

Sirdarya Region Irrigated Serozemno-Meadow Soillet's Agromeliorativ The Condition

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Abstract. In this article - irrigated serozemno-meadow, the soil water-physical and agro-chemicals agromeliorativ family properties and status information obtained based on the condition of soil on the basis of a detailed study of the territory agromeliorativ maintaining, monitoring, improvement directed them to research-based recommendations should be used in the practice and development of on activities and recommendations are given .

Keywords. Land and water resources, events agromeliorativ, mexanik elements, humus, nitrogen, phosphorus, groundwater, saline, salt reserves monitoring.

THE RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC. Reclamation of irrigated lands on the rational use of water resources and ensuring the fulfillment of the state program on additional measures for unconditional implementation of the decision issued in order to ensure the efficiency of the republic of uzbekistan, on the edge of land and water resources rational use of water management facilities work is being done on a number of events.

The rational use of land and water resources in irrigated area, restore soil fertility, and the harvest and the quality of removable storage by increasing the productivity of agricultural crops regularly is one of the pressing issues of the day boosts to go today. Proceeding on their own activities and in all areas of agronomic and that exercising at the time of reclamation, the soil texture in order to do this, his department-environmental condition of the study and re-analysis through research-based and takes suggestions and recommendations to develop [2].

OBJECT AND MATERIALS OF THE STUDY

Located in the low plains tog'oldi, sir-darya region, white-gold irrigated area boz -pasture soil water-physical and agro-chemicals properties of the rational use of the state department of family and conducts scientific research for the purpose of monitoring.

2022-20234 studies were designed to irrigated agriculture in the initial years of the main incision established in the area in the soil the soil's water-physical and agro-chemicals studied the condition of the family properties and reclamation. The method was using lobaratoriya experience in this field.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

Research as it is known, the composition of the soil in mexanik cluttered with the size of elements, also change their properties will go[1]. Such drastic changes, especially the physical sand " (>0,01 mm) with "physical mud" (<0,01 mm) fry iya well represented on the border. Shthe mechanical composition of the soil is also studying for her series of these particular amount of particles e' tabor was given.

White-gold spread in the irrigated area of the district boz -mainly to pasture, according to the mechanical composition of soil and a sandy bottom sandy layer mid layer depending on the light if with almashinuvchi consists of physical clay (small particles from 0,01 mm) amount 16,2-20,4 %. Is. This represented the largest faction of dust, the amount of features they harakterli for the soil (up to 0.05-0,01 mm) have one advantage, they 30,4 the amount of soil in the profile-52,2 % changing around you, this feature is a characteristic feature for all the soil of the region Syrdarya. The main reason for this mother sex lyossli to be associated with the soil particles, while il mifdori 2,4-compared with 6.1 %, respectively (table 1).

1-table. Soil to a selected area of research mechanical composition.

Layer deep-	Faction size mm. amount %.			Physical clay	Name according
	sand	powder	il		

stained, cm.	>0,25	0,25-0,1	0,1-0,05	0,05-0,01	0,01-0,005	0,005-0,001	<0,001	<0,01	to the mechanical composition of the soil
0-28	5,5	0,5	8,2	52,2	2,1	10,7	3,4	16,2	sandy
28-45	2,5	1,0	10,1	50,8	4,3	11,4	6,1	19,8	sandy
45-96	1,0	10,0	10,4	45,3	2,6	11,0	2,4	16,0	sandy
96-128	0,5	8,0	17,9	30,4	5,1	10,4	3,0	18,5	sandlwhite
128-167	0,5	6,0	10,5	37,0	3,8	14,0	2,6	20,4	light loamy
167-197	1,0	8,0	10,7	43,3	14,5	19,5	3,0	37,0	Medium loamy

The same thing in literature as it is known, the structure of the soil to be a lot of flakes in large dust particles of the soil and water worsens the conductivity of water, in the soil as well as kapil's (i.e. the rising of water through capillaries) increases. O'. Toshbekov and b. kaplyarlar noted that emphasized's ascension through water from the sand, loamy through the side lyossimon qumoqqa has increased [3]. This in turn accelerates the secondary sizla positioned near to water salinity.

The amount of humus in the soil of this farm 0,99-1,38 % in the case of mobility nitrogen (18-29 mg/kg) and phosphorus (13-25 mg/kg) with less almashinuvchi potassium (105-176 mg/kg), while the average level provided in (Table 2).

2-table. Soil to a selected area of research agro-chemicals are the events

The depth of the layer of samples taken),cm	The amount of feed element			
	The amount of humus in the soil, %	N, mg/kg	P ₂ O ₅ , mg/100 g. or mg/kg	K ₂ O, mg/100 g. or mg/kg
0-28	0,99	22	20	175
28-45	0,86	19	18	146
45-96	0,66	18	13	105

Is formed in the soil, especially if it is large, the effect of saline groundwater in the process, they salt in the salinity of soil-water regime of the development of the level of intensity we belgilydi, serve as a source of groundwater in the soil in a certain salt conditions, the first two conditions, on the contrary, to move to other lands gather at the salt dissolved and their flow re-distribution will serve as a tool.

Groundwater levels under the ground surface settles the land and how the level of how close to their salinity is high, so the process of salt accumulation in soil salinity and secondary intensive night. This process will turn gidromeliorativ available in the system, the position of the zovurlashganlik the level of the norms of the place and irrigation, in essence, the critical depth of groundwater will depend on you.

Groundwater in the studied area, the vibration levels in a wide range without stand during the growing period, decrease 210-240 cm before watering, irrigation, while rose after the termination of 140-170 cm. Watering when the work is completed in the fall of groundwater levels 250-300. a decrease of pm was observed . Seasonal fluctuations of amplituda 110-130 cm, respectively.

Sulfatli mainly on groundwater chloride and anion-sulfatli, kation while on magnesium-calcium and sodium-calcium saline type.

Distributed in the studied area boz -pasture different levels of soil salinity of the soil layers and structure distribution of salts in the thickness of the layer varied. Sometimes in the area of saline soil of salts in the groundwater multidisciplinary or until all the layers are almost the same distribution is observed with a high amount of (3-table).

3-the table. The composition of the soil in to a selected area of research easy eruvchi salts in the water, gypsum and so on₂-karbonatlar amount ,%

The depth of the layer-on, cm	Dry residues	HCO ₃ ⁻	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	Ca ²⁺	Mg ²⁺	Na ⁺	Saline-type shoots	Plaster	CO ₂ -carbonat
0-28	1,260	0,027	0,049	0,669	0,245	0,012	0,058	s-n-k	5,20	3,84
28-45	1,275	0,027	0,049	0,683	0,126	0,018	0,087	s-n-k	6,20	2,27
45-96	1,268	0,024	0,035	0,728	0,260	0,012	0,059	s-n-k	8,91	4,97
96-128	1,305	0,018	0,042	0,701	0,203	0,024	0,091	s-n-k	7,65	9,56
128-167	1,340	0,027	0,045	0,763	0,272	0,021	0,053	s-n-k	3,80	8,77
167-197	1,383	0,024	0,049	0,776	0,253	0,024	0,076	s-n-k	5,97	6,33

Comments: s - sulfatli; n-k - sodium with calcium.

The 0-200 cm soil layer on top of the total amount of li salts (dry residue) 1,26-1,38 %, respectively. 0,035 including xloridlar-from 0.049, sulfatlar 0,669-0,776 %, respectively. This is mainly saline soil than ximizmiga sulfatli - sodium - calcium type consists of a saline. The amount of plaster 3,80-8,91 %, karbonatlar 2,27-9,56 %, respectively in the soil profile were observed on the distribution and general qonuniyat. The salt content of the main locations on the quality of cas₄the next mgs place₄ and neither₂SO₄ occupy. In the soil layer MgCl₂ and CaCl₂ very little of the amount, respectively. 0,058 NaCl-0,091 %, respectively(3-table).

Common in the studied area irrigated boz-pasture soils haydalma the top layer of the reserves 49,9 t salt/ha respectively. While in the layer 0-100 cm 173,8 li t/ha to the organization, its main part sulfatlar (95,9 t/ha) and from xloridlar (5,9 t/ha) occurs. In 0-200 cm layer while on a balanced basis of these indicators li 365,1; and 202,5 12b5 t/ha respectively (4-table).

4-the table. Easy eruvchi studied the structure of the soil salts in the water the amount and reserve

Layer depth, cm	Size weight g/cm ³	The amount of salt, %			Salt reserve, t/ha		
		Dry residues	Cl	SO ₄	A summary of salt	Cl	SO ₄
0-30	1,32	1,260	0,049	0,669	49,896	1,940	26,492
30-50	1,36	1,272	0,047	0,697	34,598	1,278	18,958
50-100	1,40	1,275	0,039	0,722	89,250	2,730	50,540
0-100	1,36	1,269	0,045	0,696	173,744	5,949	95,991
100-150	1,42	1,327	0,045	0,737	94,217	3,195	52,327
150-200	1,40	1,388	0,048	0,774	97,160	3,360	54,180
0-200	1,39	1,328	0,046	0,736	365,121	12,504	202,498

Conclusion words, spread in the territory irrigated studied boz-weighted average of pasture soil salinity, the salinity is very prone to. For this reason, in the territory of the republic of uzbekistan toqazo will get to go on a regular basis. To do this, primarily the territory of the treasury monitoring the condition of the soil on the basis of a detailed study of maintaining, improving and directed them to research-based activities and to develop recommendations, should be used to practice them

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