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Cultural forest building technology

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Technology is-the processing of materials in a particular industry a set of processing or processing processes, as well as scientific description of production methods. Areas planned to establish a cultural forest a special project will be compiled for him and he will be able to make the following includes:

1. Assortment of basic and auxiliary types

2. Types of cultural forest

3. Production methods

4. Type and age of planting material

5. Sowing dates

6. Terms and size of care work

7. Funds based on typical regional technology cards and the power of cocktails, material and technical and machine-the demand for mechanisms is determined.

Selection of the above factors different geographical characteristic features of Regions it is carried out taking into account. Individual regions within, first of all, academician V.N. Forest species classification by Sukachev and academic P.S.Types of living conditions of Pogrebnyak forest determined according to its classification forest production of cultivated fields consider the complex of conditions.

Cultural forest building technology is cultural forest cultivation on agrotechnician, is an orderly system of Forestry and other methods.Agrotechnical activities for the creation of a cultural forest processing of soil into the set, applying fertilizer, seeds sowing or planting seedlings, care, filling and others include. All agrotechnical measures strictly executed in order.

Agrotechnical methods of creating a cultural forest- area Category, forest conditions, terrain, location height and other factors relative to sea level is defined by. Forest zones in Uzbekistan have these characteristics According is sharply different from each other. Therefore technology for creating a cultural forest by zone is defined.

In the mountain regions of Uzbekistan, the accumulation of natural precipitation in the soil and the orderly use of moisture ensure the effective establishment of forest groves. The accumulation and orderly use of natural moisture in the soil can be achieved using high agrotechnics, depending on the nature of the place and the purpose of the groves.The low survival rate and poor growth of cultural forests are largely justified by the use of unimproved agrotechnics.Tillage. Soil treatment for cultural forests involves mechanical exposure to the soil with the working organs of machines and orudias in order to improve the water, air and heat regime of the soil, reduce the harmful effects of wild plants and optimal conditions for the survival and growth of cultural forests.Water from well-treated soils is poorly drained, taking into account the properties, and the tree plants are well supplied with moisture.

In the black plow method, the driving depth without overturning the layer is 60-70 CM in individual cases, and when driving upside down, this figure will be equal to 25-27 CM. Deep driving is performed using PPU-50a, PPN-40 Plantage plugs, which are aggregated using DT-54A, DT-75 and PPN-50 tractors.The bulk of the amount of cultivations corresponds to the period of

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 1, 2023

warm and sernam conditions, and a small part to dry and cold periods. (Bululukov D.G., 1977).For the period of temperate and cold conditions, 1-2 of the amount of cultivations falls, for the period of transition and warm conditions-3-5. It is cultivated 5-7 times in subtropical regions. on the slopes, the soil is treated with a transverse position in the direction of the slope.Unwashed soils on slopes with a slope of 8-15° are plowed in the form of Poles. The width of the arable pole is 1.5-2 M, and these poles are placed leaving an intermediate distance of 2-3 m.

On slopes with a slope of 15-20% and older, triangular carved-filled terraces are formed. Triangular profile-shaped terraces are convenient for the complex mechanization of the work of establishing cultural forests on the mountain. The width of the terrasse width can be variable depending on the purpose of the Groves being built up and the conditions of the forest vegetation, which are formed at a slope opposite the direction of the slope. The opposite slope is 2° at 10-20°, 3° at 21-27°, and 4° at 30°. The mother genus otco of the terrace has a slope slope of 35-38° at 60-75°. For the establishment of cultural forests, terraces are formed by applying the terraced rixlitel TR-2A (UzNIILX construction). It is considered effective on low rocky mountain slopes with a slope of up to 40°. Terraces with a width of 2.3-2.5 m are made using a terracing. Mechanized treatment of the soil is carried out on opgn-1 and PN-2 machines, which are aggregated on T-74 and DT-75 tractors developed by Ozokiti. Together with the preparation of the circular-shaped mesh with a diameter of 1 m, the opgn - 1, which prepares the meshes, softens it and forms a 30 cm diameter-Ri groove lunge in the center of the circle. The pitch preparation slope is applied at slopes up to 25°, from which on plots with a greater slope, the pitches are performed manually at a size of 1x1 m, 1x2 m. The pitches are arranged in order of martyrdom on a slope. the gains of the slopes from each other will be equal to -1 m at slopes up to 20°, -2 m at slopes 20-35°, -3 m at 35-40°. When the plots are made, its granular layer should be located on the surface of the soil. For this purpose, the surface granular layer of the soil is cut off and, on a slope, up, the mainland horseshoe of the landing.

Deep diggers are widely used in planting work in the construction of greenery protection and ornamental Groves.Planting and planting the forest. The style of forest reproduction is chosen depending on the conditions of forest vegetation, the origin and condition of the forest planting area, the biological and forestry characteristics of the type of tree to be grown, the purpose of cultivation, the economy of the Forestry Enterprise.The establishment of cultural forests by sowing is similar in most characteristics to the natural restoration of the forest. Foresters, therefore, have long used seed-planting as a natural restoration of the forest.When planting from seed, trees develop without damage to the root system of trees, which, due to their biological characteristics, form a specifically axial root. In addition to these, the interaction of trees planted from their seeds as a result of their rapid differentiation in height and diameter.

The method of creating a forest by sowing from seeds also has its own disadvantages. The forests planted from the seed require long agrotechnical and later Forestry care, abundant seed consumption, until germination. With this in mind, much of the share of deforestation practices in Uzbekistan is focused on planting seedlings.

The effect of growing forests from seeds in areas of cultural forests will depend on the origin and quality of the seed, the availability and optimal amount of environmental factors (heat, humidity, light, aeration, soil granularity), the methods and methods of sowing technology (term, norm, planting depth, etc.), the methods and quality of preparing the soil for planting, the frequency and.In the mountain and mountain regions of Uzbekistan, seeds such as oak, Greek Walnut, handon pistachios are large, the roots are deep, widely branched, good when transplanting.

www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 2, Issue: 1, 2023

Healthy, full-bodied, high-growth-capacity, stratified, native, ground-based, maize-sprouted class I seeds are used to plant and establish a forest. It is not recommended to plant from seeds that have been stored for a long time, have poor quality or have matured in another region. In the case of low local seed levels, seeds from regions where climate-soil conditions are similar can be used.In the present period, fruit-bearing forest massifs in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan can be used as a base for seed hom.

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