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THE HISTORY OF THE DISSEMINATION OF NEW CROPS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE MITIGATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

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Abstract. In this article, the works and reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the elimination of adverse impacts of climate change, which is currently one of the biggest environmental problems, have been revealed in our recent history on the basis of historical sources new varieties of landscape trees that have entered the territory, their acclimatization. The article also elaborates on the tasks carried out within the framework of the initiative “green space” and its role in the elimination of environmental problems.

Keywords: plant, ecology, erosion, climate, climate change, virgin nature, drought, agriculture, Agro-Industry, forestry, landscape tree, fruit tree.

Introduction. Global climate changes, ecological mummies, water and food shortages are constantly in the spotlight of the world community. Taking into account the soil-climatic conditions of the Central Asian region, innovative methods in the cultivation of new varieties and types of plants suitable for the ecological environment, introduction of promising technologies, restoration of forests against soil erosion, creation of new varieties of medicinal plants, selection of plant species that are resistant to drought, various diseases in the current period and expansion of the forest area.

Methods. Intensive scientific research is carried out in the scientific centers of the developed countries of the world on the solution of these problems and extensive use of historical experience in this area. Factors such as favorable climatic conditions of Central Asia, the presence of fertile soil, the cultivation of new varieties of ornamental and forested trees, their distribution and zoning open a

wide way. In this respect, “Green spaces” are more important than ever for humanity and nature.

A large-scale serious scientific research is being carried out in the scientific centers of developed countries of the world on the wide use of historical experience in solving the global problem of food. Factors such as the favorable climate of Uzbekistan and the fact that it has fertile soil open a wide way to grow, distribute and zoning new varieties of crops.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan there are 170 varieties of potatoes, 175 varieties of grapes, and a wide range of opportunities for the exhibition of fruits and vegetables. The demographic processes taking place in the world at the present time, lead to a sharp increase in the population, or rather to a shortage of opportunities to grow food, fruit and vegetable products due to environmental problems and other natural factors. According to the recommendations of international dietologists, 50 percent of human food intake is made up of fruits and vegetables.[11. 6.] The issues of speeding up the reforms in the agricultural sector, the creation of new varieties of fruits and vegetables were not as topical as they are now when eating.

Valuable information on the penetration of new crop varieties into the territory of Uzbekistan and adaptation to climatic conditions is first provided in primary sources. In particular, in this article, he has been working as the head of the agricultural Experimental Station of Turkistan since 1902. Personal materials of the botanist R. R. Shreder are preserved in R-2284-fund in the National Archive of Uzbekistan.[10]

In this fund, valuable information on the establishment of forestry in the country is stored. Also on the pages of the “Collection of Turkistan” there is a rich information about the arrival of new cultivated varieties, in particular new varieties of ornamental trees, along with the Rusophone inhabitants, who were transferred to the country in the first decades of the 20th century.[1;2;4;5.]

The sources also mentioned the preparation of farm items from new landscape trees, which were transferred to Turkistan, they were used in woodworking from

the old, withered ones, including in the preparation of barrels from dub, railway sleepers, in the making of houses from listvennis, in the manufacture of paving stones from cedar, wooden shelves, in the manufacture of paving stones from Russian walnut [5.106.]

Since ancient times in our region there were dozens of species of shrub trees, saxaul and yulgun, siyon, davak, ravochs in the regions of eastern China, Oriental poplar, willow, goojum, mountain and foothills, which did not yield, were used as firewood and construction material preserving from frost and wood, or provide shade-coolness. These trees served many purposes, such as the construction of houses and residences in the field of woodworking by the master craftsman, as wood for heating the body in the winter months and due to natural conditions.

Khorezm received the name of the “land of goojums”, in front of each apartment and around the pools were grown beech trees. [9.168.] When the fruits of walnut and mulberry trees were consumed, they were also used for the purpose of making household appliances from their bodies and heating the apartments in winter. Pistachio, walnut and almond trees grow in wild in the mountainous areas, the population is overgrown with the aim of consuming and selling their fruits.

In the steppe regions of the region and along the Ariks-canals (ditches), along the coast of Amudarya and Sirdarya, large areas were occupied by saxaul, reed and yulgun plants. Many information in the sources about the fact that during the colonization of the Russian Empire, shrub trees such as saksovol, yulgun were lost by the Turkmen and Kyrgyz to the bare chop, the need to keep it.

In one of the sources of that period it is mentioned that “on the banks of the Toshkent and Central Asian Railways annually cut 1 million poods of saksovol and lost. Turkistan made a decision to ban the heating of houses with the Governor General saksovol, passing on the heating of houses with coal, the goal is to preserve the flourishing saksovol. To this end, the governor-general of Turkistan sent General Dragin to the region of Sirdarya. [6.65-66;2.85-88]

At the beginning of the 20th century, hundreds of varieties of plants from countries of different continents of the world and the central governorates of the

Russian Empire were climated to Turkistan. It is worth noting that there was a specific “plant migration” to the region. After the Russian Empire colonized Turkistan, it took all measures to turn the country into a market where the raw materials base and industrial goods were sold. Particular attention was paid to cotton growing due to the favorable climate of the country, the breadth of opportunities for farming and cattle breeding, as well as the need to provide Russian textile enterprises with cheap cotton, especially working on the account of American and Egyptian cotton.

Cotton growing was considered one of the important economic types in the peasant life of the country even before the Russian Empire colonized Turkestan. The Russian government sought internal opportunities to provide the industry with raw materials through the expansion of cotton-growing in the Turkistan region.

During the colonial years, the cotton of Turkistan was only 36 percent of the Russian textile industry. There is still a need for corn and US cotton, looking for ways to create an inexpensive raw material base. In 1861- 1865 years due to the 2nd civil war in the United States, the arrival of cotton wool from this country to Russia ceased.

The delivery of the Egyptian cotton decreased due to the conflict between the Russian Empire and England. The government of Tsarist Russia, in addition to the Turkish rally, has also taken measures to expand cotton fields in the Black Sea, the Caucasus region. However, in these countries, such factors as the negative attitude of the population towards cotton growing, the height of the cotton-growing coin, the labor force is expensive, have become important obstacles to the development of the industry.

Therefore, the main attention was paid to the Turkistan region, from 1884 the cultivation of cotton “America” was introduced as a new variety of cotton crops. From year to year, cotton fields have increased and cotton is sown to 30 percent of the total land area where cotton is sown. Cotton yield reached 15-20 quintals from a *desyatina* land, and for industry, too, “American” cotton turned out to be

convenient.[1. 191.] The rapid increase in cotton fields is the main factor of today's environmental problems of Uzbekistan.

The study of the history of this period, the sources providing information on the distribution and transformation of new crop varieties throughout the region, and the problem historiography were taken as a basis in this article. First of all, it should be noted that the "Turkistan collection" can become a rich resource for us. The work, articles, references, message, copied materials from various Russian and foreign newspapers, which are in the collection totalling more than 150 volumes out of 594 volumes are important.

Turkestan, which was considered an important historical resource in the study of the policy of relocation of the inhabitants of the Russian Empire to the territory and its consequences, can find an appropriate answer to the problems that are still waiting for a solution in connection with this issue on many roofs of the collection. It is worth noting that due to the migration policy aimed at strengthening the colonial foundations of the Russian empire, bringing to the lake the reins of material and spiritual life of the country, the realization of the goals of great statehood and chauvinism, there have been changes in the national-ethnic composition of the population in the Turkestan region.

Today, in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where more than 130 representatives of nationalities and ethnic groups reside, it is necessary to take into account aspects related to the migration policy of the late 19th -early 20th centuries. The national unity in our multinational country, which has been composed for centuries, is one of the important factors of high development while living peacefully and peacefully.

The results of the last years on the territory of Uzbekistan on the way to a new level of forestry are very large, of course. In the organization of forests, namatak, rose hip, beresklet, Magonia, shamshod, amorpha, Japanese quince etc. are included in the state register and are systematically reproduced.

From coniferous rees, along with local varieties such as mirzaterak, blue Poplar, Sogdian shumtoli, pistachio, willow, Pennsylvania shumtoli, gledishia,

bagryannik, Japanese safora, acacia, catalpa, the varieties that have entered our region and are climate-exempt in the country are increasing.

From needle-leaved trees, such landscape and forest varieties as Western arch (Tuya zapadnaya), Eastern tuya, blue black spruce, kiparis, Eldor pine, oblong, Cossack arch, Crimean pine, metasequoia, mojjevelnik were included in the state list and received protection.[9.77-80.] It pleases the person that now great work is being done on preserving, reproducing these varieties, creating new varieties of them in scientific research institutions, of course.

Conclusion. In short, the issues of ensuring rational use of water, further improving the management system of forestry in the regions and regions, increasing the efficiency of the use of the lands of the forest fund, introduction of scientific achievements into the sphere, strengthening and modernization of the material and technical base of lands under forest, development of environmental tourism remain one of the important and Therefore, each of us is responsible for preserving nature, completing it to future generations, not indifferent to environmental problems. To do this, it is the duty of our historians to bring them to readers in a simple, folk language by analyzing sources about tree varieties that have entered the region in recent history and are climatized landscape

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