



Water Resources Of Molguzar Mountain And Front Plains

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a comprehensive study of land and water resources of Mount Molguzar and foothills and developed recommendations for their use.

KEYWORDS

Molguzar Mountain, natural resource, northern slope, agriculture, irrigated agriculture, arable lands, spring farming, land and water resources.

INTRODUCTION

It is important to optimize the natural environment in a situation where the relationship between nature and society is becoming increasingly complex and sometimes dangerous situations arise in certain areas. Therefore, it is necessary to change the natural environment by implementing various measures, including the management of events and processes in nature that are inconvenient for human life and living, to create a scientific and practical basis for increasing the productivity of natural resources.

The share of agriculture in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is large. The basis of agriculture is water resources, the more fertile the land, the greater the quantity and quality

of crops grown, or vice versa. Consequently, the importance of water in agriculture is immense. But land does not have the same productivity everywhere, and water resources are not enough. Therefore, measures will be taken to improve the condition of fertile lands and more efficient use of water resources.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

There are ample opportunities to improve land use and develop new lands in the Molguzar Mountain and foothills. The area of arable lands in the region (more than 30 thousand hectares) can be increased by the same amount. Because the northern slopes of Molguzar Mountain are sloping, there is enough moisture (up to 400-500 mm) for

spring farming. The soils scattered here (typical and dark gray soils) are rich in humus (1.5-2.0% to 6-7%) and not saline at all. It is known that at an altitude of 600-1200 m above sea level, groundwater is completely fresh and located at a considerable depth (20-120 m). Therefore, no saline accumulation occurred in the soils. If we take into account the fact that the population of the region is growing and the problem of unemployment is growing sharply, the problem becomes even clearer.

The large-scale development of spring farming solves not only economic but also a number of social problems. If we take into account the very low water content of the streams on the northern slopes of Mount Molguzar, we can see that the development of irrigated agriculture is very limited. This makes the importance of arable farming even more important. There are thousands of hectares of land for the development of arable agriculture, especially in the Beshkuvi, Molguzar, Rovot company farms in the region. If these lands were developed and grain crops were planted and the yield was increased to 10-12 quintals, a worthy contribution to the current work of grain production in Uzbekistan would be made.

On the northern slopes of Mount Molguzar, the sum of useful temperatures above +100 C varies from 3500 to 3000 C at altitudes of 800-1400 m, and at 3000 C and below at altitudes above 1500 m. This provides ample opportunities to grow almost all spring crops. In addition to cereals, the area can also be planted with peas, lullabies, vineyards, orchards and orchards. All this will fill the table of our people and improve the gene pool of the people.

On the northern slope of Mount Molguzar, large areas are grazed. Now the increase in the number of livestock is leading to a deterioration in the condition of pastures. The transition of livestock from pasture to feeding

all types of livestock in cattle farms, special farms gives good results. The previous pastures should be used as hayfields. Currently, the predominance of livestock in the private sector is causing confusion in their accounting data. It is difficult to think about the norm of using natural pastures without knowing the number of livestock. So, it is expedient to follow the path of intensive economic development in the use of land and water resources. The land-water resources on the northern slope of Mount Molguzar have great economic potential under very favorable natural conditions.

CONCLUSION

In Molguzar Mountain, the average water consumption of all waters exceeds 16 m³/s. But the bulk of it is used outside of our research area. Work has begun to expand irrigated agriculture. When the Rovot canal in Rovot is completed, it will be possible to develop about 1,000 hectares of land. This canal receives water from the Jizzakh Reservoir. In particular, due to the expansion of the DM-3 irrigation canal in the north-east of the region, it is possible to create about 4,000 hectares of irrigated land. It is important to intensify irrigated agriculture. Now it is necessary to change the traditional methods of irrigation (using ditches and flooding).

In the use of land and water resources in the Molguzar mountain and foothill plains, it is advisable to take the following measures:

- of the hitherto known methods of irrigation, it is necessary to introduce drip underground and sprinkler irrigation. If this were done, the area of wetlands would have doubled. This requires a complete re-mechanization of agriculture;
- it is necessary to strictly regulate the use of water from springs and streams for daily household needs in the villages of the region.

This firstly prevents water pollution and secondly reduces water wastage;

-one of the required measures is to stop the erosion and degradation of lands as a result of water erosion;

In the rivers Achchisay, Pishogorsay, Rovotsay, Ardakhshonsay, it is necessary to organize floodplains and make efficient use of spring flood waters.

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