

SALIZATION AND AMENITIES OF SOIL RESOURCES

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Abstract

This in the article of the soil salinity about information The soil is given . salinity that is in the soil to be processes and events, its fertility effect, Saline soils groups , types , soil salinity appearances and in national equivalents per 100 grams of soil expressible in the soil absorbed all cations sum Ca, Mg, Na, K, H₂, NH₄ absorption capacity lari illuminated . From it outside Karakalpakstan Republic , Khorezm , Bukhara , Jizzakh , and Fergana of the regions reclamation cases having studied released statement Salted . soils following to the reasons according to appearance to be five for the reason according to explained.

Keywords: Soil layer, pore layer, soil salinity, soil erosion.

Introduction

Uzbekistan general Area 44892.4 thousand hectare of which 1/5 mountainous regions occupies . Village to the farm intended of lands general Area 20761.6 thousand hectare is , from which irrigated lands 4210.1 thousand hectare organization [1].

Earth in layers in the water soluble many in quantity salts was to the soil salty soils It is called . Salt soils land surface dry desert , semi-desert desert and desert in the regions cracked . In Uzbekistan salty lands area 750 thousand km² what organization will do . Our Republic general irrigated area 4.3 million hectare If so , 50-60% of it salty lands organization does . Soils salinity Asia , America and Africa many in countries Salinity is observed . prevent to take for ditches is held , of the lands salty washed .

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Salted The lands are divided into 2;

1. Salty and salty lands.
2. Salty and with gravy lands.

Contains soil with low salt content (0.5-1.0%) in the top (0-30 cm) layer salt collectible soils salty soils It is called .

Salted soils also divided into groups;

1. Unsalted-salted layer 150-200 cm in depth become , salts The amount will be 0.3 .
2. Weakly salty salty layer 80-120 cm in depth become salts The amount will be 0.3-0.6%.
3. Brine-salty layer 30-80 cm in depth become , salts The amount will be 0.6-1.0% .
4. Salty-salty layer 5-30 cm from the depths starting with and including The salts are 1-2%.

5. Brine-salts layer land on the surface starting with 2 % and from it many in quantity salts occurs. Of lands reclamation in doing salty of soils salinity degrees and salinity types study important practical importance has is considered. Salted soils genetic signs, morphological structure, salty of layers location depth, salinity level and to swim types according to classifications is divided. Salty of soils chemical composition and morphological to the signs according to the following divided into. Wet soups, stews soups, soft sorcerers, until salt shakers [2].

Salted of soils types of saltwater and salty soils mainly, convenient water physicist properties has. Water conductivity good from salts easier washed and mechanic processing to give inclined will be. With this together their capillarity property Okay, that's it. because of size from the waters faces capillaries tubes along of the soil upper to the layers moves quickly. and with gravy soils, absorbent in the complex very many in quantity sodium was to the soil. It is said. In the soil absorbed all cations sum of Ca, Mg, Na, K, H₂, NH₄ absorption capacity it is said and in national equivalents per 100 grams of soil. Sour and sour soils are widespread mainly in regions with sufficient soil moisture, that is, in chestnut, brown, forest-steppe and black soil regions. Uzbekistan under the circumstances soup and with gravy soils very less occurs. But they strong mineralized size waters close on the ground encountered. According to the classification of IP Antipov-Karatayev, salt and salt-affected soils are divided into the following groups:

1. Less than 5 % (in soil) absorbed sodium absorbed cations mg(milligram)- equivalents to the sum relative to % quantitative increases.
2. Sal soup-5-10%, Soup 10-20%, Soup-20%
3. Sourdough of soils contains 5-20% sodium when their physicist and chemical properties. The physical and chemical properties of saline soils are extremely poor, and no crops will develop, grow, or germinate in such lands [3].

Salted to the soil plants for harmful in quantity in minerals salts there is was soils. The soil deep moisture not been arid desert and little in zones of salts accumulation their biogenic accumulation, weathering, soil harvest to be, as well as impulse harvest to be (wind) to pass as a result of to be possible. Half desert and desert in the regions sodium sulfates and chlorides, gypsum and nitrates harvest to be for comfortable conditions available. Sometimes soda is produced to be and salinity soda type with of soils salinity formation possible. Salted soils low, medium and many salted, also salty, salty, malted divided. Slightly salted in soils 0.25-0.4% in water, average 0.4-0.7% strong when salted. When salted, it is 0.7-0.1%. Soil salinity how to the surface to come depending on 2 types is divided.

Primary salinity-soil mother your gender from being salty and mineralized size waters under the influence natural accordingly harvest. Secondary salinization occurs due to artificial disturbance of soil water content. New irrigation order violation under the influence of. This was initially salty in soils to the face comes and seasonal, spotty and in general to the salty ones. Today, 49% of the irrigated lands of our Republic are saline lands of various types, of which about 18% are highly and moderately saline lands, and more than 23% are lands with low salinity scores.

RESULTS

The largest share of lands with unsatisfactory melioration conditions falls on the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Bukhara, Jizzakh, and Fergana regions. Saline soils when contains



more than 0.3% in the water easy soluble harmful salts was soils understood . Salted soils are mainly loamy and deserts to the region , rivers lower in the flow located alluvial on the plains spread . Island sea in the basin widespread salty soils more Cl^- , SO_4^{2-} , CO_3^{2-} HCO_3^- anions and Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ cations mutual equivalent in a position to react entry as a result harvest was salts based on shaped . These of soils to salinity reason will be .

Salted soils following to the reasons according to appearance will be .

1. Soil funny to be in the process volcanoes eruption , rock eruption decay as a result their in the content primary minerals decomposes . Harvest was secondary minerals the environment impact change as a result mutual to react enter one two and many valent salts harvest does .
2. Irrigated to the fields being given water in the composition known in quantity salts time is to pass with of the soil upper in part is collected .
3. Various level salty land under of the waters capillary tubes through is the soil upper to the layer rise and evaporation as a result their in the content salts plant to the root widespread in the layer is collected .
4. Dry remaining lake and water in the basins salts wind under the influence surrounding to the regions spreads and of the soil upper layer It is salty.
5. To salt resistant aboutplants vegetation period when it's over , its remains (stem , leaf) and (roots) rot as a result their in the content salt of the soil upper in the layer gathered remains .

DISCUSSION

Soil salinity appearances; Occasionally with salinity ; usually , plants growing development during happened to be will be . General to evaporate expendable water amount crops to ask being given from water more than to be result land bottom waters and of the soil bottom in the layer salts capillaries through upper in the layer rises .

* Spotted salinity-field height (micro) altitude) in places is formed .

* Overall salinity is field everyone oil It is usually salty . such situation salty land bottom waters soil to the level close when located happened will be.

CONCLUSION

In the soil of salts to the composition looking at salinity different types to be possible . Salinity type usually chlorine ion sulfate to the ion to the ratio looking at is separated . If this ratio is greater than 2, it is called chloride salinity; if 2-1, it is called sulfate chloride salinity; if 1-0.2, it is called chloride sulfate salinity; if less than 0.2, it is called sulfate salinity. Throughout human history, more than 2 billion hectares of fertile soil have been rendered unusable. Every year, the area of land suitable for agriculture on our planet is reduced by 5-7 million hectares as a result of salinization and erosion [3].

To the soil human of the impact increase irrigated farming and livestock development with depends.





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