

## Globalization of Degraded Pasture Land Problems and Ways to it Prevent

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### *Abstract*

*This article discusses the globalization of degraded pasture land problems and ways to prevent it. Many suggestions and recommendations are presented on the topic.*

**Keywords:** *Land, degradation, pasture, legal mechanism, GIS, livestock.*

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**Introduction.** Today, the issue of the state and rational use of land resources remains relevant on a global and local scale. Despite the measures currently being taken, the degradation of pasture lands continues. Currently, there are a total of 17,416,000 hectares of pasture land. Of these, an average of 8,360,000 hectares are pasture areas degraded to varying degrees. Over the next 30 years, the world's population is expected to reach 10 billion people. The Food and Agriculture Organization forecasts that by 2050, an additional 165 million will require new agricultural land to meet the global demand for food, feed, fiber. The inefficiency of supply processes and improper use of pasture land, the fact that the use of the zagon method has not been established are causing huge losses. In addition, every year 17 trillion tons of soil layers are lost around the world, which leads to economic costs of up to US \$ 8 billion. The abandonment of degrading pasture lands leads to degradation. Around the world, 1 billion hectares of arable land have been abandoned or degraded [1-3].

**Materials and methods.** To date, there are various natural factors, and as a result of human activity, the effect of degradation of many land areas is observed. This poses a major threat to the life, lifestyle, and food supply of livestock of more than 1.3 billion of population. To date, 16.4 million hectares (78 percent) of pasture land in our country have been in crisis, the number and species of plants in pasture and Hayland in more than 20 percent of the area have decreased and productivity has decreased by 2 times. (1) as a result of the lack of an effective legal mechanism for the use of pastures, the adoption of a special law regulating relations in this area, the powers of the public administration bodies on the rational use of pastures are not clearly defined, the state of pastures in the Republic deteriorates from year to year as a result of the lack of Large-scale work is underway to identify and restore the pasture areas in crisis, to increase their productivity, to organize the planting of fodder crops and to stock up on food products, as well as to supply meat and dairy products to the population [4-6].

Degraded pastures are natural or planted pastures, with a sharp drop in load capacity, productivity and biomass production. Degradation can occur as a result of improper management of the soil, plant or herd. Degradation is usually associated with excessive weeding, insufficient weed and pest control, and lack of fertilization. Unlike previous studies that used GIS tools to identify and measure the effects of degraded pasture recovery, we note the self-reported data on degraded pastures provided by the agricultural census, which corresponds to a more positive and realistic approach to assess potential economic income from pasture recovery work. Farmers are more inclined to act in degraded areas, but they do not carry out a rigorous work on pastures left in poor condition or do not have sufficient knowledge of the correct system of use of pastures. It can be observed that pastures are degraded to varying degrees in areas close to habitats as well as in areas where livestock is fed more than normal around irrigation facilities, in some pastures there is a decrease in fodder plants and an increase in plants that livestock does not eat [7-9].

**Results.** The norms of the most permissible use of grazing livestock on a particular plot of pastures are calculated by the following formula, depending on the yield of pasture plants and the possibilities of feeding livestock:

$$R_{en} = \frac{Oz \times 85}{Yom \times 100}$$

In this,  $R_{en}$  — the most permissible norm of grazing livestock in relation to the head of a conditional livestock on a certain pasture plot;

$Oz$  — the feed Reserve on the Centner account of a particular pasture plot, taking into account

the periods of distribution of pastures, is obtained by multiplying the yield of pasture plants on this plot by its area, based on the calendar period of the duration of the use of pastures;

**Yom** — the average annual norm of pasture feed, which goes to graze one conditional head mole, is 3.74 centners of feed units;

**85** — the percentage of pasture feed stock accounting, 15 percent is left as an insurance fund in case of deterioration of weather conditions [10-12].

**Discussion.** Livestock productivity is the level of livestock, the equivalent of carcass weight, and growth rate. Typically, the intensification of production is achieved by generating income at the same time in all three parameters. Productivity is increased by several factors, including the correct selection of breeds, management of pastures, ensuring the health and well-being of animals. Increasing the productivity of pastures can be achieved through other practices. Traditional practices include soil correction, chemical or organic fertilization, and soil conservation along contour lines, while innovative management covers plant and livestock integration and silvopastoral systems [13-15].

Pastures that are not degraded can be natural or planted pastures, according to their natural and economic characteristics. The approximate reserve level for each type of pasture provides the current level at which it is possible to restore degraded pastures, taking into account the existing technology. Since we are more interested in a positive perspective than a normative one in the possible achievements of animal husbandry intensification, we work with the observed productivity of each type of pasture than the biophysical potential [16]. the difference between the coefficients for degraded pastures and planted pastures is taken as the effect of pasture recovery. The main assumption is that the increase in the number of moles that can be achieved as a result of the restoration of pastures depends on the total restored area and the differences in the level of livestock between the types of pasture, the rest is constant [17].

**Conclusion.** Pasture degradation circulation is considered relevant not only in our country, but throughout the world, it is the task of every person living on earth to prevent and combat this circulation. Therefore, in order to prevent these circulation in our country, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks:

- a) planting new ones instead of chopped-up and dug-up plants so that the degradation of pastures does not escalate;
- b) to carry out work to explain to the population the pastors in the villages and the population representatives and entrepreneurs who are engaged in animal husbandry;
- c) feeding livestock taking into account the vegetation cover in the pasture;
- d) organization of rational, efficient and correct use of existing natural pastures and hayfields;
- e) taking into account the information, documents and recommendations presented on the results of geobotanic studies;
- f) development of measures to improve the sparse, reduced productivity and degraded areas of the plant world identified by geobotanic studies;
- g) carry out repair and reconstruction work of irrigation structures (wells, etc.) of livestock, which are defective, repaired and out of use in the territories identified as a result of research.

In the implementation of the above tasks, the main attention should be paid to increasing public awareness on issues of strengthening state control, conducting environmental propaganda work on a large scale, strengthening external relations between state institutions and pasture users, degrading pasture lands and in it reducing the plant world.

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