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LAND DEGRADATION PROCESS

Kakhkhorov Zafarbek Abdumutalib ugli
ASU 2nd year master

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Abstract:

This article describes the process of land degradation, its main aspects and ways to stop the process of land degradation.

Keywords: Degradation, erosion, salinization, wetland, desertification, natural factors, anthropogenic factors.

Resolution No. 277 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 10 was adopted in order to achieve sustainable development of the regions. In this decision, the tasks of preventing the process of land degradation are defined.

As the head of our state noted, in Central Asia, where we live, the average annual temperature has risen by about one degree in the last 30 years. The decline of major river basins and biodiversity in our region is a serious concern. Evaporation-increasing gases and widespread air pollution are exacerbating the problem. In recent decades, the air temperature in Central Asia has increased by half a degree. Therefore, protecting trees, which are the shield of our planet's ecology, and expanding green spaces is a very urgent task. In this regard, the nationwide project "Green Space" initiated by the President in our country is of great importance. The main thing is that this noble effort should be done not on paper or for a farmer, but from the heart, for the sake of this land, for tomorrow's generations. In fact, the fight against desertification has become one of the important directions of the policy of New Uzbekistan. Serious attention is paid to the field, and important work is being done to preserve nature and improve the ecological situation.

Land degradation is understood as a set of processes that change the function of the soil, reduce the number and quality of its properties, reduce and lose its productivity.

The following types of land degradation can be distinguished: technological (as a result of long-term use); erosion; salinity; swamping; pollution and desertification.

Land degradation is almost imperceptible: -plants in some plots look sicker or weaker than others, or pastures become unusable because they are overgrown with weeds.

So, land degradation can be caused by 2 different reasons: natural factors and anthropogenic factors. Natural factors are caused by drought, terrain, specific features of rainfall distribution, natural fires, floods. Natural factors are currently the main causes of land degradation.

As a result of fires caused by natural factors, not only old plants die, but also their seeds turn to ashes, soil inhabitants, soil-forming bacteria, earthworms and others die. In severe fires, other nutrients stored in the soil are also burned and the soil becomes impoverished(2).

Now let's turn to artificial factors that cause land degradation. These include engineered communications, artificial fires, improper animal husbandry, unplanned logging, improper farming, improper irrigation, urban sprawl, mining, and more.

Improper organization of animal husbandry also leads to the same bad consequences as above. Another cause of land degradation is the consequence of overgrazing and excessive movement of livestock. Unplanned felling of trees. Another threat to vegetation cover, particularly land degradation, is the felling of trees for building materials and firewood. The biggest problem here is the widespread planting of the same crops. Improper use of mineral fertilizers, in turn, reduces the amount of natural humus on the ground, and soil fertility also decreases(4).

In addition, natural humus is produced by microorganisms - various microbes, bacteria, worms, etc. Man tries to replace the work done by microorganisms by planting the same crop and destroying the microorganisms with mineral fertilizers. Urban industry emits various substances into the air, which accumulate in the soil and poison it. Quarries occupying large areas and overturned soil layers pollute the soil with their waste(3).

Land Degradation Process One way to combat degradation in irrigated land is crop rotation using legumes. The benefit of crop rotation is that the correct selection and succession of crops, along with the application of organic and mineral fertilizers, helps to regulate the processes of formation and decomposition of organic matter in the soil, to achieve its sufficient balance.

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