively high grazing with respect to the low-nutrient forage mass.

Representatives of this group on desert pastures are selins, feather grass, wheatgrass, ferul, tournefort, heliotrope, camel thorn, caviar and others.

Most species of this group are poorly eaten by sheep during the growing season, however, in other seasons, sheep eat them more willingly.

Coarse-grained plants in the karakul breeding zone are more often used to procure insurance reserves of feed used on non-working days.

Ephemeras and ephemeroids are one and perennial herbaceous plants, timed to vegetate in a humid and favorable time (spring) of the year.

Their vegetation usually begins in the fall, in winter cold time it often stops or stops; they develop most splendidly and intensively in the spring, and with the onset of water deficit in the meter layer of soil they manage to complete their vegetation. After drying, some of them break off and disappear from the grass stand and when grazing are used in the form of debris, called "Khas" by the local population, others remain dry for a long time and are called "hay in the vine".

The main advantage and advantage of ephemeral pastures is that they are excellent, highly nutritious spring and summer pastures for Karakul sheep.

By the content of protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, perhaps, they have no equal in the desert pastures in the spring season. This season, an ephemeral grass stand, consisting of succulent and

nutrient rich herbs, is readily eaten by all kinds of domestic and wild animals and is a bait feed. The feed stock of ephemeral pastures is determined by the hydrothermal conditions of the spring period, and varies greatly from large to insignificant (less than 0.5 kg / ha) i.e., it can decrease by 15-20 times with respect to the maximum value.

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Some researchers for the conditions of the foothills indicate the following values with respect to the average year: very productive year-250%, productive-160%, medium-100%, lean-50% and very lean-25%.

A significant drawback of ephemeral pastures is their narrow-season use. For their year-round use, especially in the autumn-winter, the application of phytomelioration techniques from among representatives of shrubs and shrubs is required.

Annual hodgepodge is a long vegetative herbaceous plant with a high content of mineral salts. The entire diversity of these species growing on saline soils is divided into dry and juicy hodgepodge.

Their differences in economic terms lies in the fact that the former are eaten by the sheep throughout the entire growing season, and the latter after the cessation of the growing season and drying out.

In the Central Asian deserts, there are over 700 species of halophytes, most of which belong to the haze family.

Fleshy leaves and stems (balykkuz, donashur, haridandan) are inherent in juicy hodgepodge, while dry hodgepodge (kumarchik, seta, sagan) have nonsense shoots, leaves and are characterized by a high fiber content.

One-year hodgepodge - feed seasonal (autumn-winter) period of use.

Their average productivity is low (3-5 kg / ha), however, it varies significantly over different years.

100 kg of dry feed contains 40-50 feed units, the utilization rate is not more than 30%.

Of the species growing on arid pastures, it is still necessary to separate into a separate group - harmful and poisonous plants that cause one or another harm to animals, spoil the quality of the product or adversely affect their health until their death.

Speaking about the group of harmful and poisonous plants found on the desert pastures of Uzbekistan, they should note some of their features: their harm is not manifested for the entire growing season, but only in separate phases of development. In particular, *Taeniatherum crinitum* Nevski. (kylytk) causing injury to the oral cavity in the ripening phase of the ears. In the green state, this species is completely harmless and is well eaten by cattle.

Most representatives containing toxic substances are also dangerous during the period of active vegetation (buttercups), whereas after the completion of their vegetation they practically become safe for animal health.

No less important is the fact that many of these species, due to their specific adaptations (high content of essential oil substances, pubescence, prickliness, etc.), practically do not eat during the growing season and therefore, mass poisoning by them of farm animals on pastures is rarely observed.

Our information on fodder plants of desert pastures will obviously be incomplete if we do not

emphasize the distinctive features of the pasture economy of astrakhan breeding in general. They tend to:

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- The livestock is kept almost all year round on pasture with a seasonal nature of grass stand use;
- The nature of the sheep keeping and the system of pasture use is determined by periodic fluctuations of the crop by year and season;
- The water cut of the territory is very important, essential for the use of pasture grassland;
- In some years, forced live stock distillation is practiced beyond the boundaries of the main pasture territory.

As a rule, rational use of forage land dictates the need for their seasonal use: in spring and summer - on ephemeral, shrub-grassy pastures; in autumn and winter - on semi-shrub-ephemeral, solyanka pastures.

The eatability of fodder plants in arid pastures is determined by a number of anatomical and morphological and biochemical characteristics, community composition, animal species, salinity of drinking water, etc. The nutritional value of pasture feed is also highly variable over the seasons of the year.

Pasture feeds, consisting of ephemeral and ephemeroïd pastures on most types of pastures in spring, are not only inferior in nutrition to the best meadow and mountain grasses, but also often have a higher content of digestible protein, carotene and phosphorus.

Green vitamin feeds of spring pastures in abundance provide sheep with the nutrients necessary for their growth and development.

In summer, the main food for sheep is dry ephemera, ephemeroïds and part of the vegetative species and therefore lose many valuable properties. In terms of overall nutritional content, digestible protein content, summer arid pasture feeds are equal to good quality hay.

Despite the abundance of species eaten, autumn pasture feeds of arid pastures are slightly inferior to summer ones in general nutrition, and by winter their nutritional value decreases by 1.5-2.0 times in comparison with spring.

The main source in the description of each plant species was the long-term results of scientific research, observations accumulated in the Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Astrakhan breeding and desert ecology; where necessary, materials from other related organizations were also used (Botanic Research and Production Center of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, Uzbek Forestry Institute, Uzgiprozem, Uzbek Livestock Research Institute, Institute of Deserts of the Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan).

The nomenclature of species is given according to S.K. Cherepanov (1974), taking into account new taxonomic changes, synonyms are given for individual species.

Russian and Uzbek plant names are usually given in the books Flora of the USSR and Flora of Uzbekistan.

For each species, the following description order is adopted: the botanical family, the name of the genus and species, a brief morphological description, ecology, life form, species features, breeding method, chemical composition, nutritional and economic value.

When compiling the draft of this publication, the author did not strive for an exhaustive description of all fodder and useful plants growing on desert pastures of Uzbekistan.

The main purpose of this publication is to briefly and briefly describe the most common and frequently encountered species from among grasses, shrubs, shrubs, and annual hodgepodge. Along with a description of the nutritional benefits of individual species, if they are interesting in this regard, their medicinal, honey, decorative, dyeing and other economically useful properties are indicated.

CONCLUSION

The information on the chemical composition of feed given in the article is based on previously published materials for Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and is given as a percentage of absolutely dry weight; the number of feed units and the digestible protein content in kilograms per 100 kg of absolutely dry weight.

The authors proceeded from the fact that the knowledge of some non-specific aspects of food species is of particular interest to the reader and broadens his horizons.

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