

phosphorus 1.06, potassium 7.72 kg, nitrogen utilization rate from fertilizer 84%, phosphorus – 12%, potassium – 74%.

Keywords: potatoes, poultry manure, yield, quality, takeaway, nutrients, utilization rate.

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CURRENT STATUS OF IRRIGATED GRAZING SOILS OF MIRZAABAD DISTRICT

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Annotation. The article describes the study of the mechanical composition and salinity of the light gray soil zone of the Mirzachul plain, which was not affected by natural disasters and gave (flooded), weakly washed areas. It was found that the salinity of soils is a type of sulfate salinity according to the chemistry, and the mechanical composition varies along the profile.

Keywords: gray-grass soil, mechanical composition, weak washing, salinity, sulfate, chlorine.

Introduction. On May 1, 2020, a natural disaster occurred in Syrdarya region due to strong winds and rains. As a result, the Sardoba Reservoir dam in

Sardoba district of Syrdarya region overflowed, causing serious damage to several settlements, social facilities, agricultural crops, including grain, cotton and other crops in Sardoba, Akaltin and Mirzaabad districts.

Accordingly, the Presidential Decree No. F-5569 of May 1, 2020 was adopted. [1] The study of a certain part of the Mirzachul plain, ie degraded areas, is one of the current issues.

Research location and implementation methods. The object of research was selected gray-grass soils of the Syrdarya region named after Yunusov of Mirzaabad district and formed in the Gulistan massifs of Mirzaabad district, which were not affected by natural disasters and were weakly washed away. Genetic-geographical, profile-geochemical [2], stationary-field and chemical-analytical methods were used in the research. General chemical, physicochemical analysis of the soil was performed on the basis of the guidelines of EV Arinushkina [3] on generally accepted methods.

Level of study of the research area. The issues of determining the fertility and reclamation of soils of the Syrdarya region are widely covered in research conducted by scientists of the Research Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry [4; 5; 6]. The study of the study area, ie the areas affected by the disaster, requires a comprehensive soil survey, comparing the condition of the soil to find ways to restore its fertility, in-depth analysis of changes in soil cover and profile.

Research results and their analysis. According to the results of the study, the irrigated gray-meadow soils are not washed, the mechanical composition is sandy and light loamy, mainly light sandy, sandy in the layer 79-108 cm of the section, the amount of physical clay particles in the sand is 15.9 %, in light sand 21.5-27.8%, coarse dust 15.1-37.4%, fine dust particles 4.8-9.5%, and here large sand particles predominate, and il particles are 8.0-12.7% (1- picture.).

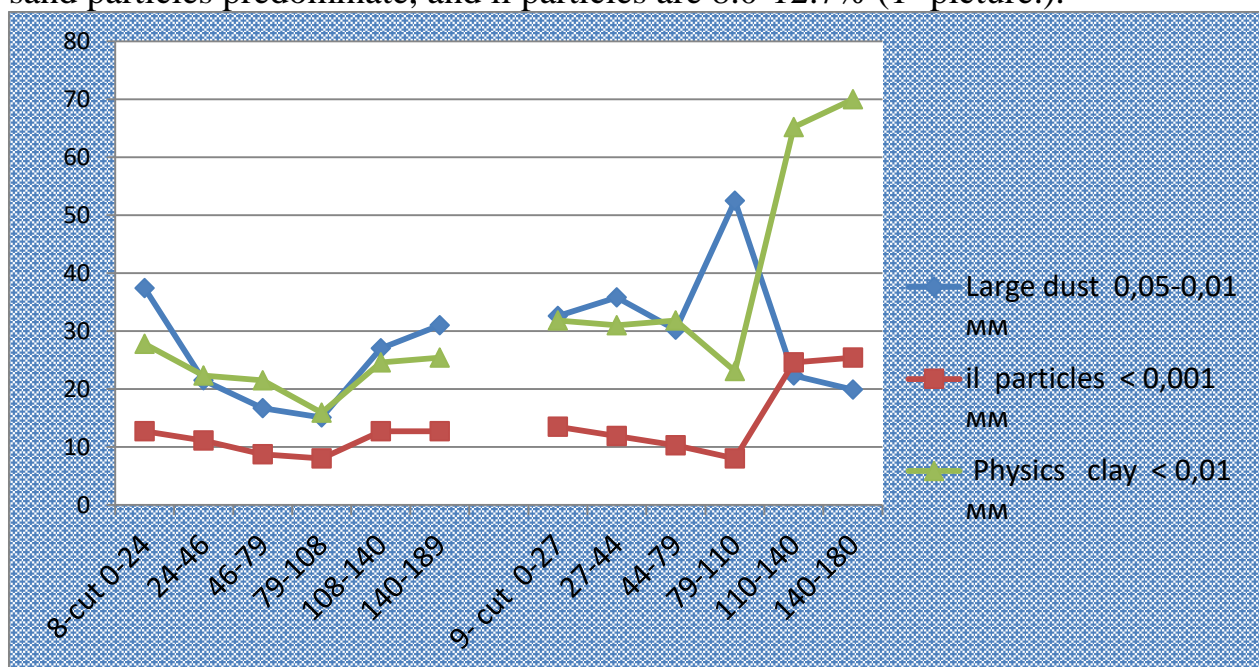


Figure 1. Mechanical composition indicators of studied soils, 2021y

Irrigated gray-grass soils (section 9) are weakly washed away by floods. The physical particles are 31.0-31.8%, 23.1%, 62.5-70.0%, fine sand 6.5-31.1%, coarse dust 19.0-52, respectively. 5%, sludge particles from 8.0 to 25.4%, the amount of sand in the upper layers is large and decreases depending on the thickness of the layers along the profile, while large dust particles have an advantage in the upper layers, The lower layer is observed muddy mechanical composition.

In the thick layers of the profile of soils that have not been affected by natural disasters, the dust particles are different, indicating the intensity of water permeability, while in the weakly washed soils of the profile of the sheep in the two layers of the profile, large aggregates in this case are low water permeability is a sign of inferiority. In turn, it is observed that in these layers the content of clay particles is higher than in other layers, and mainly chemical products of biological degradation, organic acids make up the bulk of it.

According to the salinity of irrigated meadow soils, sulfate salinity belongs to the type of sulphate, and the amount of dry residue in the drive layer of the meadow soils and the bottom of the profile is 0.895-1.635%. low and moderate salinity, and the chlorine ion content is 0.011-0.077% (Figure 2).

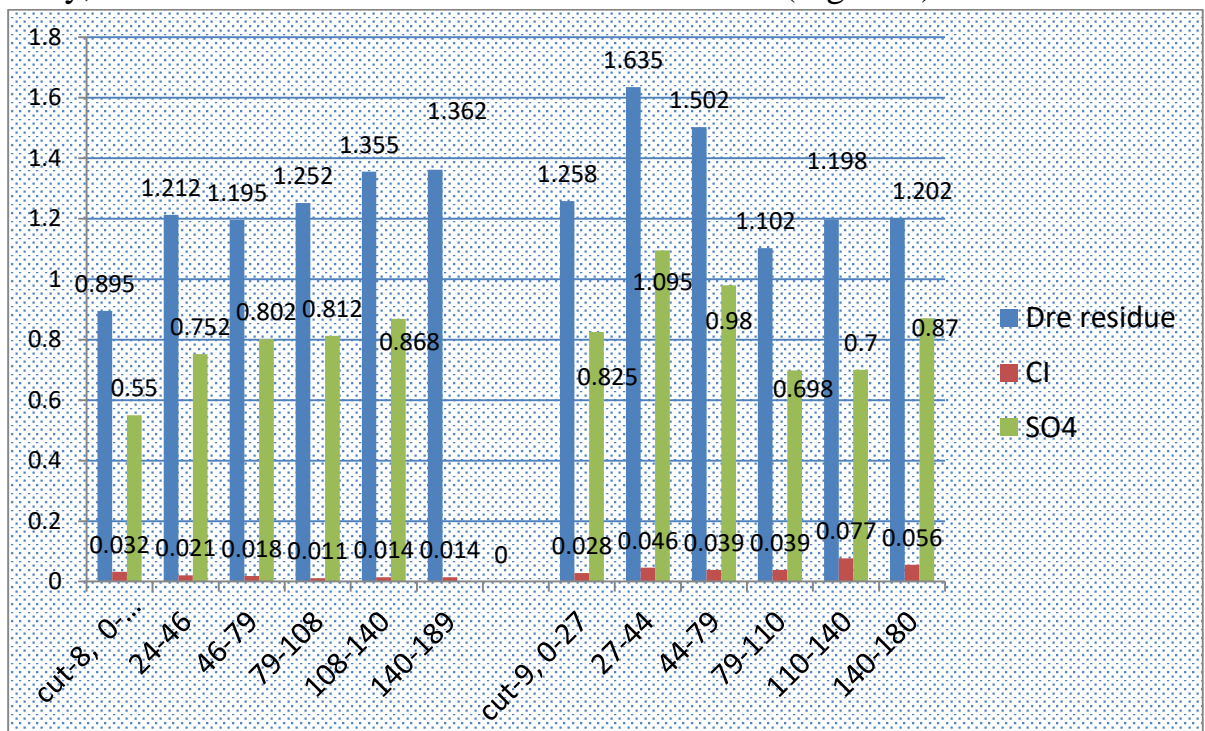


Figure 2. Amount and indicators of water-soluble salts in the studied areas, 2021y

Conclusion . The results of the above studies show that in irrigated soils flooded and weakly washed, the salinity type belongs to the mechanical composition of sulfate, weak and moderately saline, light, medium sandy, sandy loam. The development of ways to restore soil fertility, taking into account the

quality of weakly washed soils and the factors that limit their fertility, as well as the possibility of their preservation and restoration through the application of fertilizers on the basis of crop demand.

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Аннотация. В статье описаны исследования гранулометрического состава и засоления светло-сероземной зоны Мирзачульской равнины, не пострадавшей и пострадавшей (подтопленной) от природных катаклизмов, и подвергавшимся смыванию. Установлено, что засоление почв по химическому составу является разновидностью сульфатного засоления, а гранулометрический состав изменяется по горизонтам почвенного профиля.

Ключевые слова: серовато-луговые почва, механический состав, слабая промывка, засоленность, сульфаты, хлор.