

IMPROVING THE STRUCTURAL CONDITION OF THE SOILS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONS BY DIFFERENT METHODS.

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Annotation. In this article, the structural structure of the soil of Kashkadarya region is presented.

Keywords. Soil, water, plants, siderate crops, biological, structural condition.

Introduction. Kashkadarya oasis is located in the south of Uzbekistan and differs from other oases of our republic due to its soil and climate conditions. First of all, the existence of different climatic regions in this oasis is the presence of complex soil cover depending on it (1). In fact, dry and irrigated agriculture in the oasis begins with mountain brown soils and ends with sandy desert and brown soils. Of course, the development of agriculture in such diverse soil types first requires a complete knowledge of the properties and characteristics of the soil cover in one or another region.

Research goals and objectives. First, the arable layer was created due to the morphogenetic, i.e., turf and sub-turf layer, which is typical for light gray soils. Irrigation, in turn, instead of the yellow, slightly brownish color typical for these soils, a gray color appeared; secondly, the regime of water-air, water-food, water-salt exchange in the vertical soil profile has changed; Thirdly, the development (evolution) of the soil cover changed, that is, the light-colored gray soil that developed under automorphic conditions began to evolve under the conditions of the semi-hydromorphic regime - it began to pass to gray meadow soils. Such a change in the process of soil formation will certainly lead to the emergence of a special regime characteristic of improving New soils.

Discussion. In this place, first of all, the mechanical composition of the soil, its change according to the profile is observed, and this can be seen from the data of Table 1. According to the above data, the pale gray soils in the conservation state usually have a light mechanical composition (5) and it can be seen that the loess parent rock that forms the soil is also light sandy.

One of the important physico-chemical indicators of soils is their absorption capacity, and it has a low index in the studied capacities, and its mechanical composition, depending on the amount of humus, is 5-8 mg/eqv per 100 g of soil in the upper (turf and sub-turf or sub-turf and sub-turf) layers. Absorption capacity is based on absorbed calcium (Table 2).

The data show that the pale gray soils of the reserve may be slightly saline (up to 0.9% dry residue) in some cases, especially in geomorphological areas with almost no seepage (Section 1, 1978). In such cases, it can also be seen on newly irrigated pale gray soils (section 5, 1978). However, due to proper organization of irrigation and all reclamation activities, by 2004, that is, it was possible to reduce it by almost 2 times. (Sections 5RB and 6RB, 2004 Table 3). Lenkin, it should always be remembered that in the areas where light gray soils are spread, due to the fact that the internal slope is very small, there are conditions for the formation of the secondary salinization process. The content of $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ gypsum does not change in a very large range even in dry or irrigated conditions of the studied soils. The pale gray (gray meadow) soils common in the Kashkadarya region are arable lands. But their current state of humus, according to the level of preservation of all nutrients, and finally their current state of land reclamation, especially the extreme tendency of these soils to cyclical salinity, creates specific general and specific problems in the management of the fertility of these soils. Among the common problems are the fact that the ditches and collectors are unusable in all existing farms, as a result of which mineralized seepage water accumulates to one degree or another, the most regrettable part of them is involved in physical decomposition, the decrease in the rotation system of cotton and safflower in all farms, etc. private problems include lack of adequate supply of cultivated areas, unplanned and excessive use of irrigation water, ability to choose agricultural crop varieties according to soil and climate conditions, etc.

Conclusions. Based on the obtained data, it can be said that the current soil melioration and ecological condition of gray meadow soils widely used by oasis farms is satisfactory. In order to improve the humus and ameliorative-ecological condition of these soils, first of all, measures should be taken to reduce the filtration of runoff from

irrigation networks, to improve the humus condition of the soil, the wide use of local fertilizers, the preparation and wide use of non-traditional fertilizers (composts) by using various effective fertilizers, inter-farm or cleaning of the collector-zovors of the farm, proper use of existing agricultural machinery and several other activities.

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