



SOIL MELIORATION

Usmanov Saminjon Olimovich
Kokand State Pedagogical institute

Annotation

This article deals with soil melioration as well as its tacamillation.

Keywords

Land, irrigated soil, reclamation, irrigation, Agrotechnology, agriculture, land trust.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's strategy for the modernization and rapid development of Agriculture, deepening the economic transformation and consistently developing agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agrarian sector; further improvement of the reclamation state of irrigated land, development of networks of Reclamation and irrigation facilities, introduction of intensive methods into the field of agricultural production, first of all, modern Agrotechnology, which saves water and resources, use of agricultural techniques with high productivity; measures to take systematic measures to mitigate the negative impact of global climate changes and Aral Sea construction on agricultural development and the life activities of the population, the land used in agriculture mentioned, especially irrigated land, is undoubtedly an invaluable treasure of all peoples and an important source of living conditions.

The rational and efficient use of these lands, the expansion of the ulaming Land Fund, has always been a major issue before mankind. This finds its expression, especially with the continuous growth of the population and the demand for food. According to UNESCO, over the past half a century, the world's population has increased by 3 billion. from 6.4 billion. it is not difficult to realize how much value this landmass has in the face of humanity that the land that is driven in agriculture has only increased by 8 percent. Land is a limited and non-renewable natural resource. Today, its salinity, desertification, irrigation and wind erosion, soil pollution with various technical waste, hummus and nutrient elementlaming depletion pose a serious threat to this resource. According to the definition adopted in the science of Reclamation, reclamation of Agriculture consists of a system of measures aimed at radically improving the natural conditions of an area unfavorable for agriculture in order to successfully master the land of the reserve, increase soil fertility at a rapid pace, protect it, ensure high yields from agricultural crops. The main tasks of land reclamation in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, are the Prevention of soil salinity and waterlogging and combating these processes, the development of dry land, the fight against water and wind erosion, the reclamation of land, the Prevention of soil compaction and reduced humus content (degumification), the fight against soil pollution and desertification and other negative processes. The systems of Reclamation measures are different for rnates of different natural conditions, and the development of these measures requires an in-depth knowledge of the occurrence (genesis) of soils and their properties. The enormous importance of soil reclamation problems in the national economy and the accumulation of extensive data in solving this multifaceted problem became the basis for the separation of soil reclamation science from Soil Science, which is characterized by a special, specific task and methods of research in the study of

undesirable, negative processes occurring on lands used in rural Kho[^]Jali. The main task of soil reclamation is to develop reclamation measures to increase the capacity of landmimelioration and ulami production, to eliminate negative - undesirable processes occurring in the soil as a whole. According to the goals of melioration, it is divided into 3 main categories. Land Reclamation with an unfavorable water regime (irrigation of arid agricultural regions, desertion of zakh in excessively disturbed lands, release of water to pastures in Steppe and semi-desert regions, where livestock has developed, etc.k.); land reclamation with unfavorable physical and chemical properties (saltwater, Sandy, heavy, berched, compacted soils, etc.); land reclamation eroded by water and wind reclamation by means and methods of exposure to unfavorable natural conditions. it is divided into the following types: hydrotechnical Melioration. (management of water resources for irrigation purposes through networks of canals, reservoirs, etc.; to regulate the level of grunt water by drainage and salt washing and eliminate harmful salt dar from the soil for plants; to eliminate soil washing and runoff with surface runoff using terraces, floodplain structures, water catcher soil risers, water collector channels and other); agrotechnical melioration (to keep track of plowing and irrigation in order to avoid irrigation erosion; to apply alternating planting using more; planting siderates on sandy soils; glazing of sandy soils, etc.); Forestry melioration si (elimination of soil erosion caused by wind and water exposure with activities such as the organization of forest areas and the establishment of special Groves against erosion). Melioration methods consist of ground-based or capital improvement work. Irrigation systems, on the other hand, are long, term structures that provide water to the land in the required quantities and for the required deadlines. The Collector-drainage network provides regular discharge of excess grunt water. Land reclamation, especially in arid climate regions, also causes climate change, with irrigation increasing humidity in the Near-Earth layer of air (due to evaporated moisture from the soil and vegetation cover), resulting in a decrease in temperature and a decrease in the effects of drought. The reclamation Cup requires capital funding, but it compensates for itself within a few years due to the year-to-year increase in the productivity of land to be reclaimed. Grain crops, for example, yield 4-5-fold over irrigated land compared to those in non-irrigated areas, while cultivation of certain crops in sugorma farming areas without irrigation is practically impossible. Land reclamation has become a very problem by the present time, the reason for this is that, firstly, the supply of food and other agricultural products to the population of kurramiz, which is cowpiling from day to day, and secondly, by increasing humanity's ability to reclamation due to the development of industry, the development of many new lands, the need to improve the reclamation of suitable lands was felt. In our country, more than 95% of the total production from agricultural crops is supplied in land areas that are being meliorized and irrigated. Therefore, further expansion of irrigated arable land areas, gaining more soil fertility by improving their reclamation status, still remains one of the main urgent tasks of our time. However, one thing is to pay great attention to the fact that, first of all, it is necessary to master 75% of the bongan lands that are saline and all the sugborable lands that are re-saline or tend to be desalinated. Such examples can be cited in large numbers, but nevertheless we are obliged to improve the reclamation of the land on which we are being farmed and increase its productivity. Therefore, in order to solve any problem associated with soil reclamation, it is necessary to increase the environmental consciousness of our people, to train specialists with higher education, be one of the most relevant tasks of the current era.