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## **CONVERTING THE DESERT AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN INTO FORESTRY**

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**Annotation:** In this thesis, a program to reduce desertification, which is currently becoming an ecological problem in the Republic of Uzbekistan, is briefly described.

**Keywords:** Pavlonia, desertification, drought, water scarcity, forestry, wood industry.

Currently, due to the expansion of desertification zones in some regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is causing climate change (drought, sudden changes in air temperature, rising dust).

If we conclude about the impact of the problem of desertification on the economy and politics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, then, of course, in this place, the overall socio-economic and environmental impact of socio-economic development on the environment based on long-term predictions policy is required.

In our opinion, in this process, it is necessary to pay special attention to the issues of forming the necessary regulatory and legal frameworks and mechanisms of socio-economic development of the country, taking into account the ecological aspects.

The development of mechanisms for solving environmental, economic and social problems at the international and interregional level is also important.

As we know, tree plantations that adapt to any conditions, known as Pavlovnia, are spreading widely. In order to reduce desertification, it is planned to reduce desertification zones by planting pavlovnia trees in areas that are turning into deserts.

There are various manifestations of environmental problems in the world today. An ecological problem is primarily a change in the natural environment to a certain extent. As the most obvious example of ecological issues, we have decided to analyze the problem of desertification below. Deserts are unevenly distributed on the earth's surface. In nature, we see deserts in plains and mountainous areas, in dry and cold countries. For example, 83% of the total area of the Australian mainland is arid (dry) land. 59% of Africa and 38% of Asia are arid.

The Government's decision "On measures to establish fast-growing and industrial pavlovian tree plantations in the Republic" (No. 520, 08/27/2020) was adopted on the establishment of pavlovnia plantations in desert zones.

According to the decision, in 2020-2024, pavlovnia plantations will be established as a test in unused reserve areas with water scarcity, groundwater below 30 meters, and in the forest fund's lands with water scarcity or saline soil.

Each part of this tree, whose body is comparable to a maple and a poplar, is useful in some field. When it blooms, it is a good source of honey for the bee family and delights the hearts with its fragrance for 1 month. The flower is widely used in the cosmetics industry, and perfume is made from it. During the flowering season, which corresponds to April-May, 1 bee family collects 10-15 kilograms of honey. If bee families are placed in the Pavlovnia plantation, it is possible to get up to a thousand kilograms of high-quality honey from 1 hectare in 5-6 years. When berries are planted among the trees, their flowers also provide a good source of food for the bee family. Another aspect is that pavlovnia flowers do not cause allergies like those of other trees. During the flowering season, it produces buds and does not pollute the environment.

Pavlovnia leaves are very large, usually up to 70 centimeters. Leaves provide shade and coolness from the heat. When it gets cold, like all trees, it drops its leaves to the ground. A skilled herdsman immediately collects the leaves, dries them, and gives them to livestock as a nutritious feed. A large amount of biofuel can also be obtained from the waste collected from tree leaves and branches. When Pavlovnia grows, strong and high-quality wood is obtained from its smooth body.

There are many types and varieties of Pavlovnia. We will consider all types, but we will focus more on the types that are the most promising for cultivation in Uzbekistan based on their valuable features.

Paulownia catalpifolia – Catalka paulownia or Yoydok paulownia, Paulownia elongata - long paulownia, Paulownia fargesii – Farges paulownia, Paulownia fortunei HEMLS - Fortune Paulownia, Paulownia kawakamii – Kawakami paulownia, Paulownia tomentosa STUED – Fibrous paulownia

Paulownia Shang Tong - Paulownia Shang Tong This type of Paulownia trees are currently used in the regions of Uzbekistan due to their adaptability. These species are resistant to parasites, diseases, drought and cold. It has been scientifically proven that honey obtained from the flowers of the Paulownia tree is very useful for human health. Especially its leaves can be widely used as fodder for cattle. A Pavlonia tree is distinguished by the fact that even when it is cut a year later, it produces another sprout from its root, even if it does not grow a new sprout from its base.

Also, it is necessary to say that the start of the forest management is done with a small amount of expenditure and a certain amount of human labor, and a lot of attention is paid to the prevention of desertification.

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