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## MAIN FEATURES OF THE PASTURE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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### Abstract

In this article, the optimal solution for the effective use of pastures and natural resources in our country is the sustainable development of pasture animal husbandry, in particular, rare branches of animal husbandry, such as sheep (especially Karakul), camels, goats, which have many years of experience and skills. However, a number of long-standing problems, in particular the improvement of pastures and livestock production, are negatively affecting the development of a market economy.

**Key words:** camel breeding, goat breeding, sheep breeding, degradation, natural factors, temperature, composition of plants and type of pastures, etc.



**Introduction.** There are enough opportunities for the development of pastoralism in the country. For this, it is necessary to improve pastures and pastures, improve the quality and efficiency of animal husbandry, develop a mechanism for pasture management, improve the scientific and innovative aspects of seed production in drought-resistant pastures, and introduce effective methods of increasing livestock productivity and quality of livestock products.

This requires identifying the specific features of the industry in the development of pasture animal husbandry, establishing measures for organizing the production and sale of livestock products, taking into account the specifics of the industry.

Studying the specifics and specifics of pasture farming, based on the type, territorial location and condition of pastures, to develop an ecologically clean, rational system of their use, modern mechanisms of their management from the regions, effective methods for preserving biodiversity on degraded pastures and promising programs. the output is created.

Otherwise, measures related to the use and management of pastures will have more negative consequences than positive ones. This can be explained by the fact that as a result of ineffective forms of ownership and management system in the use of pastures, about 50% of pastures fell into disrepair at various levels. Materials and methods. The main feature that distinguishes pastoralism from other livestock sectors is that it operates in natural extreme agro-climatic conditions (Figure 1).

In agriculture, especially in animal husbandry, natural conditions are one of the main factors affecting it, and their condition directly affects the organization of production, its management, production volume and quality indicators. About 65% of the available pastures in the country (11 million hectares) are desert pastures in Kyzyl Kum and saline sandy pastures along the Aral Sea. In turn, the Karakul sheep, which are the "golden base" of cattle breeding, arose on these extremely difficult pastures and are developing today. In addition, camels, partly yearlings and goats are bred in these territories. As a result of seasonal changes in air temperature

in these pastures, desert pastures reduce vegetation cover and feed for livestock, as well as the formation of mobile sands. Extreme natural conditions, including low air temperatures on average 115-120 days and high air temperatures on average 100-110 days. The climate of the desert and semi-desert is sharply continental, with large daily and seasonal temperature variations. For example, in sand dunes the temperature in summer is up to 50 degrees in the shade, and sometimes up to 250 degrees in winter. In the north of Uzbekistan (Tomdi village), the average monthly temperature is +30 in July and -4.10 in January.

In addition, all other types of pasture are very sensitive to natural factors, especially seasonal changes such as rainfall in spring, humidity and drought in summer, periods of rainfall in autumn and length of winter. These seasons are at risk of causing more losses and losses than other types of livestock systems. From the point of view of livestock breeders, the "coming of the year" is one of the main indicators of pastoralism, which affects such economic indicators as the number of livestock, weight, breeding season, composition (number of sheep and rams). This feature of pasture animal husbandry is one of the important aspects of the regulation of breeding, the development of the forage base and the management of the pasture use system.

Also, low water content is a characteristic feature of all pastures. Desert pastures receive 75-175 mm of precipitation per year, and semi-desert pastures receive 100-300 mm (up to 400 mm), but the amount of precipitation varies greatly from season to year.

**Materials and Methods.** It is known that one of the features of agriculture is that production is organized over large areas. Among the agricultural sectors, livestock is the largest in terms of area. In other words, we see that the area of land corresponding to the unit value of the livestock production is very large. In addition, the very high daily movement of livestock (on average 10-15 km) affects the quality of service, rearing and delivery, as well as the location of infrastructure facilities.

At the same time, a feature of cattle breeding is the low cost of production. It is known that one of the main costs in livestock production is the cost of feed (60 percent on

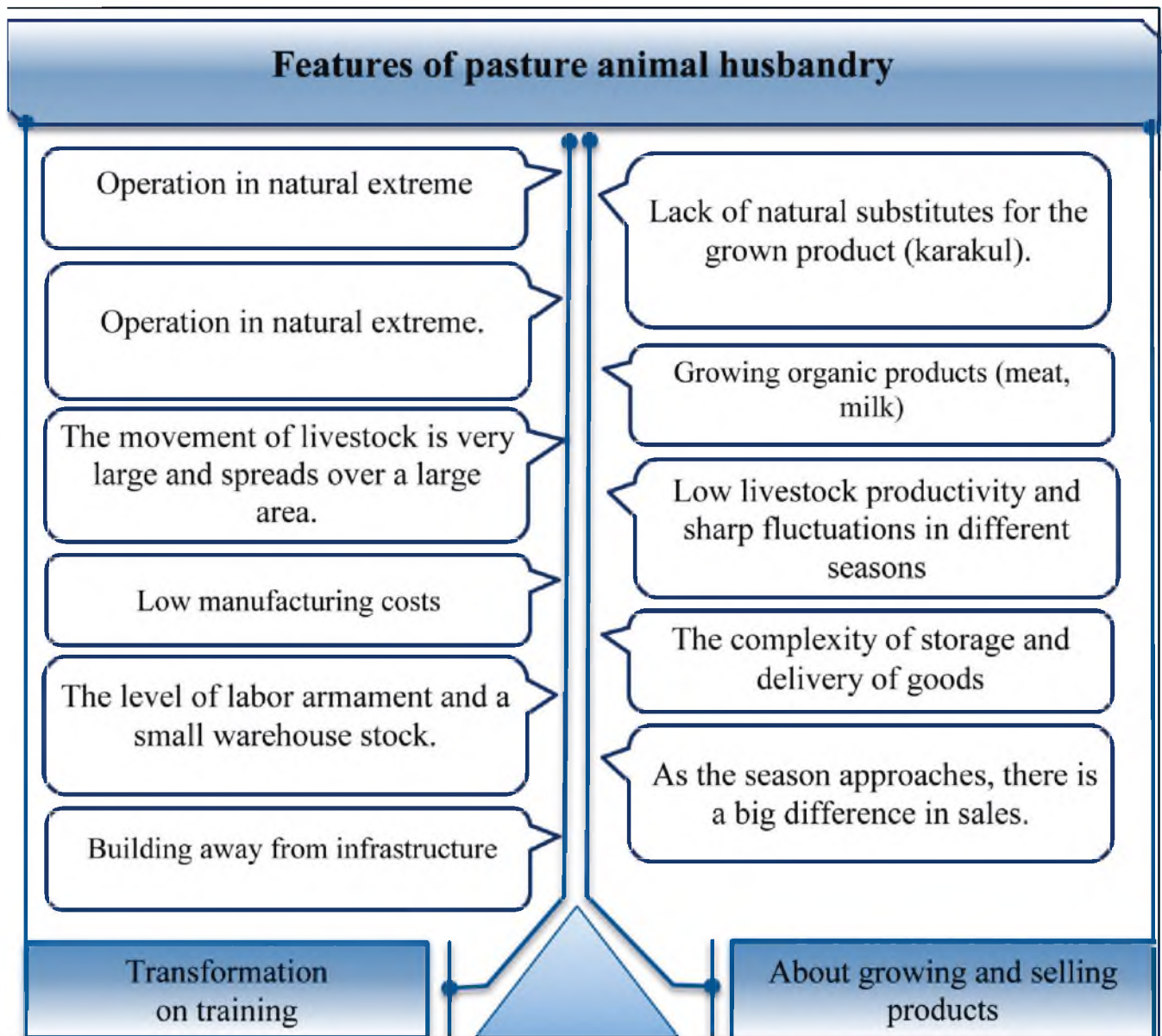


Figure 1. Features of pasture animal husbandry

average). In grazing, the use of natural grazing plants helps to reduce production costs. Although this does not apply to all types of pastures in the republic, most of them are typical for 60-65% of pastures. They graze livestock for an average of 2/3 of the year. However, declining pasture yields from year to year, pasture crises, declining biodiversity and increasing degradation can lead to the loss of this specific aspect of pastures. Therefore, the main problem in pastoralism is paying attention to the regulation of the use of pastures, the use of scientifically based methods.

**Discussion.** Another aspect of animal husbandry in our country is that livestock breeders use traditional tools. While the small size of the fund helps to increase the level of working capital, it also reduces the demand for skilled labor. At the same time, a significant part of the animal husbandry veterinary service is free vaccinations provided by

the state. In rare cases, there may be a need for an additional type of service. From 2021, changes in this specificity can be observed after the introduction of new management and production systems in animal husbandry. In particular, the creation of fattening complexes on pastures, the widespread introduction of technologies for the production of granular, granular feed by planting and harvesting desert pasture crops may affect our point of view, but in the future it will become more services, i.e. delivery service is also possible to go.

At the same time, the low level of development of pasture services can be considered as one of its features. The low mobility of the system of veterinary and zootechnical services, as well as the fact that in the spring-summer period the herds are located at a distance of up to 100 km from infrastructure facilities, complicate their maintenance. The digitalization of the economy, the introduction of intelligent livestock

systems, the introduction of new digital technologies will reduce the impact of these aspects and increase the mobility of various services. However, for this you also need to go through a certain period, certain stages.

There are also specific aspects of pastoralism associated with the production and sale of processed products, the main feature of which in our country is the absence of natural substitutes for the product (karakul). Among leather and leather goods, astrakhan fur stands out for its shape, natural winding, softness. Therefore, the demand for this product in the world fur market has not been decreasing for centuries.

In various scientific literature, organic products are considered as one of the main achievements of animal husbandry, recognizing that animal feed does not contain biostimulants and additives, and the low level of drug use in animal husbandry has a positive effect on the quality of crops. This will serve to open up new market segments in the industry in today's environment of growing demand for organic products in an era of scientific and technological progress. It is known that the high mobility of livestock in pasture, the relatively low content of nutrients in the plants of desert pastures and the onset of the season lead to low productivity. Due to the natural growth of the livestock, the product only provides a low level of productivity. In pastoralism, the main income is provided not by the productivity of animal husbandry, but by additional products,

that is, extracted sources. Thus, the sale of pastures depends on the onset of the season, the composition of the livestock and the turnover. The number of rams in the number of lambs born, the number of older cattle in the number of cattle, the proportion of artificial and natural insemination affect the sale of livestock. The amount of fodder on the pasture also affects the seasonal sale of livestock.

**Conclusion.** Studying the specifics of cattle breeding, as well as the above, serves to develop specific approaches to the organization, management, maintenance and sale of cultivated products by studying their distinctive features that distinguish them from other industries. A number of factors affect the development of livestock breeding in our country, and thanks to their constant study, it is possible to fight the causes, not the consequences. Studies show that the following groups of factors influence the development of livestock breeding (Figure 2).

In particular, natural factors - rainfall, soil composition, temperature, plant composition and type of pasture, and so on. Economic factors include market demand for livestock products, in particular, meat prices, incomes of the population living in rural areas, payments for pastures in accordance with existing procedures, tax rates, and others. In addition, social factors influencing the development of pastoralism include a long-term livestock culture, cattle and small livestock breeds, the entrepreneurial ability of the population living in the area and the composition of the labor force.

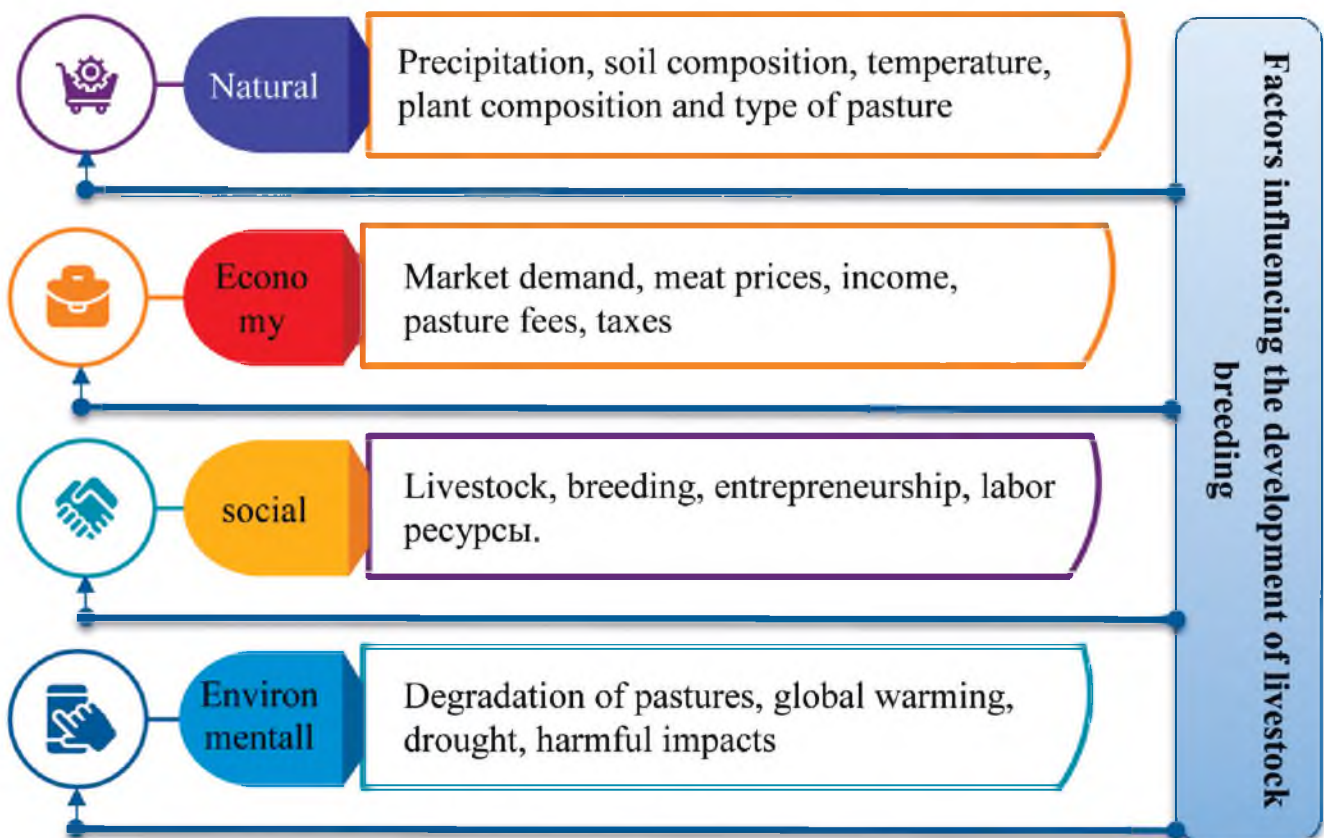


Figure 2. Factors Affecting Livestock Development

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