



CHANGES IN THE MOBILITY OF HEAVY METALS IN GRAY MEADOW SOILS DEPENDING ON THE DEGREE OF THEIR HUMUS CONTENT AND THE USE OF HIGH DOSES OF ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

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Abstract:

Currently, the problem of soil pollution with heavy metals in technogenic and agricultural industries is acute. Heavy metals occupy one of the leading places among environmental pollutants. Many representatives of this group of substances, such as lead, copper, zinc, cadmium, even in very small quantities, can cause immunological, oncological and other types of diseases. As a result of studies conducted by scientists from different countries, it has been proven that about 70 percent of heavy metals enter the human body with food.

The article describes the changes in heavy metals in the soil of the Sh. Rashidov district of the Jizzakh region and the importance of studying their impact. Sh. Rashidovsky district is considered the administrative center of the Jizzakh region, the main lands around the city of Jizzakh are located in the north-eastern part of the city of Jizzakh. The total area of irrigated land in the region is 34,690 ha, of which: non-saline land - 8,935 ha (25.8%), saline land - 25,755 ha (74.2%). The light-serozem lands of the Sh. Rashidovsky district were chosen as the object of study.

Today, Sh.Rashidovsky district is one of the regions where the quality of agricultural land has declined, the main lands of the district are considered close to the city center, the soil is polluted with various pollutants by industrial enterprises, the balance of nature is disturbed, and the ecological environment is considered very serious.

Human use of chemicals in economic activities and their inclusion in the cycle of anthropogenic transformations in the environment is constantly increasing. Unfortunately, today the soil layer is being eroded, good fertile lands are



becoming less and less, and they are quickly becoming unusable. Throughout history, humanity has lost about a billion hectares of land (cities, settlements, buildings, roads, erosion, salt water, evaporation, etc.). Currently, 1.5 billion hectares of land are planted with crops around the planet. According to the data received, 6-7 million hectares of land are lost annually in the world, as mentioned above.

Considering that two-thirds of the world's population lives in poverty and hunger, and assuming that there is less arable land per inhabitant of the planet than 10-20 years ago, increasing soil fertility, doubling and tripling crop yields is an essential part of agriculture in the near future, it is obvious that it should remain the main task.

According to our data, on the territory of Uzbekistan there are more than 3 million hectares of drylands suitable for use, of which about 1 million hectares are low-maintenance and semi-maintained drylands, and more than 70% of these drylands are subject to surface impact. water erosion.

A classification of eroded soils of Uzbekistan has been developed and a map of erosion-hazardous lands of the republic has been compiled. Under the influence of the erosion process, weakly eroded, medium eroded, strongly eroded soils and sediments are formed, that is, washed away soils, which are the thickness of the soil layer, humus, the supply and composition of nutrients (micro and macro elements), the number of microorganisms and quality, chemical and physical properties, bioenergetic indicators indicate different levels of productivity.

It is known that as a result of soil erosion due to irrigation erosion on slopes with a slope of more than 50, up to 100-150 tons per hectare or more, or even up to 500 tons of soil, can be washed away. Together with this soil, 500-800 kg of humus, 100-120 kg of nitrogen, 75-100 kg of phosphorus and even more nutrients can be lost per hectare per year. It should be noted that erosion processes have a negative impact on the soil ecosystem, negatively affecting the amount of solar energy used in biomass and reducing it. As a result of erosion processes, 30-50 percent or more of solar energy is lost, absorbed by phytomass, humus and soil microorganisms, while the intensity of biological and soil processes occurring in the soil is mainly associated with solar energy reserves and changes in the appearance of scattered light can be imagined. the scale of damage caused by erosion to the ecosystem.

In our country, every year the prevention and control of soil erosion, increasing the productivity of soils eroded by water and wind is recognized as an event of



national importance. Laws have been adopted to protect soil from water and wind erosion. The law defines organizational, agrotechnical, forest reclamation, hydrotechnical and other measures for the protection of soils from water and wind erosion.

To protect the soil from erosion, it is necessary to carry out agro-complex measures:

- * when farming in mountainous areas, level the land in the form of terraces (supachs), plant fruit trees and vineyards around the fields;
- * proper organization of transverse plowing and irrigation work on steeply sloping lands;
- * landscaping the edges of ravines, preventing the expansion of erosion of ravines, preventing the flow of water from irrigated fields into ravines, building various barriers and water collectors;
- * to combat wind erosion, the most basic and necessary measures are the planting of shrubs, saxovulia on sandy soils and the installation of hedges. As well as planting various grasses, rational use of pastures, creating various fences, as well as creating a thin top layer of sand using chemicals with adhesive properties (oil waste, nerodin, K-4 polymers, SKS-65 LATEX);
- * in order to prevent irrigation erosion, taking into account the physical and chemical properties of the soil and the slope of the site, using the experience of advanced irrigators, it is extremely important to plan the amount of water supplied to wells for proper irrigation of crops, as well as freezing and diversion of water on lands prone to erosion.

To prevent the compaction of the subsoil layer of irrigated soils, it is necessary to widely introduce the technology of sowing and minimum tillage. Experience has shown that soil density per cubic centimeter during the growing season is 1.20-1.35 g/cm³ and is maintained in an optimal state.

The correct and rational use of any means of production largely depends on how deeply and comprehensively its important features are studied. As a result of active human impact on the soil, changes in its properties, increase or decrease in productivity, salinization, erosion, dehumification, rational use of rainfed lands in agriculture and their protection require more attention than before. It is necessary to use the land wisely, increase the fertility of the soil, know its quality, economic value and protection, plant various plants on a scientific basis according to the state of the soil, apply environmentally "clean" methods of tillage, and carry out fertilization at a high level. Increasing the productivity and



productive capacity of the soil should largely depend on the careful and economical handling of it, a complex aimed at improving it.

Currently, the problem of soil pollution with heavy metals in technogenic and agricultural industries is acute.

Heavy metals occupy one of the leading places among environmental pollutants. Many representatives of this group of substances, such as lead, copper, zinc, cadmium, even in very small quantities, can cause immunological, oncological and other types of diseases. As a result of studies conducted by scientists from different countries, it has been proven that about 70 percent of heavy metals enter the human body with food.

Human use of chemicals in economic activities and their inclusion in the cycle of anthropogenic transformations in the environment is constantly growing.

Heavy metals far outperform common pollutants such as carbon dioxide and sulfur and are second only to pesticides in terms of pollution. In the future, they may turn out to be more dangerous than NPP and MSW emissions.

Soil contamination with heavy metals is associated with their widespread use in industrial production. Due to the imperfection of purification systems, heavy metals enter the environment, including the soil, polluting and poisoning it.

Soil is the main environment in which heavy metals accumulate. Heavy metals enter the soil both with atmospheric air and with water. It is a secondary source of pollution of the upper atmosphere of the oceans. Heavy metals can be absorbed through the soil and ingested.

The most powerful suppliers of metal-containing waste are enterprises for the smelting of non-ferrous metals (aluminum, aluminum oxide, copper-zinc, lead-smelting, nickel, titanium-magnesium, mercury, etc.), as well as enterprises for the processing of non-ferrous metals (radio engineering), electrical engineering, instrumentation, galvanic sky, etc.)

When determining and assessing the composition of soils in the Sh. Rashidovsky district by ingredients in July 2020, 9 samples were taken from the sampling point with soil layers of 0-30 cm, 30-50 cm and 50-70 cm.

The pH of the soil composition pH was determined in the field.

For the analysis of water samples, atomic absorption, gas chromatographic, photometric, photocolometric, gravimetric, spectrophotometric, titrimetric and other physicochemical methods were used.

The mineralization of water was determined by the gravimetric method. The determination method is based on the gravimetric determination of dissolved



substances, which is determined by filtering the sample to a constant weight, evaporating the residue and drying at 150°C for weakly mineral waters (105-110°C) and highly mineralized waters.

Thus, the analysis of soil contamination with heavy metals at the landfill in Sh. Rashidovsky district shows that most of the pollutants were found in soil samples. Analysis of soil pollution with heavy metals in the region shows that the content of chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, copper, silver, zinc and other elements slightly exceeds the maximum allowable concentrations for soils. The concentration of all other heavy metals does not exceed the MPC, which confirms the conclusions made in the review part of the work about the low information content of heavy metals in environmental monitoring.

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