

Scientific Validating For Erosion Process As Agricultural Property And Measures Of Soil Productivity

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Introduction

Preservation and effective use of natural resources and therefore the setting within the Republic of Azerbaijan is one in all the necessary parts of the State's socio-economic policy. Multiple national programs adopted during this space cover a reasonably wide selection of land covering the pressing resolution of disputes. It ought to be noted that for the aim of conserving the made flora and fauna of the country, the institution and growth of national parks and forests, cleansing of contaminated soils and water basins, modernization of hydrometeorological service, etcetera is getting used to handle important environmental problems. Elimination of ecological environment in the territory of the Republic, reduction of forests, meadows, helpful land of agricultural destination, elimination in some places, violation of biological diversity of some plants and animals, etcetera increasing the relevancy and relevance of the scheme assessment as a whole. The soil cover has been fashioned as a crucial element of the region and as a result of the influence of abiotic, organic phenomenon and phylogeny factors forming the planet as a free nature. Soil ecosystems and therefore their erosion are the most criteria that represent the premise for biological activity, plant productivity cultivated on the soil, and the environmental assessment of the merchandise obtained by evaluating soil and its forming factors in such interactions. Degradation of soil and its ecological assessment, yet jointly of the new spaces of soil science, explain the ecological nature of the processes occurring within the soil and its causes, its dynamics and legitimacy on scientific grounds. During this regard, the land stricken by the natural and phylogeny impacts, as well as altogether natural areas of the Republic, covers a large vary of areas in the Shamakhi region, that covers the southeastern slopes of the bigger

Caucasus. The full area of the district is 215875.0 hectares, of which 127.5 thousand hectares (58.7%) are 55.8 thousand hectares (25.7%) of assorted degraded soils, 28.3 thousand hectares (13.0%) and 43.4 thousand hectares (20.0%) were subject to severe erosion. The relief of the Shamakhi region is incredibly sophisticated and erosion is widespread within the region as a result of phylogeny pressure. Strongly touching the prevalence of erosion, the sharp modification in relief, the shape of slopes, the quantity of falling rainfall, the intensity and duration, the economic activity of individuals and different factors. Because of the content of the soil on the slopes used below the plow, these areas are utterly deteriorated. The Shamakhi region's agricultural zone is especially composed of low, medium, mountainous, and mountainous plains. The erosion method within the mountain farming zone has intense and has spoiled massive spaces. The use of planted areas in the slopes for a protracted time below a similar plant, especially under grain crops, the appliance of nonwoody crop rotations, and therefore the lack of organic fertilizers have more erode. It is same that species and species of abrasion are found in Shamakhi region. In the Shamakhi region, mountain gray-brown soils cover a large area and are mainly used under grain crops. Mountain gray-brown soils are at a height of 500-600 meters on top of ocean level. In soil exposed to intensive phylogeny tension, erosion has aggravated the agrochemical composition of the soils and agrophysiological properties. The gray-brown soils of the mountain type a transition between the forest field and plain zones and dissent considerably from those displayed in those zones. A variety of students have provided intensive info on the occurrence, genetic features, distribution and use of gray-brown soils in Azerbaijan.

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As a result for this, tons of organic matter is accumulated in scoured soils and therefore the activity of microorganisms rises. Organic remnants of microorganisms considerably improve soil fertility and build them helpful by increasing the quantity of volatile food within the soil. From the observations on the dynamics of the conservative types of food in the degraded brown soils in the erosion, it's clear that the amount of toxic nutrients was high in the early stages of fur and pond and step by step towards the top of the vegetation, throughout the gather period.

Thus, on the idea of the studies carried out, it are often all over that so as to get a high and qualitative angular distancervest of winter wheat grain and restore fertility of soils on gray-brown, long-irrigated soils to the present zone, it's suggested that traditional farms (loosening 20-22 cm) and lowest tillage, conjointly the employment of fertilizers annually within the norm of manure is 10t / ha + N60P90K60 metric weight unit / ha. As a result, each cultivation of soil treatments and also the rate of fertilizers are recommended, in addition, when three years the minimum treatment ought to get replaced by a conventional one.