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The Impact of Irrigation-Induced Erosion on the Agrochemical Properties of Mountainous Brown Soil

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Taking all these into account, it is important to increase the fertility of the soil from the erosion process in Ismayilli and to prevent the washing of fodder crops from perennial herbs. The cultivation of these plants in the mountainous regions protects the slopes from the terrible erosion process and provides the animals with a strong fodder. It is proved by the results of the research that restoration of fertility and ecological balance of erosion lands and the implementation of soil-agro-technical measures to increase productivity are of great importance. Due to the application of these measures, I,

the results of the study have been proven by the fact that, for certain reason, erosion and erosion hazards are most likely to be taken over by the sowing of perennial herbs. Thus, perennial herbs, in particular, accumulate the nitrogen atmosphere of the legumes, enriches the soil with organic matter, accelerates the formation of water-resistant granular-

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Introduction

Preservation and e ective use of natural resources and the environment in the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the important components of the State's socio-economic policy. Multiple national programs adopted in this area cover a fairly wide range of land covering the urgent solution of disputes. It should be noted that for the purpose of preserving the rich ora and fauna of the country, the establishment and expansion of national parks and forests,, cleaning of contaminated soils and water basins, modernization of hydro meteorological service, etc. is being used to address important environmental problems [1].

Elimination of ecological environment in the territory of the Republic, reduction of forests, meadows, useful land of agricultural destination, elimination in some places, violation of biological diversity of some plants and animals, etc. increasing the relevance and relevance of the ecosystem assessment as a whole. e soil cover has been formed as an important component of the biosphere and as a result of the in uence of abiotic, biotic and anthropogenic factors forming the earth as a free nature. Soil ecosystems and their erosion are the main criteria that constitute the basis for biological activity, plant productivity cultivated on the soil, and the environmental assessment of the product obtained by evaluating soil and it's forming factors in such interactions [2].

Degradation of soil and its ecological assessment, as well as one of the new areas of soil science, explain the ecological nature of the processes occurring in the soil and its causes, its dynamics and legitimacy on scienti c grounds. In this regard, the land a ected by the natural and anthropogenic impacts, as well as in all natural areas of the Republic, covers a wide range of areas in the Shamakhi region, which covers the southeastern slopes of the Greater Caucasus. e total area of the district is 215875.0 hectares, of which 127.5 thousand hectares (58.7%) are 55.8 thousand hectares (25.7%) of various degraded soils, 28.3 min hectares (13.0%) and 43.4 thousand hectares (20.0%) were subject to severe erosion [3].

e relief of the Shamakhi region is very complicated and erosion is widespread in the region as a result of anthropogenic pressure. Strongly a ecting the occurrence of erosion, the sharp change in relief, the form of slopes, the amount of falling rainfall, the intensity and duration, the

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deterioration of some signs.

e mechanical composition of mountain gray-brown soils is heavy-gill and clay, pro le carbonate. e majority of the clay and white clays on the lower layers of the middle layer of the soil pro le and moderately eroded in the erosion are related to the illudial layer of these soils [6,7].

It has been established that the amount of physical clay on the upper layers of the gray-brown soils (0-13, 13-31 cm) not exposed to erosion is 54,48-59,60%, humus 3,13-3,34%, total nitrogen 0,13-0,16%, absorbed ammonia 64,35-76,70 mg / kg, water-soluble ammonia