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Mechanisms of Agricultural Use of the Northern Sloping Landscapes of the Molguzar Mountains

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Abstract: This article has studied and analyzed the northern sloping landscape of the Molguzar Mountains and its components in order to develop various sectors of agriculture.
Keywords: Molguzar Mountains, Guralash Pass, Shurbel Pass, landscapes, arable lands, pistachios, vineyards, gardens, drip irrigation.

INTRODUCTION

The Molguzar Mountains are located in the north-west of the Turkestan ridge and are 75 km long from the Guralash Pass to the Amir Temur Gate and 10-15 km wide. The cross-sectional shape of the Molguzar Mountains is asymmetrical. The ridge is the northern watershed of the Sangzor River Basin. It runs from the Guralash Pass in the east to the Amir Temur Gate (Ilonotdi Gorge) in the northwest. The Molguzar ridge rises from west (900 m) to east. The highest point is the Shorbel Pass (2621 m) almost to the center of the ridge.

Below the Shorbel Pass is the Pshagor Cave. The entrance to the cave is narrow and, once inside, is approximately 6-8 m wide, 8-10 m high and 200 m long (Aga Burgutli, 1992). The Pshagor cave has been studied only to this day by the local geographer Aga Burgutli, and it would be expedient if it were further studied by cave, karst scientists.

The opportunities for efficient use of Molguzar mountain and foothill landscapes and development of dry lands are great. It is estimated that the area under arable land in the region (more than 40,000 hectares) has the potential to further increase arable land. The reason is that the northern slopes of Mount Molguzar are sloping, with sufficient 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 MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

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 in Beshkuvi, Pshagor, Rovot farmers' associations, especially in the region, for the development of lalmikor farming. If these lands are developed and grain crops are planted, there is a possibility to increase the yield to 10-12 quintals.

On the northern slopes of Mount Molguzar, the sum of useful temperatures above +100 C^0 varies from 3500 to 3000 C^0 at altitudes of 800-1400 m, and at 3000 C^0 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, lalmi crops, pistachios, vineyards and orchards. On the slopes of the hills it is possible to arrange

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pistachios, vineyards and gardens in a staggered manner, and they can be developed by drip irrigation.

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 on 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 water resources of the northern slope of Mount Molguzar have great economic potential under very favorable natural conditions.

In Molguzar Mountain, the average water consumption of all waters exceeds 16 m^3 / s. But the bulk of it is used outside of our research area. Work has begun to expand irrigated agriculture. With the completion of the Rovot canal in the Rovot Farmers' Association, about 1,500 hectares of land can be developed. 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).

CONCLUSION

The following measures should be taken in the use of land and water resources in the Molguzar mountain and foothill plains:

- Pistachios, vineyards and orchards should be established in the hilly areas of the northern slope of Molguzar;
- From the hitherto known methods of irrigation, it is necessary to introduce drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation. In doing so, the area of wetlands would have doubled. This requires a complete re-mechanization of agriculture;
- In the villages of the region it is necessary to strictly regulate the use of water from springs and streams for daily household needs. 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;
- It is necessary to establish floodplains in the rivers Achchisay, Pshogorsay, Uobsoy, Korpasay and Ardakhshonsay, and to use spring flood waters more efficiently.

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