

Slope Lands and Scientifically Based Measures

Williams R

Institute of Erosion and Irrigation of ANAS, Azerbaijan

***Corresponding author**

Williams R, Institute of Erosion and Irrigation of ANAS,
Azerbaijan,
E-mail: williams_r@gmail.com

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Explanation

Taking every one of these into account, it is critical to expand the richness of the dirt from the disintegration cycle in Ismayilli and to forestall the washing of grain crops from lasting spices. The development of these plants in the precipitous districts shields the slants from the horrendous disintegration process and gives the creatures a solid grub. It is demonstrated by the consequences of the examination that reclamation of fruitfulness and biological equilibrium of disintegration lands and the execution of soil-agro-specialized measures to expand efficiency are vital. Because of the use of these actions, I, because of working on the water and actual properties of the impacted land, forestall surface water streams. Also, the aftereffects of the review have been demonstrated by the way that, for specific explanation, disintegration and disintegration dangers are probably going to be taken over by the planting of perpetual spices. Accordingly, enduring spices, specifically, amass the nitrogen climate of the vegetables, enhances the dirt with natural matter, speeds up the arrangement of water-safe granular - effective construction and further develops its water-actual properties, which thusly works with the quick processing of groceries.

Keyword

Environment; Disintegration; Slants; Crosscountry; Soil Qualities; Mountain Dark Earthy Colored Soils; Debased

Introduction

Preservation and viable utilization of regular assets and the climate in the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the significant parts of the State's financial arrangement. Various public projects took on in this space cover a genuinely extensive variety of land covering the dire arrangement of debates. It

ought to be noticed that to save the rich verdure of the country, the foundation and extension of public stops and backwoods, , cleaning of defiled soils and water bowls, modernization of hydrometeorological administration, and so on is being utilized to resolve significant natural issues.

End of natural climate in the domain of the Republic, decrease of woodlands, knolls, helpful place that is known for farming objective, end in certain spots, infringement of organic variety of certain plants and animals, and so on expanding the significance and importance of the biological system evaluation overall.

The dirt cover has been framed as a significant part of the biosphere and because of the impact of abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic elements shaping the earth as a free nature. Soil biological systems and their disintegration are the principal models that comprise the reason for organic action, plant efficiency developed on the dirt, and the ecological appraisal of the item gotten by assessing soil and its framing factors in such connections. Corruption of soil and its environmental evaluation, as well as one of the new areas of soil science, make sense of the biological idea of the cycles happening in the dirt and its causes, its elements and authenticity on logical grounds. In such manner, the land impacted by the regular and anthropogenic effects, as well as in all normal region of the Republic, covers a large number of regions in the Shamakhi locale, which covers the southeastern slants of the Greater Caucasus. The complete region of the locale is 215875.0 hectares, of which 127.5 thousand hectares (58.7%) are 55.8 thousand hectares (25.7%) of different debased soils, 28.3 min hectares (13.0%) and 43.4 thousand hectares (20.0%) were dependent upon serious disintegration.

The help of the Shamakhi locale is exceptionally confounded and disintegration is far and wide in the district because of anthropogenic tension.

Unequivocally influencing the event of disintegration, the sharp change in help, the type of slants, how much falling precipitation, the power and term, the monetary action of individuals and different elements.

On account of the obliviousness of the dirt on the inclines utilized under the furrow, these regions have been totally crumbled. The Shamakhi locale's rural zone is mostly made out of low, medium, bumpy, and precipitous fields. The disintegration cycle in the mountain cultivating zone has escalated and has ruined enormous regions.

The utilization of planted regions in the slants for quite a while under a similar plant, particularly under grain crops, the use of herbaceous harvest turns, and the absence of natural composts have further dissolve. One might say that animal groups and types of disintegration are found in Shamakhi district.

In the Shamakhi district, mountain dark earthy colored soils cover a wide region and are essentially utilized under grain

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crops. Mountain dim earthy colored soils are at a level of 500-600 meters above ocean level. In soil presented to escalated anthropogenic strain, disintegration has exasperated the agrochemical piece of the dirts and agrophysiological properties.

The dark earthy colored soils of the mountain structure a change between the woodland steppe and plain zones and vary essentially from those spread out in those zones.

Various researchers have given broad data on the event, hereditary highlights, appropriation and utilization of dark earthy colored soils in Azerbaijan [1,2,3,4].

The Object and Method of Research

The exploration was set up in the town of Melham, Shamakhi locale. The review was led on this plan.

1. first region (Supervision);
2. The sonnet,
3. clover.

The impact of perpetual spices (kasha, yonca) on the elements of unpredictable food in uneven earthy colored soils dissolved in the Ismayilli locale, south-east of the Greater Caucasus, has been examined.

The examination was broadly utilized in the field of soil sciences K.a. In light of Alekberov's technique [2]. It ought to be noticed that perfect and blended growing of enduring spices (khash and clover) in bumpy districts of our Republic, remembering the improvement of dissolved soils for the southeastern slants of the Greater Caucasus (Shamakhi area). Enduring spices have gathered a lot of root mass on disintegrated soil and work on their construction and increment their ripeness.

For specific purposes, the exploration object was researched in the Chemical Analyzes Laboratory, utilizing tests taken on the dirt and taking soil tests.

Humus;

All out nitrogen - IV Thurin;

Mutagenic phosphorus - B.P. Technique for math;

The assimilated alkali R. R. Konev;

Smelling salts Nesler reagent dissolvable in water;

Nitrate nitrogen - Granand lavage;

Procured Causes (Ca, Md) - D.V. Ivanov technique.

Material Analysis And Discussion

From our examination, obviously the earthy colored brown, brown-earthly colored soils utilized seriously in agribusiness in the center and low uneven region of the locale are more dissolved.

The review was completed in dim earthy colored soils and the impact of disintegration on supplements was researched.

The harm made by disintegration soil richness can be followed to the morphological highlights of the dirt cuts and the aftereffects of the dissects completed in the normal field.

Research Progress

Some dirt agrochemical qualities of these dirts have been examined to decide the impacts of the disintegration cycle on the fruitfulness of the concentrated on soils.

The examination of the exploration materials recommends that the disintegration cycle has brought about anthropogenic elements and because of hydrotermic conditions, changes in supplements in these dirts and decay of certain signs.

The mechanical arrangement of mountain dim earthy colored soils is weighty gill and dirt, profile carbonate. Most of the earth and white muds on the lower layers of the center layer of the dirt profile and modestly disintegrated in the disintegration are connected with the illudial layer of these dirts [3,4].

It has been laid out that how much actual dirt on the upper layers of the dim earthy colored soils (0-13, 13-31 cm) not presented to disintegration is 54,48-59,60%, humus 3,13-3,34%, complete nitrogen 0,13 - 0,16%, retained smelling salts 64,35-76,70 mg/kg, water-dissolvable alkali 15,21-17,70 mg/kg, nitrates 4,39-5,90 mg/kg absolute phosphorus 0,20 (Ca + Md) 34,% of all out potassium 3,07-3,11%, traded potassium 344,19-359,49 mg/kg, carbonate 7,27-10,39% Varies between 41-39,08 mq.ekv (100 g of land).

Humus is 1.46-1.87%, all out nitrogen 0.10-0.07%, retained alkali 33.90-57.00 mg/kg, water-solvent soil, in modestly corrupted soil contrasted with non-disintegrated dim earthy colored soils smelling salts 9,32 - 11,40 mg/kg, nitrates 2,82 - 3,42 mg/kg, general phosphorus 0,11 - 0,14%, all out potassium 2,16 - 2,90% (Table 1).

Since the disintegration cycle has retained the natural layer wealthy in natural matter, its actual properties have not been fundamentally debased in disintegration type 1.23-1.20 g/cm, exceptional 2.69-2.67 g/cm³, pores 54.28 - 55,06%, while moderate disintegration was diminished by 1.29 to 1.24 g/cm, with a particular load of 2.72 - 2.68 g/cm³ and whiteness 52.57 to - 53.74% (Table 2).

It was resolved that humus 116,91 t/hex,%, all out nitrogen 7,12 t/hex, retained alkali 398,77 kg/hek, water-solvent smelling salts 92-50 cm layer of dim earthy colored soils not disintegrated , 03 kg/hectare, nitrates 29.17 kg/hectare, absolute nitrogen structures 519.97 kg/hectare, total phosphorus 10.95 t/hex, mesophore phosphorus 114.11 kg/hek, all out potassium 187.03 t/hectare , potassium trade was 2106.70 kg/hectare.

Humus saves in the 0-50 cm layer of moderate disintegration contrasted with the disintegration kind of these grounds are 71,88 hectares, all out nitrogen 3,47 t/hectare, consumed alkali 175,68 kg/hex, water solvent smelling salts 33,02 kg/hectare , complete potassium - 38.53 t/hectare, potassium - 943.47 kg/hectare.

The typical humus content of these dirts is 1.46-1.87%, humus stores of 0-50 cm, 71.88 t/hectare, the complete nitrogen

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content of 0.10-0.07%, hold 3, 47 t/hectare less. Because of studies led in mountain dim earthy colored soils in Shamakhi district, disintegration has debilitated its ripeness and prompted its agrichemical properties, actual properties and mechanical piece extensively. The adjustment of food in these terrains, which are seriously utilized in horticulture, makes it more clear in the respectably dissolved soils contrasted with non-disintegrated soils.

In the Gobustan district, which is 600-800 m above ocean level, we find that the water-actual properties of these pitifully and tolerably debased dim earthy colored soils are broke down in hereditarily designed samples [2,4,5].

As should be visible from the table, the porosity at the top layer of the feebly injured profile is - 52%, while the general porosity at the top layer of the decently wetted profile was half. The unique result was 2.53-2.97q/cm³ on the upper floors. The thickness of the cut still up in the air as follows (see Table 3)

It was seen that as 9.8% of the somewhat washed (cut 1) soil dampness content was 9.8%, modestly washed (cut 2) and 9.30% in the upper A-layer.

In the following layer, the regular dampness has expanded. The hyroscopic dampness content was 3.04% B and C 4.37 and 4.54% in the alluvial layer of the weakened soil.

Humuscopic dampness in the dirt profile subject to direct disintegration has been as per the following. The upper layer was 3.02%, and B C was 4.68 and 4.93.

The disintegration interaction on the southern slant of the Greater Caucasus, including the Gobustan, Shamakhi, Ismayilli and Aghsu areas, has far and wide and has forcefully decayed soil richness. Here, the improvement of the disintegration interaction, covering enormous regions, caused the intricacy of the alleviation, the sharp change and the wealth of anthropogenic variables.

The investigation additionally discovered that, in the eroded soils, how much supplements in the slants was extensively diminished.

In this manner, the typical advancement of rural harvests developed in those grounds is disturbed, bringing about bad quality items. Different agro-specialized measures have been actually used to bring such grounds into great shape and to work on their lost ripeness.

As a visual sign of this, it is feasible to fulfill the biometric estimations and phenological perceptions on the plant with the exploratory variation, because of the forecast of the examination we have embraced under the planting plant in the Shamakhi district of the locale [3,4].

Developing of leguminous spices in these terrains for 2-3 years in progress and improvement of richness of debased soils is viewed as one of the powerful agro-specialized measures.

The perpetual spices, fundamentally in the dirt and clover, increment soil ripeness overwhelmingly of natural matter, while improving soil with nitrogen [2,7,8]. As is known, plants

are simpler to retain smelling salts and nitrates than nitrogen. These types of nitrogen are more unpredictable. As the alkali nitrogen is consumed by the dirt, it is not really cleaned out by surface water stream and its misfortune is joined by soil. Since nitrate nitrogen isn't consumed by the dirt, it is simpler to wash with surface water. Consequently, smelling salts and nitrates, which are solvent in water, are all the more harmless to the ecosystem and are cleaned out of the dirt by normal surface water. In this way, in the dissolved soils, plants experience the ill effects of nitrogen lack and grow ineffectively [5]. The development of perpetual spices in the debased soils and it is significant to furnish them with mineral composts. Since the beginning phases of enduring spices have been decreasing their underground and surface organic entities seriously from the mineral composts, utilizing intravenous supplements [3,9,11].

Research Movements

By and large, throughout the long stretches of examination, the assortment of winter wheat without treating added up to 32.8 c/ha (Fig. 2).

In the rendition of excrement 10 t/ha + N45P60K60, the grain yield is 40.1 c/ha, the increment is 7.3 c/ha or 22.3%. The biggest grain yield was acquired in the variant of fertilizer 10 t/ha + N60P90K60 57.1 c/ha, an increment of 24.3 c/ha or 74.1%.

With a further expansion in the portions of mineral composts against the foundation of excrement (N60P60K60), grain reap expanded somewhat - 50.0 c/ha, the increment was 17.2 c/ha (52.4%) of grain.

Numerical handling of the got information showed their dependability: $P = 1.38-2.47\%$; $E = 0.58-1.16$ c/ha

By and large, for the long stretches of examination, the assortment of winter wheat grain in an unsophisticated rendition added up to 30.6 c/ha

Results

Subsequently, a great deal of natural matter is gathered in disintegrated soils and the action of microorganisms rises. Organic leftovers of microorganisms essentially further develop soil fruitfulness and make them helpful by expanding how much unstable food in the dirt.

From the perceptions on the elements of the moderate types of food in the debased earthy colored soils in the disintegration, obviously how much toxic supplements was high in the beginning phases of fur and chimpanzee and progressively towards the finish of the vegetation, during the gathering time frame.

Conclusion

Consequently, based on the examinations completed, it very well may be presumed that to get a high and subjective

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collect of winter wheat grain and reestablish ripeness of soils on dim brown, long-watered soils to this zone, it is suggested that conventional homesteads (slackening 20-22 cm) and negligible culturing, likewise the utilization of composts yearly in the standard of excrement is 10t/ha + N60P90K60 kg/ha. Thus, both development of soil medicines and the pace of manures are suggested, moreover, following 3 years the base treatment ought to be supplanted by a conventional one.

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