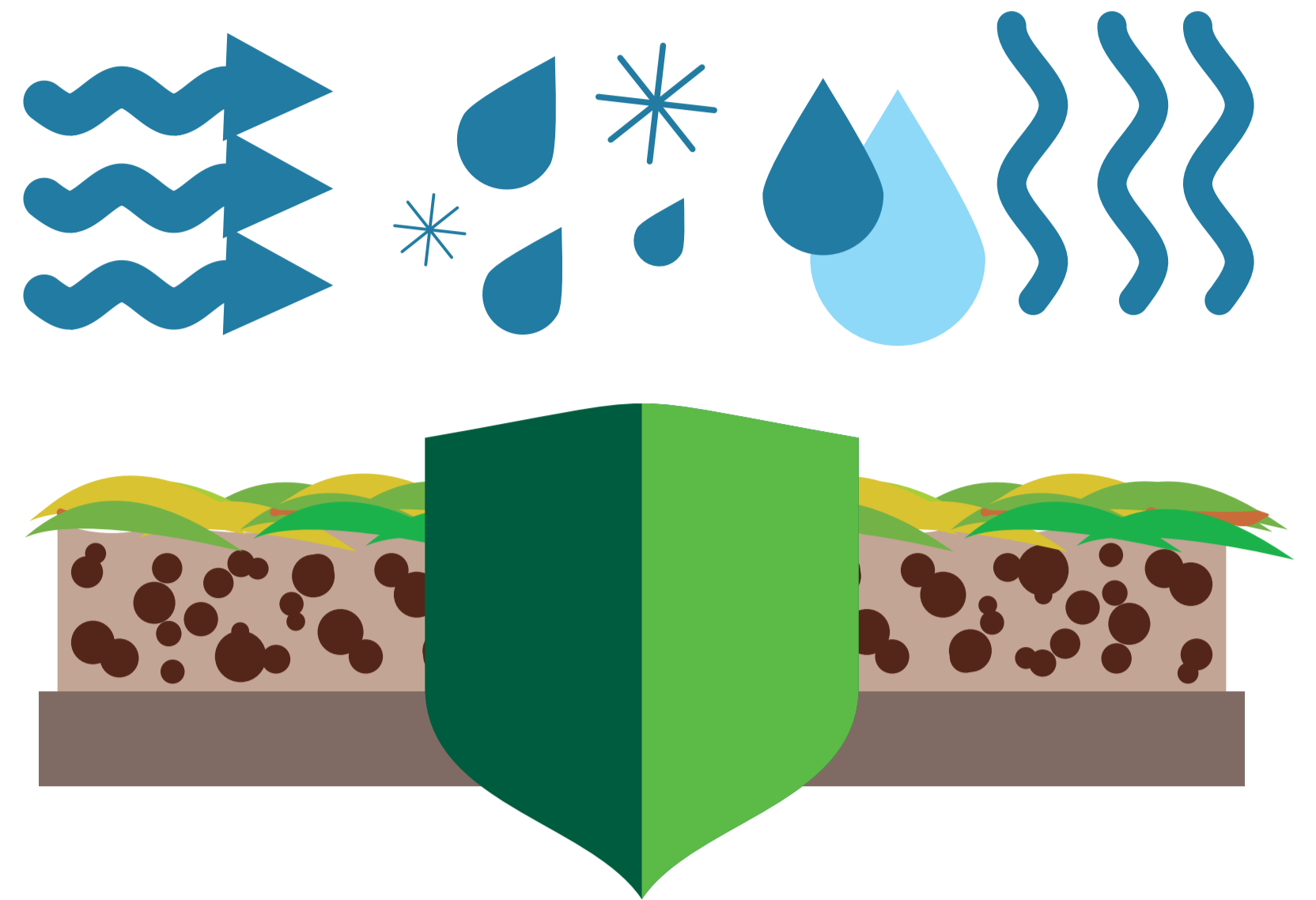




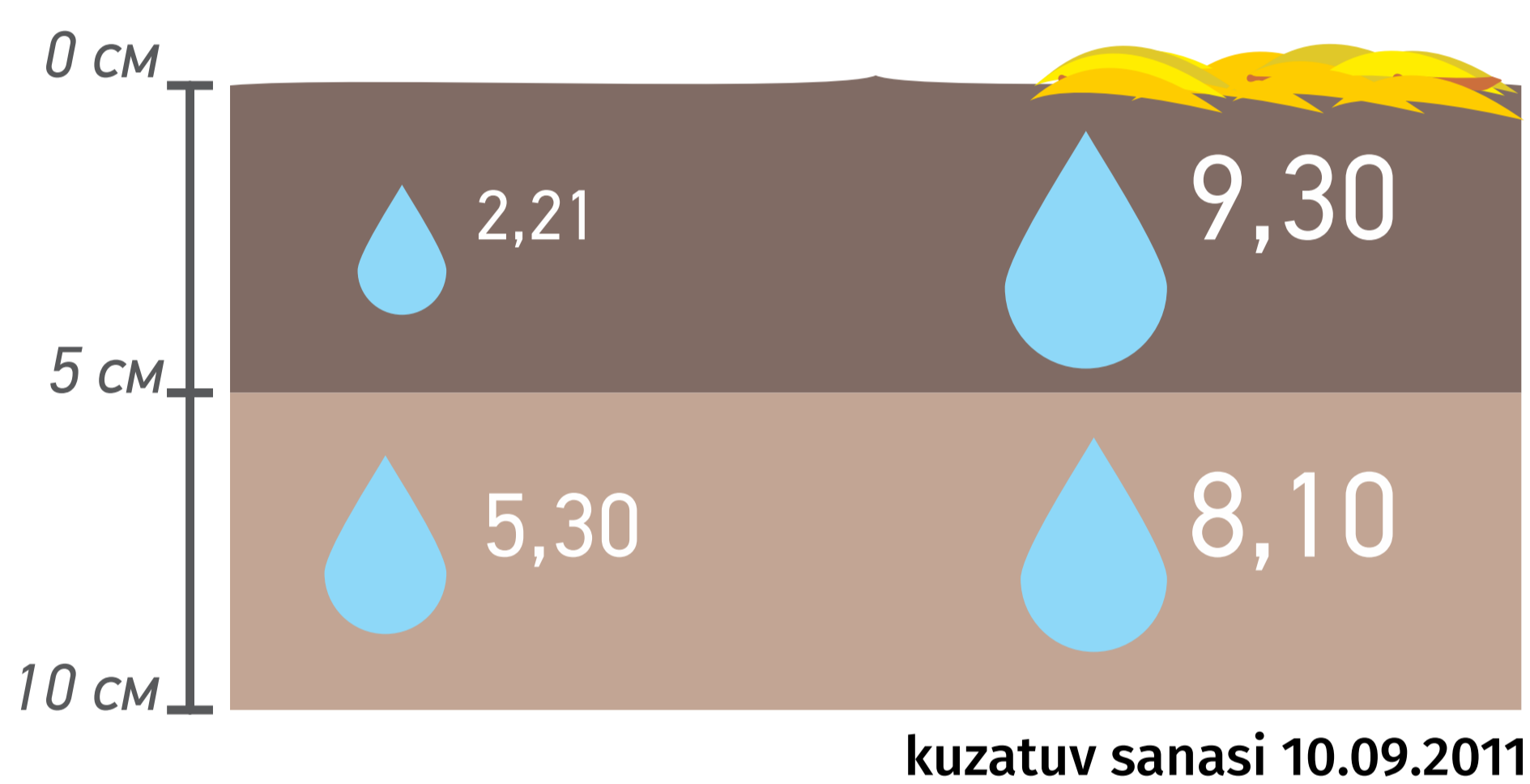
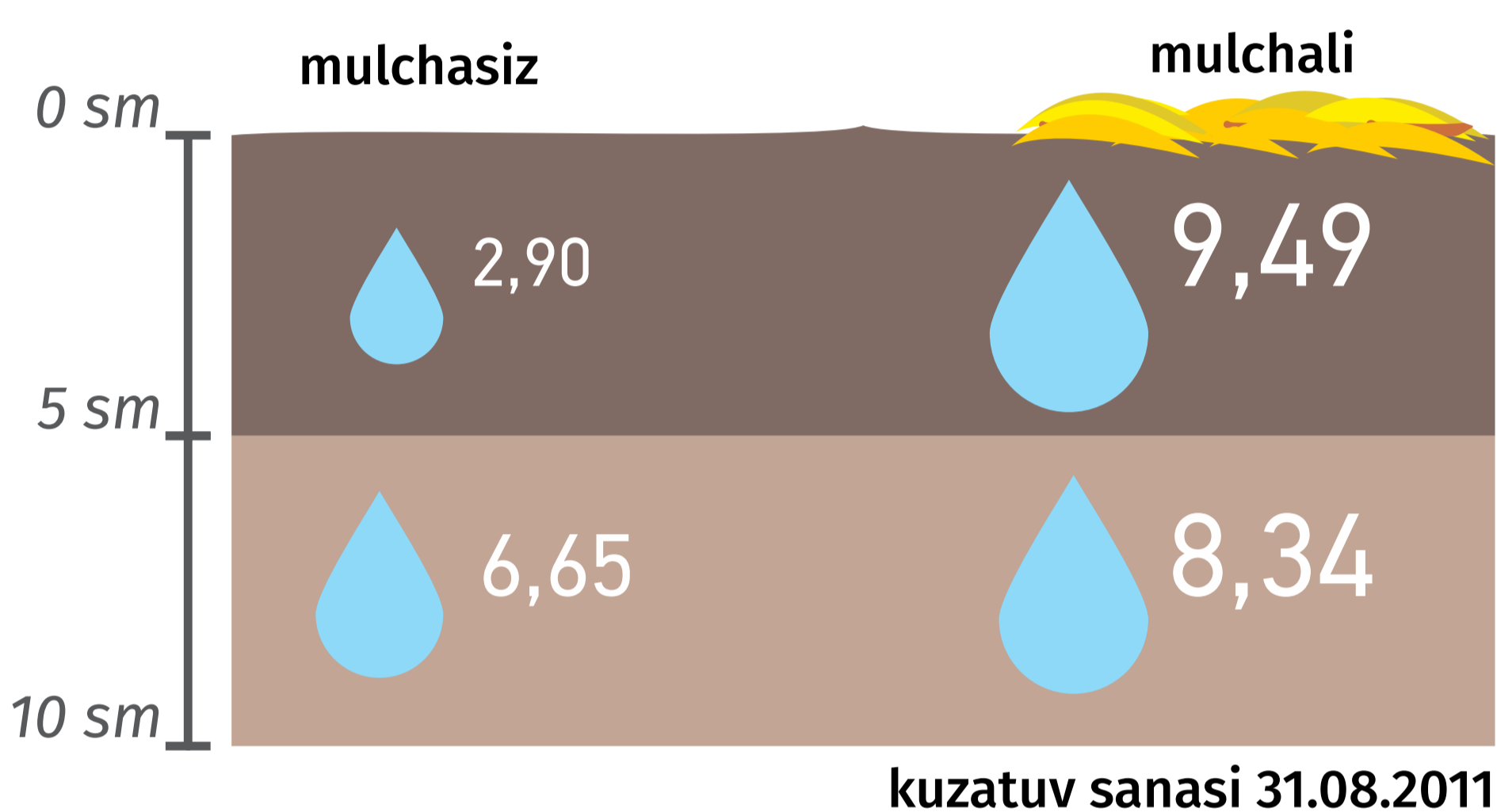
MULCHALASH

Mulcha — bu o‘simlik qoldiqlari, barglar yoki somonning tuproqqa bir tekisda taqsimlanishidir. Uni tomorqada yoki katta maydon yerlarida ham ishlatsa bo‘ladi.

Mulcha uchun begona o‘tlardan ham foydalansa bo‘ladi, faqat ularning urug‘lari bo‘lmasligi kerak.



Mulchanning tuproq namligiga ta‘siri, %



saqlangan namlik

6,59

1,69

7,09

2,80

Mulcha hisobidan saqlangan tuproqning namligi

233,4-
276,9 m³/ga

Har yili tuproqni sho‘rdan yuvish paytida suvning tejalishi

1000 m³/ga

Vegetatsiya davrida tuproq namligining saqlanishi hisobidan va mulchanning tuz yig‘ishi kamayishi evaziga suvning umumiy tejalishi

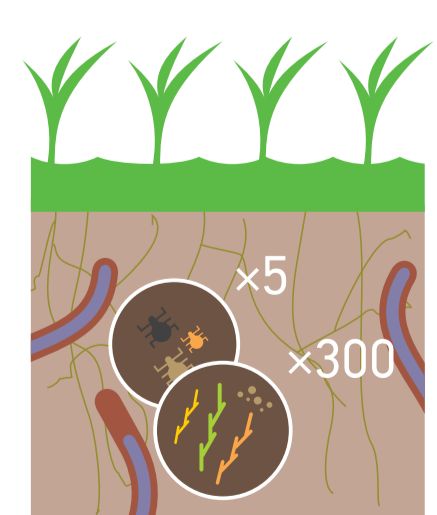
2000 m³/ga

Tuproqning o‘rtacha sho‘rlanishi, %



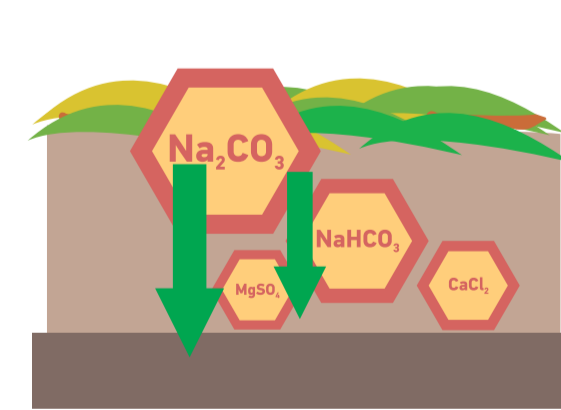
Tuproqdagi namlikning saqlanishi

Mulchalash namlikni saqlashga yordam beradi va vegetatsiya davrida uning o‘simliklar tomonidan tejamli foydalanishiga imkoniyat yaratadi, bu orqali o‘simliklarning sug‘orishga bo‘lgan ehtiyojini kamaytiradi.



Tuproq unumdorligini tiklash

Nolga teng ishlov berish usullari birgalikda tuproqning biologik faolligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi, bu esa tuproqning unumdorligini tiklash jarayonlarini jonlantirish imkonini beradi.



Mavsumiy tuz yig‘ilishini kamaytirish

O‘simliklar qoldiqlarining saqlanishi tuproqda bug‘lanishni kamaytiradi va tuzlarning mavsumiy yig‘ilishini o‘simlik qatlamisiz uchastkaga nisbatan 1,6–4 barobar kamaytiradi.

Mulchalash masalalari bo‘yicha:

- Baxitbay Aybergenovga (+998 90 575 0514, +998 93 501 0366, aybahit@rambler.ru),
- Oybek Egamberdievga (+998 91 571 7239, krassngo@gmail.com),
- Aziz Nurbekovga (+998 90 977 9700, nurbekov2002@yahoo.com) murojaat qiling.

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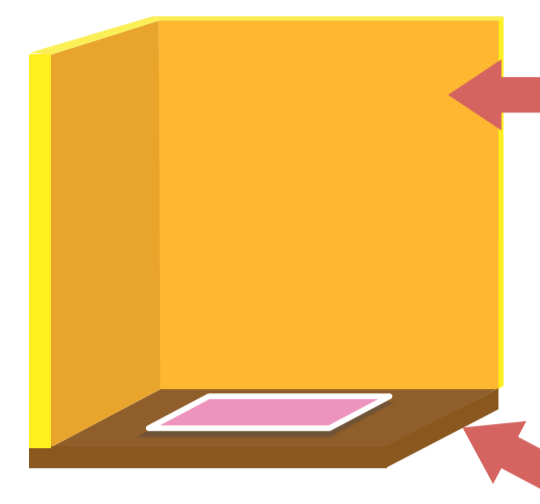
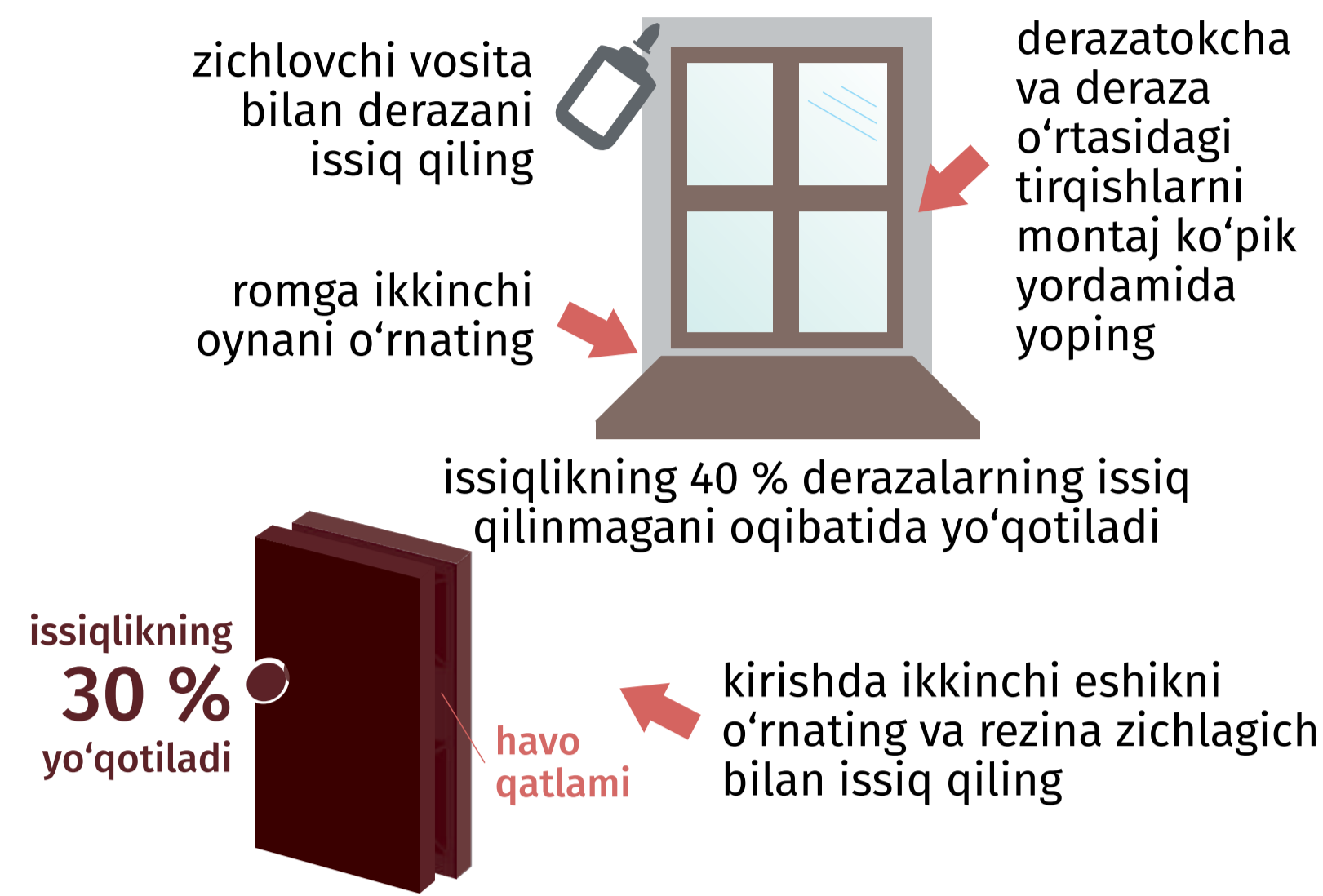
tomodan qo‘llab-quvvatlanmoqda



ENERGIYA SAMARDORLIGI

Bunga qanday erishish mumkin? Mana bir necha usul:

1. Uyni issiq qilish



issiqlikning 35-40 %

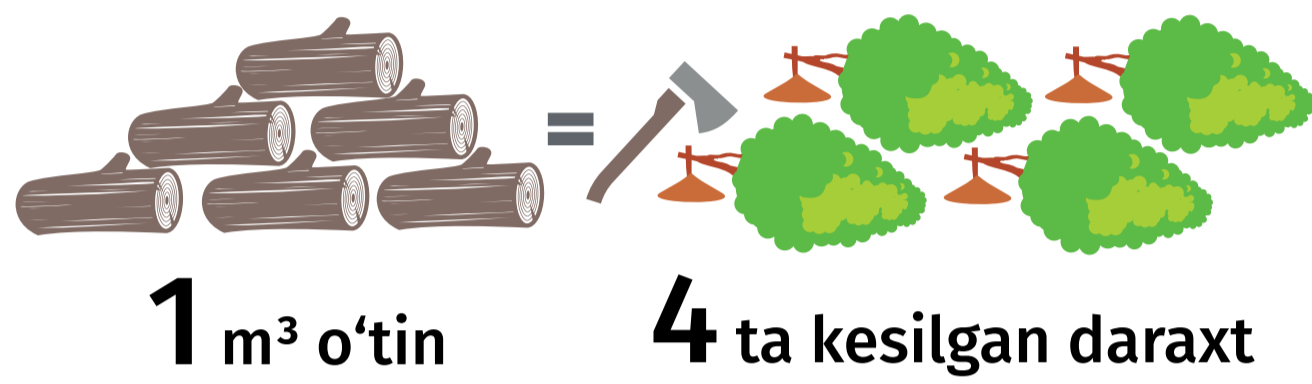


devorlarni issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligi past materiallar (yog'och, fanera, penoplast, mineral momiq) bilan issiq qiling

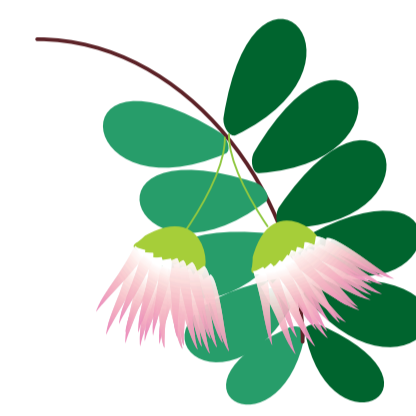
polni ishlatilgan materiallar bilan issiq qiling va gilam to'shang

tashqi devor oldida uyni shamoldan, yozda esa soyasi bilan jaziramadan himoya qiladigan daraxtlar eking

2. Har yili o'tin uchun daraxt ekish



Oilangiz qancha miqdorda o'tin sarflashi va bu nechta daraxt bo'lishini hisoblab chiqing. Har yili shuncha daraxt eking. Keyingi yillarda siz daraxt novdalarini o'tinga kesishingiz mumkin.



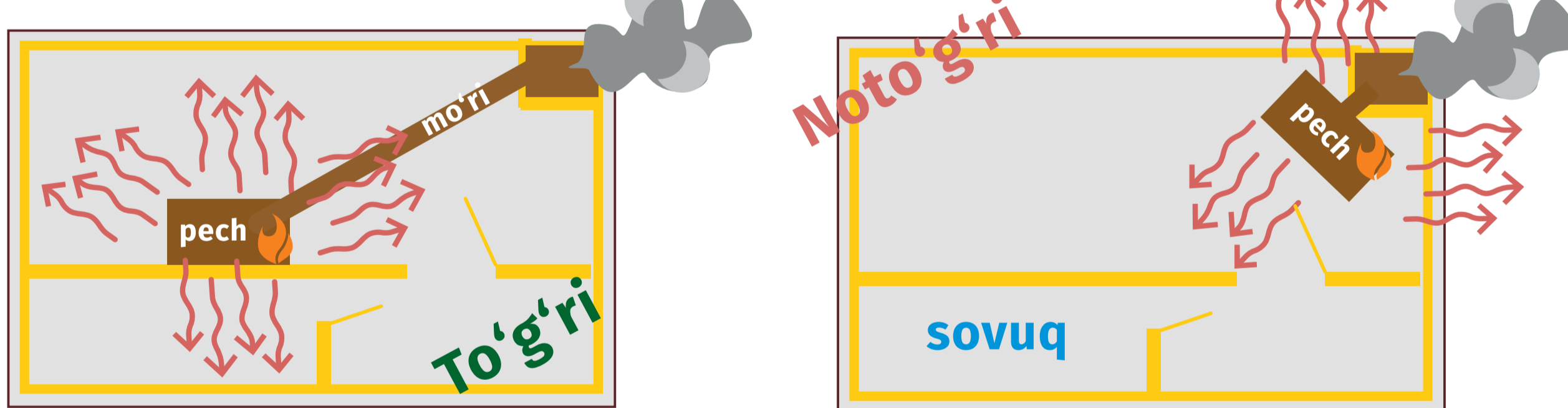
Masalan, ikki qator qilib akas eking hamda yiliga 1 qatordagi daraxtlarni 2 metr balandlikda kesing. Shu tarzda har qatordagi daraxtlar (navbatma-navbat) tez qayta tiklanadi va o'sadi, siz esa har yili o'tinga ega bo'lasiz.

3. Ovqat uchun samarali pech

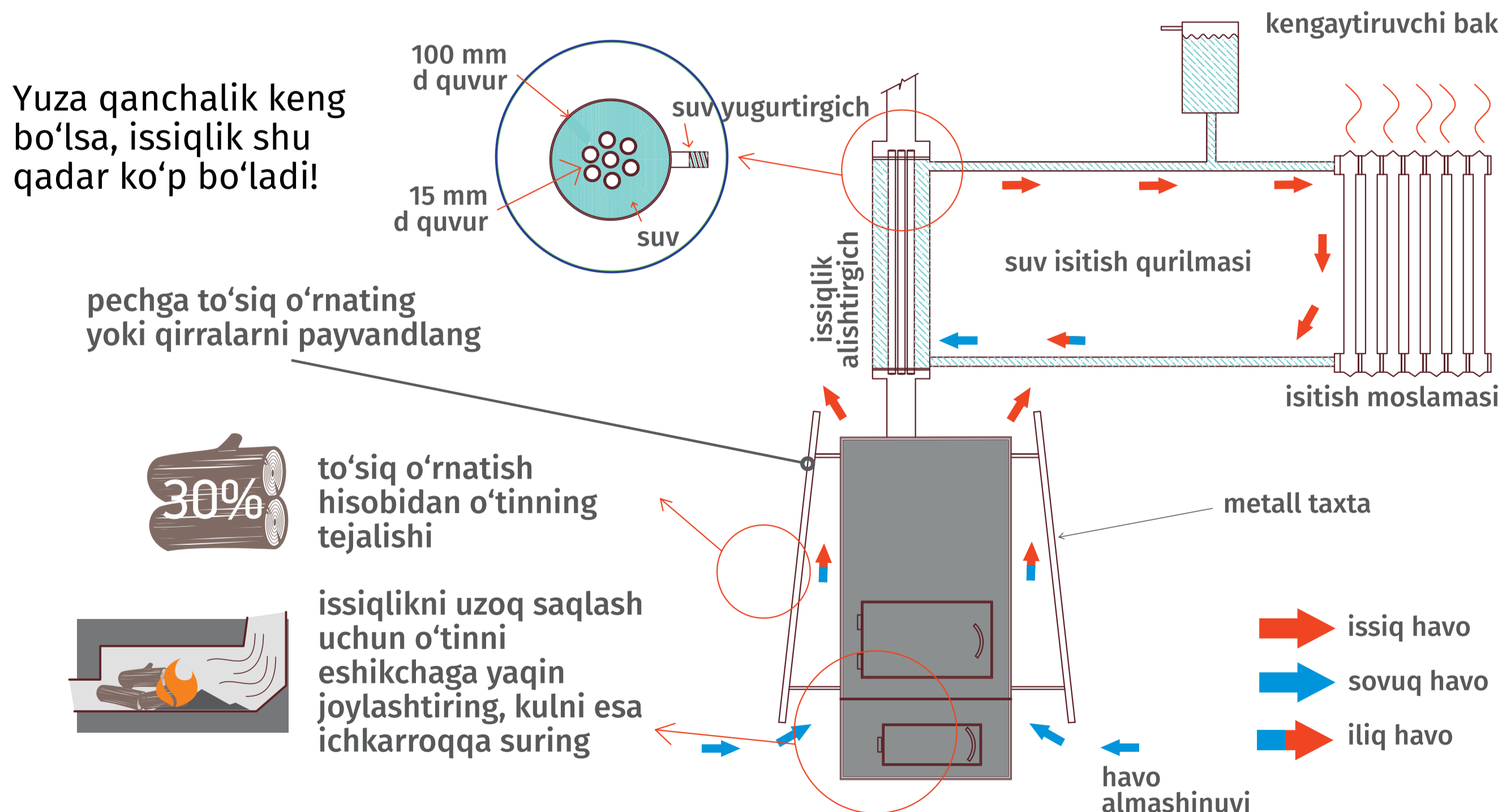


4. Isitish uchun samarali pech

Pechning joylashuvi:



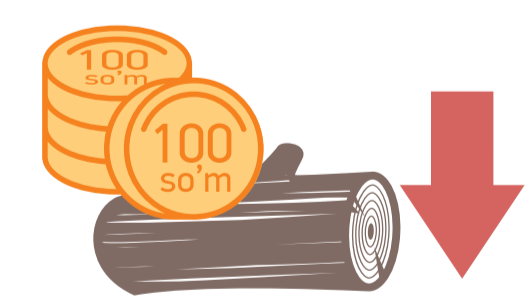
Temir pech quvuriga issiqlik almashtirgichni o'rnatish:



Energiya samardorligi sizga



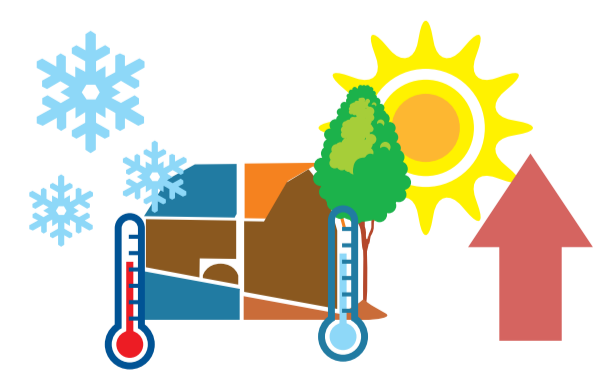
energiya tashuvchilari (o'tin, ko'mir) ga sarflanadigan xarajatlarni qisqartirish



ro'zg'or ehtiyojlariga energiya sarfini kamaytirish



yoqilg'i izlash va sotib olishga sarflanadigan vaqtni tejash



uyda qulaylik yaratish (qishda issiqroq, yozda salqinroq) imkonini beradi

Qishloq joylarida energiya samardorligi masalalari bo'yicha:
• Valentin Soldatovga (+998 94 672 1229, soldatov@list.ru),
• Yuriy Munga (+998 90 964 9592, yuriym83@gmail.com) murojaat qiling.

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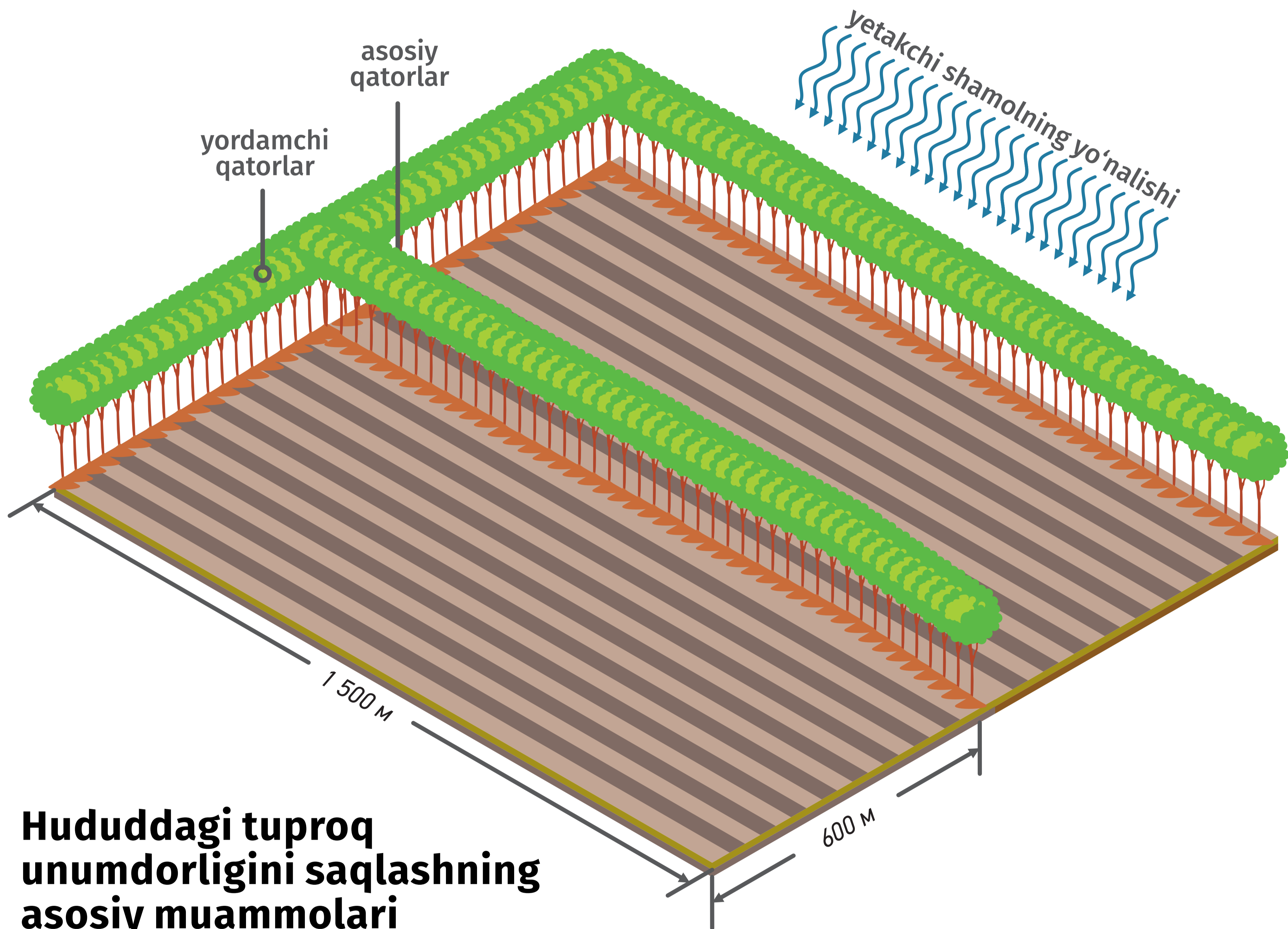
IHOTAZORLAR

Ihotazor bu dala chegaralari bo'ylab ekilgan, odatda bir necha turdagi daraxt va butasimonlardan tashkil topgan qatorlardir. Ular dalalarni shamol eroziyasidan himoya qiladi va natijada tuproq unumdorligini oshiradi.

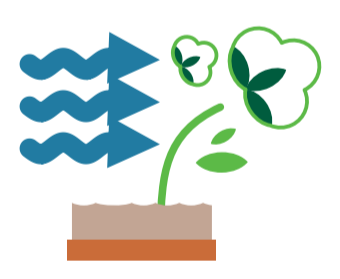
Haydalgan yerdagi dalani himoyalovchi ihotazorlar tizimining tuzilishi

Ihotazordagi daraxtlar qanchalik baland bo'lsa, dalalarni eroziyadan saqlash shunchalik samaraliroq bo'ladi. O'rmon qatorlari quyidagi talablarga javob berishi kerak:

- haydalgan yerlarning eng kam qismini egallashi;
- yerlar va ekin maydonlarining yaxshilanishiga eng yuqori darajada ta'sir ko'rsatishi.



Hududdagi tuproq unumdorligini saqlashning asosiy muammolari



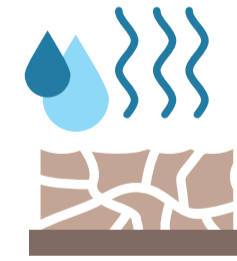
Hosilning yo'qotilishi

Havo namligi past, harorat yuqori darajali bo'lganda hosilning yo'qotilishiga olib keladi



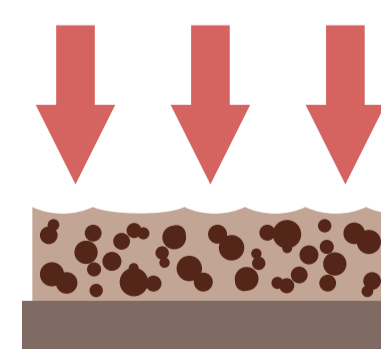
Shamol eroziyasi

Yerlarning yuqori unumdor qatlami yo'qotilishi va hosildorlik pasayishining asosiy omillaridan biri



Tuproqning qurishi

Yerlarning yuqori unumdor qatlami yo'qotilishi va hosildorlik pasayishining asosiy omillaridan biri

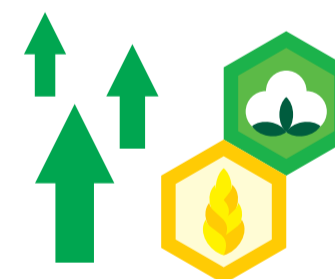


So'nggi paytlarda mamlakat bo'yicha tuproq tarkibida gumusning ulushi 30-35 % ga kamayib ketdi

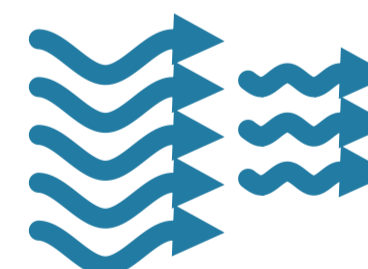


O'zbekistonda sug'oriladigan yerlarning 66 % sho'rlanishga uchragan

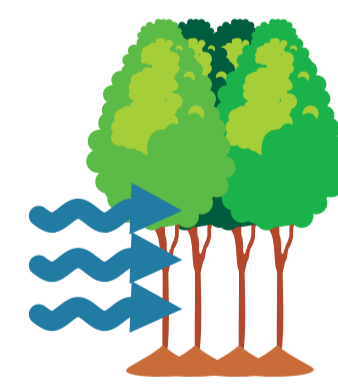
Ihotazorlarning afzalliklari



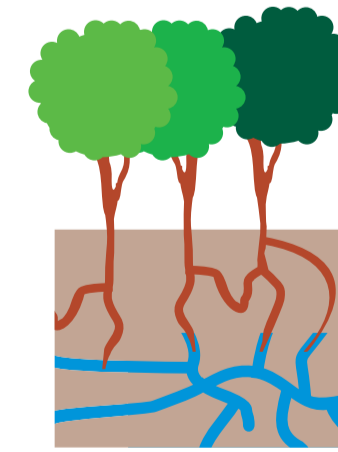
O'rmon qatorlari evaziga ekinlarning hosildorligi va ularning sifati 15-20 % gacha oshadi



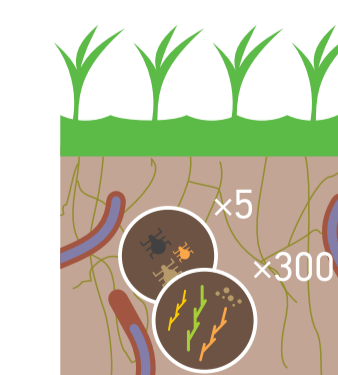
Shamolning tezligi 34-38 % ga kamayadi va yer usti qatlamlarining namligi 5-9% ga oshadi



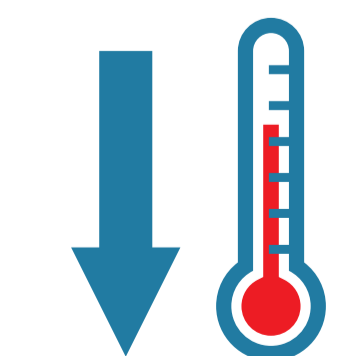
Shamol eroziyasining pasayishi tuproqning yuqori unumdor qatlami yo'qotilishiga barham beradi



Yer osti suvlari darajasining pasayishi ikkilamchi sho'rlanishning kamayishiga olib keladi



Suv stressingning kamayishi tuproqda mikroorganizmlarning ko'payishiga olib keladi, hosildorlik yaxshilanadi



Yozda havoning harorati 1 °C gacha va tuproqning harorati 1,2 °C gacha pasayadi

Dalalarni himoya qiluvchi ihotazorlar masalalari bo'yicha:
• Yevgeniy Botmanga (+998 90 174 5385, +998 94 621 6249, darhanbek@yandex.ru) murojaat qiling.

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