



The Role of Natural Conditions and Resources in the Agricultural Development of Khorazm Region

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the issues of using natural conditions and natural resources of Khorezm region from the point of view of agricultural use. Research methods such as systematic geographic analysis and geographic comparison were used to reveal the dependence of agriculture, which is an important branch of the region's economy, on the formation and development of natural conditions and natural resources, as well as on the long historical period and social environment. In the article, the specific characteristics of the natural conditions of the region and the correspondingly formed agriculture, water shortage and land salinity in the era of global climate change, as well as their solutions, as well as the natural resources available in the region and their agriculture. The importance of rational use in the economy, in particular, the creation of proper and effective methods of land and water resources, was highlighted in a unique way.

Keywords:

natural conditions, climate, natural resource, land resources, water resources, agro-climatic resource, agriculture.

Introduction. Agriculture is a unique branch, which is adapted to natural conditions, in particular, farming agro-climatic resources, i.e. air and soil temperature, the amount and type of precipitation, the sum of effective temperatures during the growing season, and the length of the growing season. In agriculture, farming and animal husbandry sectors develop in certain ecological conditions.

If natural conditions are understood as surface structure, climate, surface and underground water, soil, flora and fauna of a certain area, then natural resources include underground wealth, agro-climatic resources, internal waters, soil and plants.

Favorable natural conditions and geographical location of the region allow development of various branches of agriculture. The fact that

the territory of the province consists of almost plains makes it convenient for efficient use of mechanization in agriculture [2. page 78].

As mentioned above, the relief of Khorezm region facilitates the development of certain industries in agriculture. Flat lands are very convenient for irrigating crops, including fields without faulty stations in some cases, as well as using equipment.

One of the crucial issues facing Uzbekistan today is the shortage of water resources, environmental and atmospheric pollution, soil erosion and desertification. [Page 1 165].

Depending on the surface water, underground water is located close to the surface of the earth, and the second reason for this is the low absolute height of the region, which in most places does not reach 100 meters. It is possible

to develop rice cultivation in the areas where underground water is close, because in rice plantations water must be constantly on the surface of the earth. But it is precisely the proximity of groundwater to the surface of the earth that causes soil salinization in regions where evaporation is stronger than precipitation. This situation can be seen in many districts of the region, such as Gurlan, Yangibazar, and Yangariq. Horticulture and viticulture develop well in lands with relatively deep groundwater. It is for this reason that horticulture and viticulture have developed in Khazorasp and Bogot districts. However, it is worth noting that in the coming years, water shortage is clearly visible in the region, and a number of measures are being implemented in this regard.

At the same time, in order to ensure a consistent solution to the existing problems in the use of water resources, the development of the concept of water management development in 2020-2030, the strategy of water resources management and the development of the irrigation sector, and the development of the "Water Code" is the demand of today [New Uzbekistan . page 167]. From the point of view of agriculture of Khorezm region, the most important elements of climate are air temperature, precipitation and winds. In agriculture, extreme cold and hot temperatures, the last frost in spring, and the first frost in autumn are also taken into account.

The multi-year average autumn cold war (tushushi) was observed in the Khorezm region on October 10, 1974, and the earliest on September 27, 1973. The spring frost was on March 1, 1974. and observed at the latest on 25.04.1965 [2. page 22].

In agriculture, the sum of useful temperatures during the growing season of cultivated crops is of great importance. The amount of temperature obtained from the time of sowing of cultivated crops to the day when their development stops indicates the period of development of each crop and it is called the vegetation period of cultivated crops. The growing season of cultivated crops can be short or long. Usually, the growing season of

cultivated plants originating from tropical regions is long, and the growing season of plants from temperate regions is shorter.

In agriculture, it is important to know the length and the shortness of the cold-free period, the sum of the effective temperatures corresponding to the period of plant growth (vegetation). In the Khorezm oasis, the frost-free period is 199-210 days on average, while in the south of Uzbekistan it is 265 days [2. page 25].

The amount of precipitation and its distribution by seasons are also important in agriculture. Especially in the autumn, winter and spring months, the amount of rain and snow has a great impact on the planting and development of crops.

Agro-climatic and soil resources in general correspond to the laws of location of natural factors on the globe and are located along geographic latitudes and altitude regions. Such conditions depend on active useful temperatures. For agriculture, the temperature should be above 100 C. Soil conditions and agroclimatic conditions at the current level of science and technology in all natural zones and in the world allows to expand agricultural production in all regions.

Land is the main means of production in agriculture. The characteristics of the land create specific forms of concentration and specialization of agricultural production. It allows the use of scientific systems in farming to improve soil fertility.

Every year, a large part of agricultural land is withdrawn from agriculture for the expansion of urban areas, industrial construction, construction of transport routes and other purposes.

Conclusion. In the development of agriculture in Khorezm region, it is desirable to make wide use of scientific and technical achievements, to shorten the vegetation period of some plants, to establish cultivation in artificial conditions, and to make extensive use of the achievements of selection and genetics.

Taking into account the fact that natural conditions have a great influence on the specialization of agriculture and the efficiency

of production, land and water resources, in particular, agro-climatic resources necessary for the growth and development of cultural crops, i.e. sunlight It is a requirement of the present day to establish a high level of use of natural plant resources used as a fodder base for agricultural industries and livestock in exchange for moisture and heat, humidity, natural fertility of the soil and increasing this fertility by artificial means. .

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