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ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTER FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SEEDLINGS OF DESERT PLANTS

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Abstract

Solving the problems of forest reclamation of desert areas, degraded pastures, the drained bottom of the Aral Sea depends on the level of development of nursery facilities, since planting seedlings is the most effective method of reforestation, and in extreme conditions of the drained bottom - especially. The use of planting seedlings is currently limited by the lack of a sufficient amount of planting material due to the lack of nurseries, as well as non-compliance with the elementary elements of technology, which leads to a low yield of seedlings per hectare. Knowing the state of the nursery for growing seedlings of desert plants in the republic, we consider it expedient to organize a Center for growing seedlings of desert and fodder plants equipped with specialized equipment and specialists with experience in growing planting material. This Center can be established on a self-supporting basis, i.e. the leshozes, knowing their annual need for seedlings, transfer funds to this Center, which in turn presents standard planting material in the spring. This will be much more effective than if each leshoz starts to establish their own small nurseries without the appropriate equipment and professional knowledge. Establishment of forest nurseries in each forestry enterprise is fraught with difficulties - this is the absence of light, slightly saline soils, the lack of technology, there are no forestry specialists with experience in forest nurseries. At present, there are practically no forest nurseries that would meet the canons of forest reclamation science in Karakalpakstan, especially there are no nurseries where seedlings of forage plants would be grown. This direction is important, since on degraded pastures in order to increase their productivity, it is necessary to plant seedlings of forage plants in order to create agrophytocenoses.

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Scientists of the Forestry Research Institute have developed scientific projects to create desert pasture agrophytocenoses on the drained bottom of the Aral Sea. I would like to note that the problem of the Aral Sea is in dire need of a solution and is especially important for our state during the period of population growth. The decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 15 dated January 17, 2017 "On socio-economic development in the territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, an action plan to improve the living standards of the population" states that it is necessary to develop animal husbandry in this region, creating additional forage lands. It is necessary to develop scientific methods for increasing the productivity of degraded pastures and to look for territories that are not occupied by anything, and create pastures there on a new basis using a wide range of forage plants. The reserve for obtaining additional feed for existing animals is the southern part of the drained bottom of the Aral Sea in the 70s of drying. In this territory, with the correct use of scientific advice, using such forage plants as chogon, teresken, keyreuk, boyalich and izen, it is possible to create pastures with a productivity of 500-600 feed units per 1 ha. This will increase the number of grazed animals by 20-30%. To solve this problem, you need to have a lot of planting material for fodder plants, which will be grown in the planned forest nursery according to the innovative technologies of scientists from the laboratory for protective afforestation of the NIILKh. NIILKh has been working on the drained bottom of the Aral Sea for 40 years and during the survey the best saxaul plants were selected and seeds were harvested from them, which were sown in a forest nursery. Then they were dug up and planted on the drained bottom. In the 4th year, seeds were collected from the best disease-resistant plants and sown in the nursery, then the grown seedlings were planted on the drained bottom. A passport has been drawn up for each permanent forest seed plot. Thus, a powerful seed base of desert plants has been created. The organized Center will be fully provided with high-quality seed and planting material will be grown for forest reclamation work on the entire part of the drained bottom. The center can be used both as a practical training base for training forestry workers and for passing educational practice and students of educational institutions

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Conclusion: 1 The use of planting seedlings for solving problems of forest reclamation of desert areas is currently limited by the lack of sufficient amount of planting material due to the lack of nurseries, as well as the lack of compliance with the elementary elements of technology, which leads to a low yield of seedlings per hectare.

2. In the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 15 dated January 17, 2017 that it is necessary to develop animal husbandry, create additional fodder lands. It is necessary to develop scientific methods for increasing the productivity of degraded pastures and look for territories

3. It is necessary to organize a research laboratory in a dedicated forest nursery where young scientists could carry out their research and this is a state approach to providing the forestry sector. This center can also be used as a practical training base for training forestry workers.

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