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DETERMINING THE YIELD OF PASTURE PLANTS

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Annotation: This article provides a number of scientific considerations about pasture-grown plants, their biology, and most importantly their nutritional properties.
Keywords: Pasture, plant cover, hayfields, desert regions, feed, pasture type, plant biology.

Introduction. Pasture as plant cover is said to be an area designed to feed pets. Each type of pasture should be maintained and used in a productive state, consisting of a group of plants consisting of certain botanical species and composition. Typically, pastures are classified into natural and artificial species.

Hayfields refers to areas of land where the plant cover is intended for the preparation of feed (hay). They can also be used as pasture when the relay arrives. Hayfieldss, like pastures, are divided into 2 types - natural and artificial. In our republic, in a fundamental sense, there are very few permanent natural hayfields, and they are mainly pasture, typical of mountain regions.

As for pastures, it is also necessary to know another necessary and important concept - the type of pasture. Pasture type is called forage species and for pastures with a certain content in quantitative terms; each pasture type has its own characteristic and property. As the main signs of grazing types, issues of the composition of plants, the structure of the vegetation cover, the structure of the soil surface on which they are distributed were adopted. It is worth noting that there is still no universally recognized and accepted understanding of pasture types.

Analysis. The main purpose of pasture management is to turn feed into an effective livestock product. The use of an appropriate grazing system can reduce production and off-farm costs in improving soil fertility.

Regular monitoring to determine whether there is no grazing problem during pasture management, to identify specific problems and their causes, increases pasture status and productivity. Once you have identified the shortcomings, measures will be developed on how to solve them.

In our republic, the available pasture and hay fields are distributed in four natural regions; while the bulk of the pasture stock (%) corresponds to the desert region (-78.1%), the moors (-15.2%), the mountain (4.5%), pasture (2.2%) fields occupy a very small share.

The nutritional value of pasture feed on Karakul pastures also varies depending on the season of the year and varies greatly depending on the type and group of feed. Because, while annual and perennial grasses have the highest nutritional value (36-48 units of nutrients) in spring and summer, shrubs are a much more nutritious source of nutrients in the autumn and winter months.

Plants common in pastures are known to consist of many life forms, botanical groups and families. Their nutritional and nutritional properties are also different. Therefore, it is customary to divide plants into 5 groups depending on their nutritional properties.

1) legumes; 2) cereals; 3) bluebells; 4) various herbs; 5) harmful and poisonous.

Among them, legumes are considered good and excellent feeds in terms of nutrition, cereals are good and nutritious feeds, and various herbs are bad feeds (however, among them there are species that surpass even legumes in their nutritional value and edibility). When evaluating the gross grass of each group, it is evaluated, dividing it in turn into 2 subgroups. When evaluated in this method, sedges are assigned to the second (satisfactory) group, to the first subgroup of

legumes and cereals, etc.k. In addition, a detailed analysis of the vegetation cover and its growth conditions is aimed at a superficial or fundamental improvement of the condition of plants, including an assessment of the deficit in these areas.

Conclusion. While large horned animals generally welcome soft, moist, sweet plants, deer-horses tend to favor dry, slightly coarser, smelly ones; camels, on the other hand, eat coarse, salt-rich, smelly plants. Sheep and goats, camels, and horses are free to eat the vegetation they eat. But the fact that sheep-goats eat this type of plant differently from camels is that they eat these plants completely, completely, without eating them, partially plucking and eating the most tender parts. How to determine the degree of edibility of plants in pasture?

To do this, the yield of pasture in a certain area should be determined before raising cattle and after satisfactory cattle. Subtracting the indicator after cattle grazing from pasture yields up to cattle grazing indicates the level of its use and is determined by the % account. In the case of several species of fodder in the pasture, the gross edibility of all species or any of them can be done individually by means of determination.

Suggestions: 1.How many animals are needed in the pasture zone - to determine how effectively the area with which the feeding density is allocated is grazed.

2. The number and size of pasture zones-to determine the rest and growth of certain pastures, other pasture plots.

3. Effective-maximizing the resulting potential of feed and increasing the quality and yield of feed.

4. Effective-direct return of grass or fodder crops to the soil in the process of direct harvesting by animals with manure.

5. The use of a combination of permanent and movable barriers to maximize pasture management.

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