

Reference of Geobotanical Research Conducted in the Pastures and Hayfields of "Bozатов" District of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

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ANNOTATION: This article introduces natural conditions, locations, climate, fauna and soil system of farms; typological composition of pastures, its fodder and nutritious plants.

KEYWORD: Plants, field observations, geobotanical researches, dry fodder productivity, soil, climate, well water.

The total land area of "Bozатов" district is 196,168.6 hectares, of which 108,712.3 hectares are pasture and hay fields. Researches were carried out on agricultural, orthophotoplans of the territory and geobotanical maps on a scale of 1:10,000.

During the geobotanical research, in accordance with the requirements of Annex 3 of Decree No. 299 "On Conducting Geobotanical Research in Pastures and Hayfields", objects of flora in natural pastures and hayfields of the district, location of pastures, diversity -diversity, quality, distribution density were studied, and the yield levels of fodder plants were calculated according to seasons. During the study of the natural conditions of the district, various natural and economic contours, soil, metrological conditions, and water supply were determined.

As a result of the field work, the types of pasture plants, cultivated land, barrens and swards were determined and included in the map. Also, each of the pasture types was fully covered, and the number and quality of the plant species were taken into account to determine the productivity level of each pasture plant species. Herbarium samples of rare and rare plants were taken. The results and data obtained at the end of each season's field work were summarized, analyzed and compared and contrasted with previously available data. During the camera work, notebooks with descriptions of plants were organized, names of herbariums were

determined. Based on the obtained plant samples, the yield of pasture plants, dry fodder yield, feed unit, digestible protein was determined for all seasons. "Bozatov" district is one of the large branches located in the center of our republic, a natural area with a unique law of development, that is, it is bordered by "Kungirov" and "Moynoq" districts from the north-west. It is a place bordering on the south-east side with "Kegeyli" and "Nukus district". Due to the different farm weather, the root system of shrubs, semi-shrubs, perennial grasses, and the vegetation process of ephemerals often coincides with the spring season.

Weather conditions and natural moisture resources are insufficient for good plant development. This year, the cover of pasture plants was partially satisfactory, and an average result was achieved in the calculation of the feed unit. All pasture plants eaten by livestock in "Bozatov" district are known to have one or another

characteristic, plants with active substances: saponin, phytoncides, glycosides, glucose and dubil substances are nutritious plants eaten by livestock. enters. Plants with high and abundant amounts of these active substances are considered medicinal or poisonous. Eating too much of these plants, eaten by hungry or dehydrated livestock can lead to poisoning.

Types of pasture:

- 1) In low-high compacted sands and saline lowlands, with sedum-painting-salmon-salous mosses and ephemerals
- 2) Pasture with Circassian tree (*Adenantha pavonina*)-mixed *Salsola richteri* and cypress
- 3) Pasture with rare *Halostachys*
- 4) Pasture with white *Halostachys*
- 5) Pasture with *Halostachys*, *Holohylon aphyllum*
- 6) Pasture with black *Haloxylon*, *chenopodium* and ephemera
- 7) Pasture with black *Haloxylon* and *chenopodium*
- 8) Pasture with *Artemisia*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*
- 9) Pasture with *Cynodon dactylon*
- 10) Pasture with *Halostachys*
- 11) Pasture with rare *Cynodon dactylon*
- 12) Various herbaceous-reedy
- 13) Various herbaceous – large herbaceous - *Glycyrrhiza glabra*
- 14) Pasture with *Alhagi*

The total pasture land area is 108,713.7 hectares, of which 12,183.8 hectares are degraded to varying degrees. Irrigated areas are 316.5 hectares. The farm area was divided into 1 belt, 3 groups of pastures, 7 types of pastures and 14 pastures according to the distribution of pastures.

To conclude, pastures are the main source of feed and means for raising and breeding livestock. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve the existing pastures, prevent their decline, increase the productivity of pasture plants, and in general, establish a rational and efficient use of pastures. For this purpose, it is necessary to organize the use in only two seasons of the year or alternating use in order to prevent excessive grazing of livestock in some pastures.

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