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AGROECOLOGICAL FEATURES OF WINTER PASTURES IN AZERBAIJAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF GOBUSDAN REGION)

Prof. Sh.Z.Mammadova

NASA's Soil and Agricultural Chemistry Institute, Baku.

Email: zakirakademik@mail.ru

Annotation

Natural and anthropogenic impacts of natural land, mostly grass and pasture (grazing areas), forest ecosystems degradation were and are exposed to desertification, livestock development purposes, forage significantly sharper or lead to a reduction in Mush ur. It turned out the strategic importance of the territory's natural and cultural grazing areas to carry out monitoring in their agroecological safety assessment by a scientific approach to complex major American research and effective methods of using improvement cent of the agricultural problems facing the current willingness of Gobustan region with a specific problem. Burada təmsalında the winter pastures are analyzed with modern agro-ecological conditions, land evaluation and agroecological grouping and others. The importance of comprehensive surface improvement measures in areas surrounded by winter bees is emphasized.

Keywords: pasture lands, pastures, meadows, surface improvement measures husband, climatic elements, agro-ecological assessment, etc.

Introduction.

Agriculture in the Republic of Azerbaijan is an important lands, including areas of natural pastures and degraded remains, məhsuldarlıqlarının slump because of them, Livestock ministry to increase the use of them in terms of the established requirements, a fact not. On the other hand, the lack of high-nutrient concentrates produced by industrial methods in the structure of forage leads to overloading of natural forage areas, erosion and salinization of soils as a result of their uncontrolled exploitation, serious damage to the country's forest resources, water resources and the environment.

In order to increase productivity in the country through more advanced methods of livestock development, to strengthen the protection of summer and winter pastures and hayfields, to increase the efficiency of their use and to ensure the conservation of biodiversity.

The agricultural sector for the development of torpaq efficient use of resources, fertility improvement, restoration, conservation and productivity management's request, whether it can be delegated to international standards agroecological should be on.

The əkinciliyin development, in addition to agriculture, the major areas of gəhbəhbntn the Livestock Gin dayanıqlı for the development of the firm wound forage dılması pasture land for grazing and forage production areas hesacına expanded to increase domestic resources is required. In this regard, the selected object of research in the Gobustan region in winter pastures, then the observed severe degradation

processes less efficient, the area of land cultivated turnover of coping with the threat to confront the causes sign announces that confirmed.

Substantiation of the research

The main reasons for unacceptable agro-ecological changes in the potential of natural resources are plowing of pastures, large-scale agro-ameliorative works, overloading of pastures with cattle and strong man-made impacts. Thus, the problem consists of irrefutable stages, such as an increase in the number of livestock, overgrazing of pastures, and degradation of pastures.

Pasture degradation leads to a decrease in biodiversity, fragmentation of the biocenosis structure, and the inability of the ecosystem to manage and regenerate itself. The region's plants and animals at the world for the main habitat of the already reduced the grassland ecosystem, our FAQs in the improvement of both the economy of the country-specific weight, livestock imkisafinin underlying, strong forage base known D, State part of the program as reflected in the found. Along with this research məvzusu available to meet the demands of the day in a market economy with much urgency səcviyyə lənən was a problem, the research studied the science-based pending.

The subject of the research: the study, the main purpose of the Gobustan region of the country in the face of winter pastures agro-ecological features of the integrated approach by the modern research techniques using reasonably be investigated, training sessions, results, thanks to the introduction of grazing and pasture land was to expand.

Object and methodology. As the object of research Qobusdan district territorial sin in the winter pasture is located in a h l ri, was their main soil and vegetation. Otlaqaltı land practice field soil erosion accompanied by investment in research, research facilities in the wide dissemination of the city, a dangerous

erosion of gray-brown soils monitoring Apariya vodka, results, impact analysis, was an academic **GSMammadov belonging** to generally accepted methods based aqroekolo ji assessment was conducted [].

The object of research is the erosion of territorial soils by regions

M a l u m a t

№	Regions	Common area (min ha)	Including the degree of erosion									
			Undeveloped areas		Total eroded areas		From him					
			yes	%	yes	%	Weak		Medium		Violence	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Qobustan	153.1	43.5	23.5	143.7	76.5	24.4	13.0	33.5	17.9	85.8	45.9
2	Shamakhi	161.2	62.8	39.8	94.8	60.2	38.3	23.3	21.6	13.7	34.9	22.2
3	Ismayilli	194.4	89.8	41.3	127.5	58.7	55.8	25.7	28.3	13.0	43.4	20.0
4	Ağsu	108.4	82.8	77.9	39.1	32.1	13.8	11.3	8.5	7.0	16.8	13.8

Appropriate soil and plant samples were taken for laboratory research in selected experimental areas and analyzes were carried out according to [] methods adopted in the field of soil science research .

formula for soil layers. Soil, vegetation, landscape, geobotanical maps of the same scale and archive map fund of the Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of ANAS were used during the research [].

The main criteria for the assessment of pasture lands are objective indicators that affect their genetic and agro-industrial quality: total humus, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, total absorbed bases: 0-20 cm; 0-50 cm; Reserve in layers of 0-100 cm.

Reserves of selected agrochemical indicators (t / ha) were calculated according to the generally accepted

T  dqiqt of the progress and results analysis

T dqiqlarla established edilmisdirki, Cadastral District territorial land area of 601.0 thousand h, a, and r ayonun low-lying and mountainous areas are covered. The main landscape types are semi-desert and medium-divided dry steppes. According to the degree of

humidity (Md-0.10-0.15), the area belongs to the semi-arid zone.

The average annual rainfall is 250-450 mm. The district is fully supplied with heat. Temperatures above 10 ° are equal to 4700-3800 °. Due to this, the winter here is mild. The length of the growing season is 226-211 days.

The area is mainly dark gray-brown (chestnut), light gray-brown (chestnut), ordinary gray-brown (chestnut), meadow-gray, meadow gray, light-gray, primitive-gray, subasar meadow-forest, subasar meadow and swampy meadow soils are widespread. Gray-brown, meadow-gray, gray soil types are especially widely used in agriculture. However, in the pastures, these soils are saline and a variety of saline, clayey, heavy clayey species are widespread.

In general, winter pastures in the Shirvan plain cover 119.3 thousand hectares of land, which is distributed as follows by administrative districts: Yevlakh (left bank) - 7.7 thousand

hectares; Aghdash - 9.5 thousand hectares; Goychay - 6.6 thousand hectares; Ucar-19.5 min ha; Whey - 19, 5 thousand hectares; Kurdamir - 51.0 thousand hectares. Soils distributed in these regions were evaluated with the following points [4]: dark-gray-brown-100 points; gray-brown-85; light gray-brown-73; dark gray-meadow-90; gray-meadow-71; light gray-meadow-60; meadow-gray-88; grass-gray-brown - 75; floodplain meadow-67; boz-63; light-gray-54; primary-gray-54; meadow-forest-86; swampy meadow-58; gray-brown- 57 points. These points refer to the type and semi-type of soils on the main quality scale. He flaql broad spread of this soil erosion, salinization, aridlaşmə, desertification and so on. Indicators on the correction coefficients, taking into account also offer open binitet scale assembly musdur of which on the basis of quality teams to divide the land, you get the opportunity of unmusdurBu regard, Academician GSMammadov the tofsiyyə the land banitet scale grouping methodology [] Registry District of the following qualities divided into groups:

Agro-industrial grouping of Shirvan plain lands

(According to Academician Q.Sh.Mammadjva)

Land quality group	Lands included in the quality group	
	Type and subtype (points)	Type and species diversity (correction factors)
Group I - high quality soils (100-81 points)	dark gray-brown (100) dark gray meadow (90)	gilli (0.8); heavy clayey (0.90); medium clayey (1.0); lightly clayey (1.0)
Group II - good quality soils (80-61 points)	gray meadow (70) swampy meadow- (71-68) floodplain meadow (63-	gilli (0.80); heavy clayey (0.90); medium clayey (1.0); lightly clayey (0.89) weakly saline (0.91),

	67)	slightly saline (0.91)
Group III - medium quality soils (60-41 points)	gray-meadow (70-90) floodplain meadow (63-67)	gilli (0.80); heavy clayey (0.90); medium clayey (1.0); slightly clayey (0.89); moderately saline (0, 70); weakly saline (0.91)
Group IV - low quality soils (40-21 points)	gray-meadow (70-90) floodplain meadow (63-67)	gilli (0.80); heavy clayey (0.90); medium clayey (1.0); lightly clayey (0.89) severely saline (0.50), slightly saline (0.91)

As can be seen from the table, in the Shirvan plain, in the main pastures, saline, saline, clayey, heavy clayey, species diversity is widespread. However, the analysis of the results of research conducted by our Academician concludes that by applying complex agro-ameliorative measures, it is possible to increase the productivity of areas that are currently in reserve and pastures. So that different plants (fitomeliorantlar; alfalfa, sainfoin, oats, rye, etc.), soil fertility, soil nutrients gathering intensity, soil physical and chemical characteristics and has a positive impact aqrofiziki. Məlunm direction on various research has proven that, especially alfalfa under the (different rules and rates) gubrələ to check the use of the land munbitli k parameters, water-physical properties of the improved and cultivated the plant's nutritional regimes, the improvement played a crucial role, iyey development has a positive effect on the regulation of the phase . []

According to the recommendations, in order to increase the economic efficiency of fertilizers and reduce the

negative impact of their application on the environment, mineral fertilizers should be applied locally, not on the whole area. At the same time, the rate of nutrient uptake increases, the yield increases, along with its quality, the water-physical properties of the soil improve and its fertility increases.

Taking into account the above recommendations, it is possible to improve the Shirvan plain winter pasture lands superficially and radically [7].

RESULT

1. Shirvan plain winter pasture lands have recently deteriorated as a result of overloading, unsystematic grazing, neglect, pasture productivity has decreased, biodiversity has decreased.

2. More than 40% of winter pasture soils are saline to varying degrees. their water-physical properties deteriorated, being mainly clayey and heavy clayey.

3. Taking into account the above-mentioned, surface and radical improvement works should be carried out in Shirvan plain winter pastures, agro-technical, agrochemical and agro-

ameliorative complex measures should be developed and implemented. Thus, it is possible to create a basis for the development of livestock and provide it with cheap and high-quality pasture fodder.

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