

ENVIRONMENTAL-RECLAMATION STATUS OF IRRIGATED SOILS, PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING IT AND INCREASING SOIL FERTILITY.

Khusanboy Turdikulov

Fergana Polytechnical Institute

Husanboytu7@gmail.com

Annotation: THIS article examines the ecological-reclamation status of irrigated soils and the problems of improving them and increasing soil fertility. The study identifies key problems such as salinity, erosion and degradation in irrigated soils and proposes effective measures to overcome them.

Keywords: Irrigated soils, ecological-reclamation, salinity, erosion, soil degradation, soil fertility, Reclamation measures.

Introduction.

As a result of the implementation of state programs aimed at improving the reclamation of the irrigated lands of the Republic, a number of achievements have been made in agriculture, the level of productivity of irrigated soils has stabilized, and their productivity has increased significantly. As they noted in a lecture at the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the priorities of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, “in the field of Agriculture, there are great opportunities, which are primarily associated with the implementation of measures to increase soil fertility, the timely implementation of all agrotechnical measures, the introduction of modern agrotechnologies, which are not yet deployed.”

These opportunities should be focused primarily on the prevention and bartraffing of negative processes taking place on irrigated soils [1-5].

Methodology.

The study followed the following methodological approaches:

Literature analysis: the existing scientific literature on the study of the ecological-reclamation status of irrigated soils has been analyzed.

Experimental studies: experimental studies were carried out in field conditions to assess methods for improving and improving fertility of irrigated soils.

Analytical methods: modern analytical methods have been used to determine the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil.

Results.

The results of the study identified the following key aspects:

Salinity of soils: as a result of improper use of irrigation systems, soils can cause salinity and so on. This reduces soil fertility.

Erosion and degradation: improper irrigation in irrigated soils results in erosion and soil degradation, which worsens the physical and chemical properties of the soil.

Reclamation measures: various reclamation measures have been applied to improve irrigated soils, including the creation of drainage systems, the application of organic and mineral fertilizers, and methods for protecting the soil from salinity [6-10].

**Discussion.**

The results of the study confirm the importance of improving the ecological-reclamation status of irrigated soils. Soil fertility can be increased through reclamation measures and environmental management systems. By reducing salinity, erosion and degradation of the soil, the efficiency of agricultural production can be increased.

Irrigated soils are important in agriculture, providing the water and nutrients needed by plants. However, as a result of improper use of irrigation systems, the ecological and reclamation status of soils can deteriorate. This article will consider the problems of improving the ecological-reclamation status of irrigated soils and increasing soil fertility.

To eliminate such negative processes:

1. It is necessary to stratify arameliative, agrotechnical and agrochemical measures, taking into account which soil-climatic region of the Republic's soils is located, their diversity, conditions of development, genetic characteristics, structural structure and agronomic characteristics.

Agricultural crops must of course be stratified according to the natural-geographical position of the regions, the level of water supply, the quality of the soils. Watering norms, deadlines and periods should be carried out in each soil-climatic region, strictly taking into account the hossa and characteristics of the soils [11-16].

2. It is necessary to enrich the soils with organic matter-humus. The issue of replacing nitrogen, phosphorus and especially potassium, which are removed from the soil by agricultural crops every year, providing agricultural crops in optimal proportions with nutrients, is one of the most important problems.

Currently, it is necessary to apply phosphorus, especially potash fertilizers, at the required level, taking into account the fact that irrigated soils are in most cases medium with nitrogen, low with phosphorus and very low with potassium, as a result of which their optimal proportions for crops are violated. In areas lacking potash and phosphorus fertilizers, the main focus should be on the preparation of organic and organo-mineral fertilizers, composts from livestock and poultry, agricultural, industrial and household waste, natural agroruda and their application. At the same time, it is advisable to organize the use of mineral fertilizers on the basis of agrochemical cartograms, taking into account the conditions of the soil and the demand for plants.

3. It is necessary to introduce effective crop rotation and alternating planting systems. The correct placement of agricultural crops is the basis for maintaining and restoring the fertility of soils and increasing the effectiveness of agrotechnical and reclamation measures being used [17-20].

As a result of alternating and alternating planting, the soil becomes rich in organic matter – humus, all its agronomic properties are improved, and at the same time the soil is protected from water and wind erosion. The introduction of alfalfa and intermediate crops into crop planting and crop placement Systems develops the fodder base of livestock, as a result of which opportunities are born to expand the preparation of valuable organic fertilizer-manure, which is currently in short supply [21-26].

Conclusion

Improving the ecological-reclamation status of irrigated soils and increasing soil fertility are important in agriculture. This study offers effective methods to identify and eliminate the main problems that arise in irrigated soils. With the help of Reclamation measures and environmental



management systems, it will be possible to increase the efficiency of agricultural production by increasing soil fertility.

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