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The Need for Efficient Land Use During Water Shortage in Karakalpagist

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Abstract
In recent years, the process of land degradation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is intensifying. The main reasons for this are the shortage of water, the decrease in water demand for agriculture by 39-41% in 1999-2001, by 50-55% in 2007-2010, and by 54-58% in recent years. pouring, worries humanity.

Keywords: Aral Sea, Karakalpakstan, water scarcity, saline soil, recultivation, degradation, soil, green landscape, limited water limit, agriculture.

Introduction

Today, there are 4.0 billion acres [4.0 billion ha] of land used in subsistence farming worldwide, but today there are only 1.6 billion acres [1.6 billion ha]. Gina on active use of hectares of land. The remaining 2.4 billion acres [2.4 billion ha] of land are subject to every reason (including the active development of the industry, the lack of water, the construction of new auto and railways, the crushing of useful rocks and fertilizers, and so on).

To ensure food security for the population along the island, to properly use existing resources to elevate agriculture**,** to raise agricultural crop productivity and improve soil productivity, to adapt newly imported crops from previous software and other regions to our soil climate, and to take into account the water shortage in the region Quality recultivation of land for the development of livestock farming in their districts is a pressing issue, with other types of subsistence farming, and the re-use of land for public administration for various reasons for the efficient use of land resources.

Topic Relevance

Water shortages in the country, including the region, ecological well-being, lack of fully meet the requirements, the failure of current cultivated agricultural crops to produce planned crops, and the cost of flour produced by grain products force crops to plant crops that require little water and have a significant impact on soil productivity.

Analysis by world experts in the Republic showed that because of the low need for water needed by the Republic of Karakalpakstan, water was poured out on the Island without

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water at all. World experts estimate that water shortages will increase by another 15 to 17% in the future, the cup will be restored during the years of dehydration, and by 2050 the current water supply could be 5 more times less. Under these circumstances, recultivation is one of the most complex issues in the Republic of Karakalpakstan for the reuse of land that has been abandoned from agricultural use.

Content of the issue

To prevent negative processes along the Island and the Aral Sea, our Presidents SH. At the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly and at the 50th session of the United Nations General Assembly on October 24, 1995, and at the 72nd session of the 2017 United Nations General Assembly, representatives of the countries of the world and Central Asia called on the world community to gamble on the rescue of the Orleans and the Aral Sea. As a result, in 1996, the International Fund for the Rescue of the Island (OQXJ), established under the auspices of WU, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan, was formed and only useful decisions were made. Of course, under the personal direction of our President, plantations of plants that are resistant to all kinds of salts and grow rapidly into some 2 million areas of water that have been opened from water to prevent the expected pollution of salts in the snow of the Mediterranean Sea, which are drying up because of these efforts, were built under the personal direction of our President. The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could eventually left him totally unpleasant.

Results of the Experiment

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In the past, software-cultivated crops and crops have been found to be economically and strategically useful, so there is no water in the Republic, especially in the northern and western regions, so that planned crops of soybeans and cotton have not been produced. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

Therefore, in the conditions of water shortages, the experiments we have tested have resulted in a planned harvest of crops that require little water — white juxori, mash, logbia, cucumbers, bodies, tarpaulins, and spring wheat crops.

In the context of water shortages, we have been able to lush in our field experience comparing the amount and economic efficiency of water spent on harvesting cups and low-demand crops in the region.

Our experience in determining the effectiveness of land recultivation is "Atabay Search" at the "Ag'itay Adilov" village council in Tashkent, Turkmenistan, Experience on farm land such as "Kaharman Board" and "Trang'il Say" was leveled from 77 to 81 inches [77 to 81 cm] to 0-5 inches [77 to 81 cm] in diameter with the help of a field bulldozer, screper, and laser ground level. The last of the recultivated agro-technological projects was carried out unchanged on the technological map of the planted crops.

In an experiment that beat the impact of land recultivation methods on the crop of the gastrointestinal tract, a simple recultivated control option produced grain yields ranging from 23.6 centners per hectare to 25.6 centners, while the wwrt returns of the experiment amounted to 24.6 centners. Among the variant returns, the highest yield (25.6 c/h) was

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bwldi in the fourth return and the lowest yield kw indicator (23c/ga) was bwldi in the third. If the experiment was harvested from 25.1 centners per hectare to 26.4 centners of grain crops, the experience's turquoise return was 25.8 centner. Among the variant returns, the highest yield (26.4c/ga) was received at the fourth rate and the lowest yield indicator (25.4c/ga) in the third. The dried grass branches were crushed and recultivated, resulting in a grain yield of about 1.2 c/h. This indicator indicates that our country's soil contains very few nutrients and that its soil is low-fertile.

In our experience, the recultivation processed and given gung at a rate of 30 t/h (the third option) produced grain yields from 27.0 centners per hectare to 29.4 centners per hectare, while the average return of the experiment was 28.3 centner. Among the variant returns, the highest yield (29.4c/ga) was obtained at the fourth rate and the lowest yield indicator (27.0 c/h) in the third. In the recultivated and given gung variant at a rate of 30 t/h, an additional 2.5 c/h of grain yields were obtained, ± compared to the option made only for recultivation, 3.7 centners of grain per hectare, 3.7 centners of grain crops per hectare, and 2.5 c/h of grain crops per hectare.

In the fourth variant of the experiment, i.e. recultivation, In the variant (third variant), which was given 30 tons per hectare and was given ammofos at a physical weight of 300 kg, grain yields were obtained from 30.8 centners per hectare to 32.3 centners per hectare, while the average return of the experiment was 31.7 centner. An additional 3.4 centners per hectare of grain crops per hectare compared to only the recultivated option, which is recultivated and given a gung at a rate of 30 t/h per hectare, An additional grain yield was obtained by 5.9 tc/h and 7.1 c/h for the first uncontrolled control option.

Conclusions

1. If a total of 32,890,000 sums of income were earned from planting crops that required cups of water—cotton and soybean crops—62 million 50,000 sums were earned from low-demand crops— oats, cucumbers, tarpaulins, and bodies. Water was taken up through the lining of the woonder, a watchman on a cylinder with a cylinder of 29,160,000 gallons [29,160,000 L].

9. Crops that require cups of water, Our scientific research has shown that irrigation water used in soybeans, autumn wheat, and hunting crops is 41.8,000 cubic feet [41.8,000 cubic meters] of water, while irrigation water used to irrigate crops that require less water is 18.8,000 cubic feet [18.8,000 cubic meters] of water and 23.0,000 cubic meters [23.0,000 cubic meters] of water.

If a total of 13,640,000 gallons [13,640,000 L] of water were found when cotton was planted in a water shortage, The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could spell stretching to the historic centre of the city, close to the historic centre of the city.

During the years of research in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, water is reduced to cotton, we propose to expand the fields of agricultural crops—jukhori, cucumbers, tarpaulins, and bodies—that require less water because of the cultivation of 7 tarpaulins, 6 cucumbers, 4.4 bodies, or 4.6 oats.

It is intended to be re-used by recultivating damaged land to maintain ecological, economic and social stability on land that has been abandoned.

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3. In the second variant of the experiment, during the recultivation work, an average of 25.8 centners per hectare were harvested in a dissolved version of dried grass (81 kg per hectare in an accounted area of 20x20=400 meters and 2025 kg per hectare). Net profit was $3,949,000 (U.S.) and the profitability was 32,8%.

3. In the third variant of the experiment, an average of 28.3 centners per hectare were harvested in the gastrointestinal tract, which was given at a price of 30 tons per hectare during recultivation. Net profit earned was 4 million 666 thousand sums and the profitability level was 36,2%.

4. In the fourth variant of the experiment, an average of 31.7 centners per hectare was produced in the fourth variant of the experiment, which was recultivated, given a gung of 30 tons per hectare, and given ammofos at a physical weight of 300 kg. Net profit earned was 5 million 774 thousand sums and the profitability level was 41,6%.

5. Plant the "Anchor" variety of wheat, The net profit was $2,178,000 (U.S.) and the profitability was 25.3% ke when the recultivation was obtained, but not given additional fertility, with the natural fertility of the soil, i.e. 43.1 ts/h of flour in the variant that grew without a fertilizer.

6. In the second variant, dried grass butter collected from this contour after rectified work (81 kg at 20x20=400 meters in an accounted area and 202 (5 kg) In the crushed version, 46.0 ts/h of wheat was harvested, the net profit was 2,577,000 gallons [2,577,000 L] and the profitability rate was 28.8%.

8. The net profit of 54,8227,000 gallons [3,8227,000 L] of wheat and 38.6% of the profitability rate was 38.6%.

10. After recultivation work, the dry grass collected from this contour was crushed (81 kg at 20x20=400 meters in an estimated area and 2025 kg per hectare) and the net profit received when 46.7 centners per hectare of body hay were cultivated, equal to 3,319,000 gallons [3,319,000 L], the yield level reached 39.7%.

11. In the variant of recultivation after recultivation and the calculation of 30 t/h, the net profit received when the body was cultivated for 49.4 centners of hay per hectare was $3,829,000 (U.S.) and the profitability rate increased to 34.9%.

12. The net profit of 4,459,000 gallons [4,459,000 L] of pure profit was equal to 4,459,000 gallons [4,459,000 L] of water per hectare of ammofos.

Recommendations for Production;

1. In lands that have left active use in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the use of organic and mineral fertilizers as fertilizers produces 24.6ts/, Harvesting 3,425,000 gallons [3,425,000 L] of wheat and 43.1 gallons [43.1 L] of wheat, 2,178,000 gallons [2,178,000 L] of grain and 43.4 ts/ha [43.4 ts] of body hay are harvested from hectares of pure profit of 2,665,000 gallons [2,665,000 L].

2. Instead of spending money on minerals and organic boys during recultivation, 25.8 centners are produced when using the contour in this place as fertilizers, The net profit was generated for 3,949,000 gallons [3,949,000 L] of wheat, 46.0 tons [46.0 tons] of wheat, 2,577,000 gallons [2,577,000 L] of net profit per hectare, and 46.7 centns per hectare [3,319,000 L].

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3. In the third variant of the experiment, an average of 28.3 centners per hectare were harvested in the gung variant at the expense of 30 tons per hectare during recultivation. The net profit was 4,666,000 gallons [4,666,000 L] of wheat and 49.2 degrees Fahrenheit [-49,929,000 L] of wheat, and the net profit was $3,829,000 (U.S.).
4. During recultivation, an average of 31.7 centners per hectare were harvested in a variant given at a rate of 30 tons per hectare and given ammofos weighing 300 kg. Net profit from cultivation was $5,774,000 (U.S.) in wheat, 54.8 tons (U.S.) in wheat, and $3,8227,000 (U.S.) in wheat and 43.4 tons (U.S.).

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