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**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI
O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI**

**GEOGRAFIYA VA GEOAXBOROT TIZIMLARI FAKULTETI
GEODEZIYA VA GEOINFORMATIKA KAFEDRASI**

**O‘ZBEKISTONDA GEODEZIYA, KARTOGRAFIYA VA KADASTR
SOHALARINING HOZIRGI HOLATI VA RIVOJLANISH
ISTIQBOLLARI**

xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya

MATERIALLARI
(Toshkent, 6-7 dekabr 2024 yil)

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международной научно-практической конференции
**СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ
СФЕРЫ ГЕОДЕЗИИ, КАРТОГРАФИИ И КАДАСТРА В
УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ**
(Ташкент, 6-7 декабря 2024 г.)

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of the international scientific and practical conference
**CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE
FIELD OF GEODESY, CARTOGRAPHY AND CADASTRE IN
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Mazkur Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Ma‘muriy islohotlar doirasida oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar sohasida davlat boshqaruvini samarali tashkil qilish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” 2023-yil 4-iyuldagi PQ-200 qarori 9-bandida belgilangan topshiriq ijrosini o‘z vaqtida va samaralari bajarilishini ta‘minlash va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi 16-son buyrug‘i ijrosini ta‘minlash maqsadida hamda Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universiteti rektorining 2024-yil 8-fevraldagi № 01-43 sonli buyrug‘iga asosan tashkil etildi.

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To‘plamda 2024 yil 6-7 dekabr kunlari Mirzo Ulug‘bek nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy universitetida bo‘lib o‘tgan “O‘zbekistonda geodeziya, kartografiya va kadastr sohalarining hozirgi holati va rivojlanish istiqbollari” mavzusidagi Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya ishtirokchilarining ilmiy maqolalari chop etilgan. Ma‘ruzalar mavzulari Geodeziya fani va sohasining muammolari va rivojlanish istiqbollari; Zamonaviy kartografiya va undan samarali foydalanish istiqbollari; GAT va Yerni masofadan zondlash texnologiyalarining imkoniyatlari; Davlat kadastrlari va ularni geodezik-kartografik ta‘minlash; Zamonaviy geografiya va geoekologiyaning nazariy-amaliy jihatlarini; Hidrologiya va iqlimshunoslikning nazariy-amaliy jihatlarini qamrab olgan.

Konferensiya materiallaridan geodeziya, kartografiya, kadastr, geoinformatika, yer tuzish, geografiya, geoekologiya, gidrologiya, meteorologiya va geologiya sohalaridagi mutaxassislar, ilmiy xodimlar, doktorantlar, mustaqil izlanuvchilar, magistratura va bakalavriatura talabalari, shuningdek, umumta‘lim muassasalarining o‘qituvchilari ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

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CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE IN ARID REGIONS: CASE STUDY OF URTACHIRCHIK DISTRICT, UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *Accurate measurement of crop residue cover is essential for understanding its role in soil conservation and sustainable agriculture. This study focuses on quantifying the percentage of crop residue cover on agricultural fields in Urtachirchik district using field-based methods. A systematic sampling approach was employed to collect data across diverse field conditions. Results revealed that crop residue cover ranged from 3% to 97%, highlighting variations due to differences in crop type, management practices, and field conditions. The findings provide a reliable baseline for evaluating residue management practices and their contribution to conservation agriculture. This study underscores the importance of field-based measurements in monitoring and enhancing soil conservation efforts, particularly in regions adopting conservation agriculture practices.*

Keywords: *conservation agriculture, traditional agriculture, soil, crop residue cover, winter wheat, field-based measurement, a line-transect approach.*

Introduction. Agriculture in the 21st century confronts a myriad of diverse and complex challenges, ranging from urban sprawl to the necessity of sustainable nutrient management, all demanding immediate and innovative responses [1][2]. With the global population expected to surge to 10 billion by 2050 [3], there is an escalating demand for a substantial increase in food production [4]. In addressing the multifaceted agricultural challenges, conservation agriculture (CA) emerges as a strategic approach, advocating for sustainable land management practices that not only safeguard the environment but also support climate change adaptation and mitigation [5][6].

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization [6], CA operates on three core principles that are tailored to meet the specific conditions and requirements of local areas. The principles include minimal mechanical disturbance of the soil, maintaining a permanent organic cover on the soil, and promoting species diversification.

Studies in Uzbekistan's irrigated agricultural lands demonstrate the effectiveness

of CA practices. Research shows that CA techniques such as reduced tillage and residue retention can improve soil health in several ways. They link to decreased soil salinity, increased soil moisture retention [7][8][9], and reduced soil erosion and compaction [10][11].

Crop residue cover (CRC) is the primary physical variable that directly indicates the application of CA practices [12]. Crop residue, encompassing standing dead vegetation, surface plant litter, and residues left after crop harvest, such as corn stalks or soybean stubble, refers to non-photosynthetic vegetation that accumulates on the soil surface of farmlands following harvest completion and crop senescence [12][13][14]. The percentage of CRC on the soil surface is frequently utilized as an indicator of tillage intensity [14].

The amount of residue cover on agricultural fields is mostly assessed using a line-transect method. In the line-transect method, a long cord marked with evenly spaced intervals is stretched diagonally across a field, and observers visually count the instances where the markers touch pieces of crop residue on the ground, providing data for estimating the overall percentage of CRC [15].

The objective of the study is to accurately measure and quantify the percentage of crop residue cover on agricultural fields using field-based method.

Materials and methods

The study area is situated within the fields of the Research Education Center at the “Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers” National Research University, located in the Urtachirchik District of Tashkent Province, Uzbekistan, covering 0.05 km² with dimensions of 500 m in length and 100 m in width (Figure 1). The fields are positioned on the right bank of the Karasu River, a tributary of the Akhangaran River. The starting point of the experimental field is positioned at coordinates 41°02'16"N latitude and 69°01'15"E longitude, at an altitude of 355 meters.

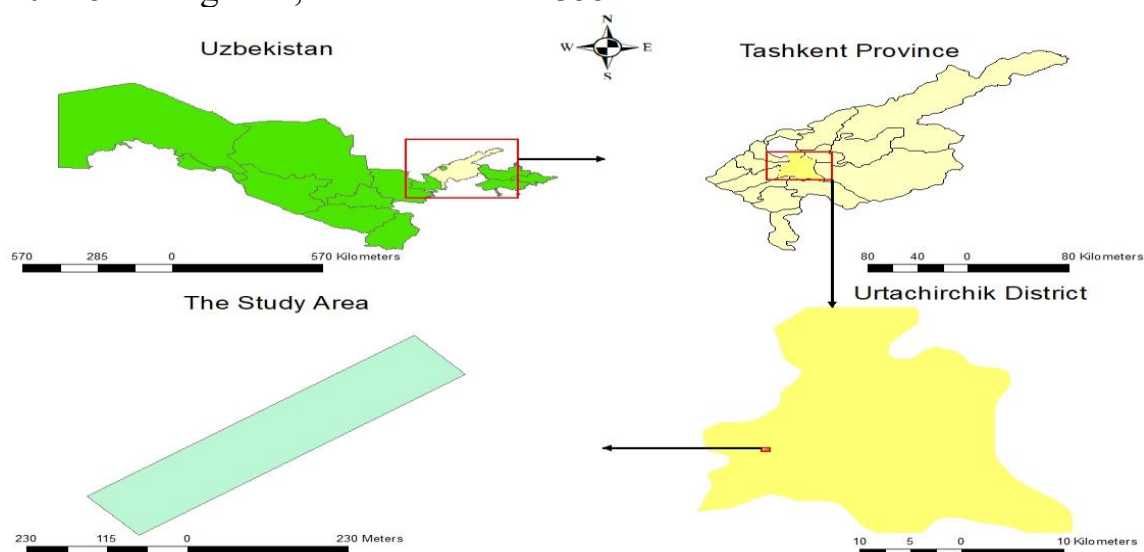


Figure 1. Nested maps illustrating the geographic context of the study area within the Urtachirchik District, Tashkent Province, Uzbekistan

In alignment with national agricultural practices, winter wheat was planted

in the study area in December 2021 using traditional methods, which include tillage. Subsequently, the winter wheat harvest was completed by July 2022, and in August 2022, one month later, the field was replanted with mung bean (*Vigna radiata*), demonstrating a rapid shift to secondary cropping.

After the winter wheat harvest, the study area was artificially segmented into 72 sub-fields, each measuring 55 m long and 12.5 m wide. Afterwards, winter wheat residue from specific sub-fields was manually cleared and relocated to other sub-fields. Consequently, two distinct groups emerged: one consisting of 40 sub-fields almost completely covered with winter wheat residue and another comprising 32 sub-fields with minimal or no residue, prepared for CA and TA practices, respectively. Mung bean was then sown in the residue-rich sub-fields using CA techniques (i.e., no-tillage), whereas TA methods (i.e., with tillage) were applied to the sub-fields lacking residue.

On 10 August 2022, two days after planting the mung bean in the study area, on-site measurements were taken from 20 sample locations (Figure 2), with management practices ranging from tillage to no-till.

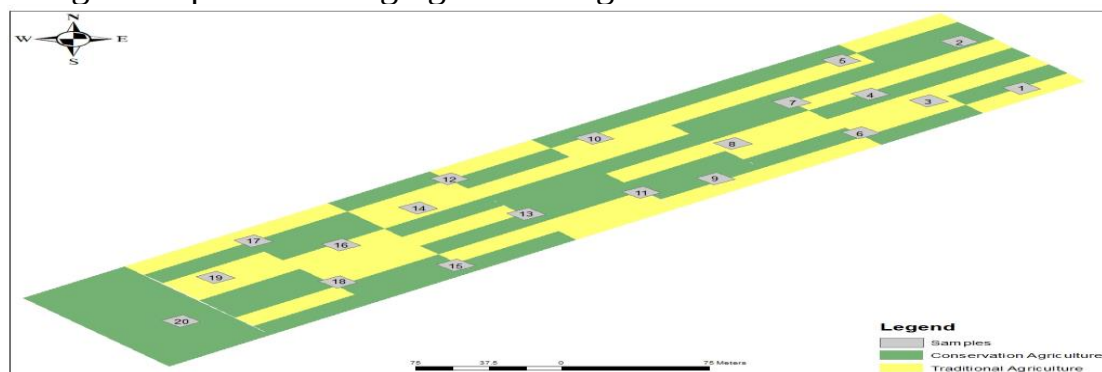


Figure 2. Map of the research field showing 20 sample locations with conservation and traditional sub-fields (Note: Numbering of the sample locations begins corresponding to the starting point of the field)

For each sampling location, CRC was quantified employing the line-transect method as described by [15]. A 15-meter tape marked at 0.3-meter intervals, dividing it into 50 sections, was utilized for measurements. At every sampling site, the tape was laid diagonally across the rows [16], and intersections of crop residue with the marked sections were tallied. The process was repeated on an adjacent diagonal, and the percentage of CRC was determined by averaging the two intersection counts. The central location of the pair of line-transects was recorded using a Garmin global positioning system (GPS) 72 device with a positional accuracy of 5.2 meters.

Results and Discussions

The percentage of residue cover at the selected locations ($n=20$) varied between 3% and 97% (Figure 3 and Figure 4), predominantly consisting of winter wheat residue, with rice residue present in smaller amounts. The results at sample locations 6 and 17 were identical (both at 6%), while diverse outcomes were observed at the remaining observation sites. Despite endeavors to gather

specimens from diverse sections of the study area, the findings were largely concentrated in two brackets, with seven samples falling within the 0-25% range and eight samples in the 75-100% range. It should be noted that the field experiment was conducted just two days after planting mung bean, resulting in virtually zero green vegetation cover in the research field.

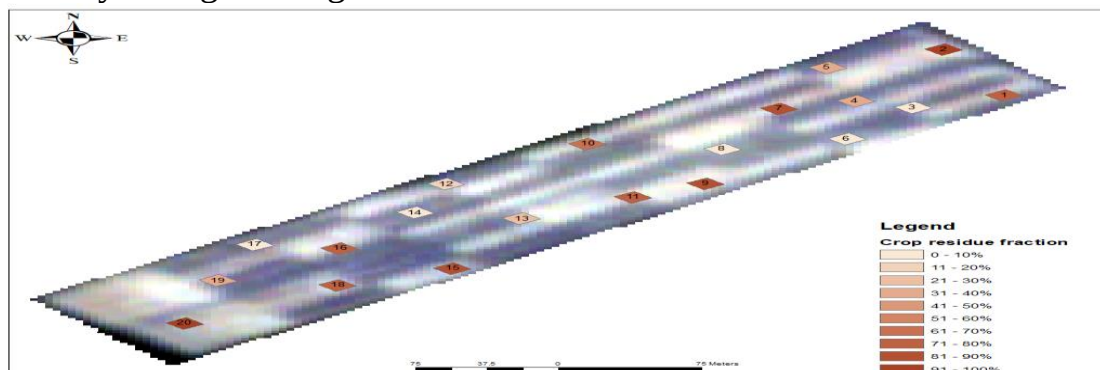


Figure 3. Percentage of residue cover at 20 sample locations in the research area, in the image dated August 10, 2022 (Note: Numbering of the sample locations begins corresponding to the starting point of the field)

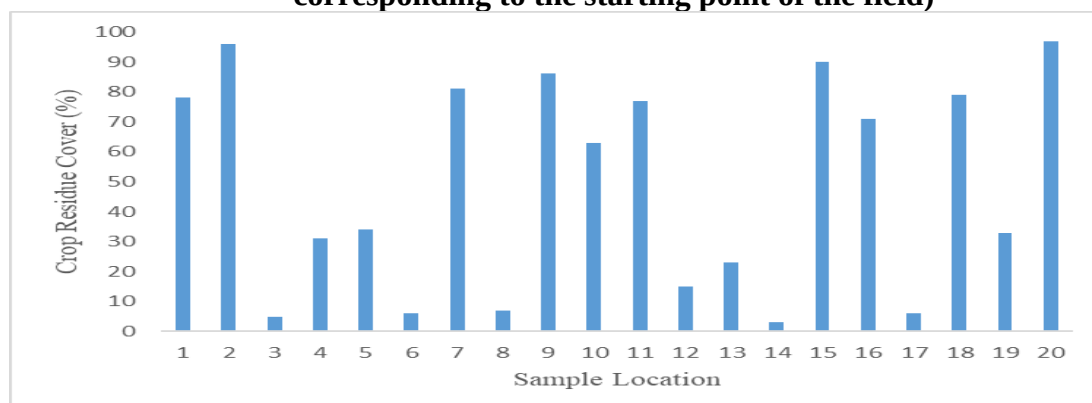


Figure 4. Percentage of residue cover at 20 sample locations in the research area, in the image dated August 10, 2022

Conclusion

This study successfully measured and quantified the percentage of crop residue cover on agricultural fields using field-based methods. The results confirmed that the selected methods were effective and provided reliable data on residue distribution. The study found that crop residue cover ranged between **3%** and **97%** across the sampled fields. These measurements offer a valuable baseline for assessing the implementation of residue management practices and their alignment with conservation agriculture principles. This work highlights the importance of accurate field-based residue cover measurements as a fundamental step in evaluating agricultural management strategies and their impact on soil conservation.

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MUNDARIJA

1-SEKSIYA

GEODEZIYA FANI VA SOHASINING MUAMMOLARI VA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НАУКИ И ОТРАСЛИ ГЕОДЕЗИИ

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE FIELD OF GEODESY

<i>Мубораков Х., Охунов З.Д., Рўзиев А.С.</i> “Ўзбекистонда геодезиянинг ҳозирги ҳолати ва ривожланиш истикболлари”.....	5
<i>Абжапарова Д.А., Мирмахмудов Э.Р.</i> “О планово-высотной основе топографических карт ошской области”.....	11
<i>Yusupjonov O.G., Karabazov S.A., Anvarov Sh.M., Karimov E.R.</i> “WGS-84 va CK-42 koordinatalar sistemalarining markazlari orasidagi masofani aniqlash haqida”.....	17
<i>Майинов Ш.К., Алиев О.Т.</i> “Топографо-геодезические работы, выполняемые при проектировании и строительстве автомобильных дорог”.....	22
<i>Мирхакимов М., Исмоилов У.Ю., Матмусаев М.Ш., Рўзиев А.С.</i> “Норуда фойдали қазилмалар карьерлари ҳудудида таянч геодезик тармоқни яратиш ҳақида”.....	30
<i>Мубораков Х., Камилов Б.Т.</i> “Проблемы создания геодезической разбивочной основы (ГРО) при строительстве многоэтажных зданий на застроенных городских территориях”.....	36
<i>Рўзиев А.С., Охунов З.Д.</i> “О Точности плана инженерно-топографической съёмки с использованием электронного тахеометра”.....	40
<i>Abdukarimov M.M., To'xtayeva M.M.</i> “Suv ombori to'g'onlari deformatsiyasini kuzatish usullarining tahlili”.....	45
<i>Tleumuratova G.M.</i> “Quyí amudaryo qirg'oq zonasining gidrologik postlar tayanch tarmog'ini loyihalash”.....	49
<i>Mukarramov R.X., Kazakbaeva M., Parmonov A.Q.</i> “Кўчкиларни силжишини геодезик тармоқлар ва пунктларни жойда маҳкамлаш орқали кузатиш ҳақида”.....	53
<i>Adambayev A.R.</i> “Gidropostlarda GNSS yordamida dastlabki o'lchashlarni amalga oshirish”.....	59
<i>Hasanov Sh.I.</i> “Karyer atrofida topografik geodezik ta'minotlarni tahlil qilish (OKMK misolida)”.....	65
<i>Abdujabborova M.S., Oxunov Z.D.</i> “Yer uchastkalari maydonlarini xisoblash aniqligi to'g'risida”.....	69
<i>Джалолова М.Б., Миржалолов Н.Т.</i> “Қишлоқ хўжалигида карта ва планларни тузишда янги технологиялардан фойдаланиш”.....	74
<i>Yusupjonov O.G., Begimqulov E.Q., Burxonov M.B., Karimov J.K.</i> “Toshkent shahrining amaldagi geodezik tarmog'ini qurish va uni rivojlantirish bosqichlari”.....	79
<i>Musayev L.I., Raxmonov D.N., G'aybullaev U.B.</i> Geodezik o'lchov asboblari tarixi.....	85
<i>Nasrillayeva M.A., Raxmonov D.N., G'aybullaev U.B., Burxonov M.B.</i> “Geodeziya fanining rivojlanish tarixi” (Yerning shakli va o'lchamlari haqida ilk fikr-mulohazalar).....	90

2-SEKSIYA
ZAMONAVIY KARTOGRAFIYA VA UNDAN SAMARALI
FOYDALANISH ISTIQBOLLARI
СОВРЕМЕННАЯ КАРТОГРАФИЯ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ
ЕЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОГО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ
MODERN CARTOGRAPHY AND PROSPECTS
FOR ITS EFFECTIVE USE

Egamberdiyev A., Yo'ldoshev J.O., Kozimjonov A.Sh. "Mahallalar kesimida elektron xaritalarini yaratish masalalari".....	94
Касьянова Е.Л., Кауутчик А.Е. "Проект комплексного атласа новосибирской области".....	99
Hakimova K.R., Qosimov L.M., G'ofurov X.V., Xolmirzayeva D.Sh. "GAT yordamida tuproq xaritalarini tayyorlash va tahlil qilish".....	103
Салахитдинова С.С. "Географик картография: хозирги ҳолати ва ривожланиш истикболлари".....	108
Пренов Ш.М., Сафаров Э.Ю. "Экологик картага олиш методикаси ва замонавий ГАТ дастурларидан фойдаланиш ҳақида".....	111
Avezov S.A., Gulimmatov I.B., Qodirov H.A. "Agrokimyoviy xaritalarni tuzish va ulardan qishloq xo'jaligi ekinlari hosildorligini oshirishda foydalanish masalalari".....	117
Беканов К.К., Носиров Б.И., Маъмуров М.О. "ГАТ дастурий таъминоти орқали қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ҳосилдорлиги карталарини яратиш жараёнини автоматлаштириш".....	121
Ibraimova A.A., Sattorov Sh.F. "Yer fondi ma'lumotlari – Sirdaryo viloyati interaktiv kartalarini tuzishda muhim manba sifatida".....	126
Пренов Ш.М. "Разработка содержания карт земельных ресурсов с помощью географических информационных систем".....	130
Мўминов А.А. "Қишлоқ хўжалиги хариталарининг таснифи".....	135
Qalandarov U.S. "Zamonaviy kartografik-geodezik metodlar asosida, sholi ekin dalalarini oqilona joylashtirish va kartaga olish masalalari".....	139
Hakimova K.R., Abduxalilov B.K., Abdulkakimov X.M., Alisherov Sh.M. "Farg'ona viloyatida ekoturizmning hududiy tashkil etilishi va undan foydalanishda kartografik asoslarning ahamiyati".....	144
Uvrayimov S.T., Yusupov B.N. "Kartografiyada avtomatlashtirish metodlari va vositalarining rivojlanishidagi asosiy bosqichlar".....	151
Кувондигов Р.А., Эгамбердиев А., Йўлдошев Ж.О., Чориев Ж.А. "Қишлоқ хўжалиги хариталарида махсус мазмунни генерализация қилиш".....	155
Kuvondikov R.A., Choriyev J.A. "Chorvachilik xaritalarini tuzish metodlari"....	161
Anvarov Sh.M., Raxmonov D.N., Nosirov B.I., Taibaltayeva Sh.A. "Geoaxborot texnologiyalari yordamida Toshkent shahar yerlaridan foydalanish holatini o'rganish masalalari".....	167
Аблакулов Д.А., Boltayev O.A. "Yer kuzatuv uchun ma'lumot olishda sun'iy intellektdan foydalanish".....	171

3-SEKSIYA
GAT VA YERNI MASOFADAN ZONDLASH
TEKNOLOGIYALARINING IMKONIYATLARI
ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ГИС ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО
ЗОНДИРОВАНИЯ ЗЕМЛИ
CAPABILITIES OF GIS TECHNOLOGIES AND REMOTE
SENSING OF THE EARTH

Щукина О.Г., Умирбаева А.Б., Рахимов Ш.Ш. “Сравнительная характеристика радарной и лазерной съемок, как основных методов дистанционного зондирования в современных условиях”.....	176
Зверяченко Т.С., Лысенко А.В., Сартин С.А., Шаяхметова А.С. “О способах повышения эффективности управления лесными ресурсами”.....	180
Valdas Urbanavicius. “Mapping of cultural heritage objects using a photogrammetric model”.....	185
Yakubov G.Z., Murodhojaev S.S., Oxunov Z.D., Toshonov B.Sh. “O‘ta yuqori fazoviy aniqlikdagi kosmik suratlarni ortotransformatsiya qilish va aniqligini baholash”.....	190
Тен Юрий. Технология применения беспилотных летательных систем для решения градостроительных задач в “УзГАШКЛИТИ”.....	195
Khamidjonov S.K., Pulatov A.S., Qi Jiaguo. “Conservation agriculture in arid regions: case study of Urtachirchik district, Uzbekistan”.....	202
Наврүзов Р.М., Сафаров Э.Ю. “Қуролли кучлар соҳасида масофадан зондлаш ва географик ахборот технологияларини қўллаш: муамолар ва ечимлар”.....	207
Марупов А.А. “Анализ охранных зон вокруг высоковольтных линий электропередач (ЛЭП) с помощью гис и дистанционного зондирования”.....	211
Кадирова И.Р., Щукина О.Г. “Использование цифровой аэрофототопографической камеры DMCIII в топографо-геодезическом производстве Узбекистана”.....	216
Abdukadirova M.A., Mamanazarova D.B., Yokubov Sh.S., Abdumutalipov O.S. “ARCGIS dasturida Farg‘ona vodiysida gidrografiya tarmoqlarining ma’lumotlar bazasini yaratish masalalari”.....	220
Бахриев М.Б., Асадов Ш.У. “Масофадан зондлаш асосида универсал тупроқ йўқотиш тенгламасининг (RUSLE) Р (муҳофаза тадбирлари) омилини ҳисоблаш”.....	225
Yokubov Sh.Sh. “Development of methods for obtaining and processing images of perennial trees using satellites”.....	230
Жураева Г.Г., Щукина О.Г. “Актуальность цифровой фотограмметрии в современном мире”.....	238
Зокиров Ш.Н., Абдурахимов А.А. “Ўзбекистонда фазовий маълумотлар миллий инфратузилмасининг метамаълумотларини яратиш тўғрисида”.....	241
Norboboyev U.O. “Kuldara maydonini multispektral kosmik suratlar asosida geologik xususiyalarini o‘rganish”.....	250