

BACKGROUND ON THE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF SOIL EROSION OF SLOPING LANDS OF AZERBAIJAN

Institute of Pedology and Agrohimiiv of ANAS

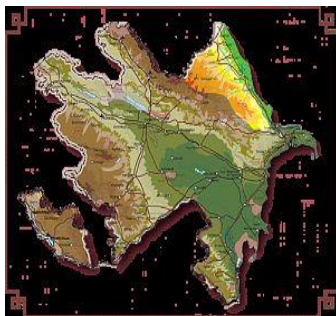
Prof. Academician RAS. B.H.Aliyev; Prof. RAE Z.H. Aliyev

Corresponding Author Email Id: Mohkrimd4@gmail.com

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Annotation: The article examines the issues of the possibility of studying the areas of development by soil erosion and its control. The study proved that the development of soil erosion is based on the forming impact of natural and anthropogenic factors. The degree of potential danger and the possibility of prevention, taking into account the preservation of the environmental situation in the foothills of the Upper Shirvan in the example of the Shamakhi district of the Republic of Azerbaijan, were studied. The main tasks of the study were a determination of the amount and degree of development of eroded and erosion-prone soils of the foothill zones carried out on the basis of soil erosion surveys of the farms of the republic.

Key words: erosion, soil; assessment of the degree of erosion environmentally hazardous; antierosion measures.



The territory of Azerbaijan is under environmental impacts the catchment of the Valley of the Caspian Sea. Here, environmental problems, which are the regional and depend on relations between States and for this reason, day after day they become strained.

I must say that the soil exposed to erosion, forest plantations, mountain Grove, water sources, etc. natural education fail. In the geological and geographic region of the study has a rather complex structure, where the high mountains and steep slopes alternate Foothill areas and Plains, which in turn contributes to the development of a fairly Motley climate the diversity of vegetation.

The complexity of the geomorphological structure, the presence of steep slopes, as well as anthropogenic forcing has a significant value of intensity of runoff, which in turn reinforces the development of erosive processes, resulting in created wide ravines, which

are presented in the final stage beams, changing appearance of geomorphological region in General. In the whole of Shirvan zone E.M. Shikhlinski [9] distinguishes 3 types of climate:

1) warm-temperate characteristic of lowland regions in area with relatively mild winters;

2) moderately warm moist type with a uniform distribution of rainfall throughout the year, covers part of the foothill zone and

3) cold climate with wet winters, characteristic of the foothills and mountain areas. Minimum air temperature 0.5°C with falls in January, and the maximum in 23.6°C in the month of July.

The average soil temperature ranges from -1°C - 30.7°C .

Minimum temperature of soil in -1°C with falls on January, maximum 30°C (July) and August 30.7°C months.

Annual rainfall is 692 mm, most of which falls in the months of April to June. The annual value of evaporation 825 mm. The average relative air humidity is 71% time of year from 59 to 87% [2,7].

It should be recognized that the results of the many fundamental and applied research on the development of soil erosion and erosion events proved that modern methods of study inevitably and naturally it was practiced always, however, it must be said that using new works mentioned themed, opens the next stage information experimental and applied research in the field of science, where the mixed with lime ways of dealing on prevent it by an integrated approach solutions challenge studies on development of erosion of natural habitats.

It is known that is not a complete list of information on soil erosion and responses at different administrative levels overlook the content beyond the Visual and other accounting materials researchers and university textbooks and may have substantial assistance to authors on many scientific and applied issues that could not be addressed fully in the Republic so far. [2,4,7]

Direction of study on soil erosion, their mapping and designing erosion-preventive, recommended for students is wide and diverse, and may be offered basic blocks (lines): soil erosion research- terminology, classification;

- the criteria used to determine the risk of erosion;
- assessment and mapping of erosion dangerous lands;
- mapping of eroded soils; -protection of soil from erosion;

-designing erosion control activities;

-environmental, social and economic effectiveness of erosion control measures;

Status of research on the issue of protecting the soil from erosion in Azerbaijan and other countries of the world.

The natural and climatic conditions of the Republic due to the water balance deficit contributes to development and erosion, deflation, and that require specific, progressive methods of development here soil, crops, land reclamation and protection without having small the Land Fund.

It should be noted that in the Republic basic arrays suitable for irrigated agricultural land use is already a component of 1.410 million ha have been mastered and further expansion of arable land is only possible due to the development of less productive land that and requires excessive protection from soil erosion on the reclaimed lands, maintaining and enhancing soil fertility is of great importance for the country. [1,5,9]

In the process of realization of scientific research conducted by the authors in the Institute Erosion and irrigation, NANA on the direction of research in their monographs soil erosion is represented as a function of the natural and anthropogenic factors and its environmental consequence.

The authors assumed that each science requires some precision and clarity of concepts and achievements of new results continuously improved control measures and classification of objects.

Many scientists dealt with these issues, in whose works the terms derived from the word “erosion” as well as the concepts “water and wind erosion” are interpreted very broadly and definitely not always, and therefore there are many examples of their separation.

From among the authors published

their monographs are reasonably M. Zaslavsky, K.A.Alekperov, B.H. Aliyev who, instead of widespread term water erosion recommends the use of the term to refer to soil erosion as flushing, so soil erosion and surface run-off water flows, temporary and term deflation (confront wind) instead of wind erosion, which precisely captures the essence of the phenomenon.[2,8]

Listed in the reportable materials numerous studies and monographs authors scope and geography of soil degradation, the economic damage caused by erosion of the horrifying.

Carried out major structural changes as a result of the land reforms in agriculture initiated in Azerbaijan starting with the year 1990, led to the reduction of agricultural land,

the withdrawal from agricultural use vast areas of arable land and grassland degradation, covered by huge economic and environmental damage and the threat to the very existence of the soil as the principal means of production and irreplaceable component of the biosphere. It is known that patterns of manifestations of land degradation related to climatic, lithological-geomorphological particularities, as well as the intensity of manifestation of anthropogenic influence. The Republic of Azerbaijan, the insufficiency of knowledge, characterized by large areas of arable land with very low humus content, high acidity, scarcity of phosphate soil regime.

According to the results of the study, it was established that inclined lands in Azerbaijan occupy 3236 ha square.

Land distribution in natural and economic zones of the Republic on relief conditions placed as follows (table 1.) [1,2,6].

Table 1.

Land distribution in natural and economic areas of the Republic on relief conditions

Natural-economic zones	Land in terms of terrain is suitable for survey.	Including slopes			
		0.05	0.05 +0.10	0.20 0.10	+0.40 0.20
1	2	3	4	6	6
Ganja-Kazakh	427.50	251.0	72.8	63.70	40.00
Shirvan	680.80	522.6	50.0	66.10	42.10
Karabakh-Milskaja	749.00	567.6	80.20	47.40	53.80
Waterless	429.8	402.4	2.8	17.1	7.5
Mugano-Saljanskaja					
Shaki-Zakatal'skaja	322.7	236.5	42.7	23.8	19.7
Lankaran	81.5	79.5	2.0	-	-
Absheron	52.7	31.1	21.6	-	-
Cuba-Xacmaz	203.5	179.1	24.4	-	-
UpperGarabag	133.7	24.7	27.8	37.6	43.4
Nakhchivan	154.2	95.3	38.0	11.2	9.7
TotalRepublic	3235.4	2390.	362.3	266.9	216.2
		0			

Thus, the limited land resources is forcing even plow steep slopes. It is believed that slopes from 30 to 150 (biases 0.05 -0.25) are flat, from 0 to 15 200 (0.25 -0.35)- transition to steep, 200 - steep. On the basis of the results of research and other scientists ought to be that of this boundary slopes, suitable for irrigation 216 thousand.

Hectares are located on steep slopes, 629 thousand hectares is on sites with slopes ranging from 0.05 to 0.20 and 2390 thous. Ha-shallow areas with slopes <0.05. To conclude on the slopes of 15-200 place gardens and vineyards.

Often slope lands in 30-400 degrees or greater, are used for vineyards with the direction of the rows along the slope, posing a dire conditions for exploitation of agricultural machines and enhanced flushing topsoil in the aisles.

Therefore, the author considers when laying new vineyards and orchards should not go on seemingly a more economical way of bookmarks in the direction of the slope. There is also use of steep slopes under crops grain and forage crops. [2,3,6]

Plowing and tillage in such areas pass along the slope, which contributes to washing off the soil and drastically reducing its fertility.

Long-term systematic not a legitimate use of chemical plant protection products in the region, as the years of In Soviet times, and now especially in work with pesticides, this is one of the main problems in the agrarian zone of the republic, such as Guba-Khachmazka, Ganja-Gazakh, Upper Shirvani, Sheki-Zakatalskaya and others. Pollution of the soil here has a negative impact on plants; reduce the harvest of crops and the potential loss 1 soil fertility.

Along with the pollution of ecosystems affected by the negative consequences for people and livestock in the region.

Environmental pollution has become one of the most important Wednesday challenges, special role where belongs to the heavy metals that have the ability to accumulate in soils and through them get into foods while promoting and soil degradation.

Zoning of the territory of the Republic on irrigation technique and degree of soil erosion in republics showed that 14 districts have a tense situation, in which there is a risk the withdrawal of arable land here due to the intensive use of in view of the complete degradation of soils. In Azerbaijan are found all types of erosion (incl. water, mudflow, wind, surface, line, etc.) the susceptibility of soil erosion in mountain areas of Azerbaijan are listed in the table (look. table 2.)

Table 2

Exposure to soil erosion in mountain areas of Azerbaijan

Areas	Total area in thousands ha	Including exposure to erosion			
		not exposed thousands ha, %	Little ha, %	medium ha, %	Strongly ha, %
Dashkesan	90.3	23.3/25.8	18.3/20.3	25.6/28.3	23.1/25.6
Gədəbəy	150.3	73.6/49.0	20.1/13.4	29.8/29.8	26.8/27.8
Lachin	124.3	48.4/38.9	27.2/21.9	18.9/15.2	29.8/24.0
Lachin	166.5	56.7/34.1	26.3/15.8	36.7/22.0	46.8/28.1
Kubadly	79.8	25.7/33.5	6.9/8.6	28.7/36.0	17.5/21.9
Zangilan	72.5	24.6/33.9	16.4/22.6	14.6/20.2	16.9/23.3
Lerik	136.5	43.6/32.2	19.4/14.3	27.8/20.5	44.7/33.0
Yardimli	12.5	25.1/34.6	12.6/17.4	10.6/14.6	24.2/34.4
Mountain part of Goranboja	57.6/20.8/19.5	7.7/36.1	33.9	13.4	9.6/16.6
Julfa	99.4	9.9/10.0	16.3/16.4	25.3/25.5	47.9/48.1
Shahbuz	81.4	61.1/19.8	5.4/6.6	15.7/19.3	14.2/54.3
Ordubad	92.4	7.0/7.6	9.5/10.6	13.5/14.6	62.1/67.2
Absheron	535	57.5/10.7	116.8/21.8	165.5/30.9	195.5/36.6

As can be seen from the table, the most common is water erosion, which develops in mountain regions more intensively.

Mountain soil in this and other exposed to erosion, which covers 51.0 -92.4% land area. The Shahbuz, and Also areas of soil subjected to strong erosion and, respectively, accounted for 54.3 and 67.2%. [2,6,7] You can enlarge irrigated lands up to 1235 ha.

The aforementioned mountain areas, over 1300 hectares of wetlands and splashing water, can be captured by this irrigation. In addition, by reducing soil erosion, the introduction of a number of measures to provide the soil with a sufficient amount of mineral fertilizers, in these areas, production of 35.0 thousand tons of wheat, 12.0 thousand tons of tobacco, 10-15 thousand tons of vegetables, 95- 100 thousand tons of potatoes, as well as improved feed base will significantly improve the livestock population. [1.2.5,.]

On the mountain and Foothill regions on sloping lands of Azerbaijan using newly developed technological means of irrigation, us has been implemented large amount of long-term research work under the supervision of B.H. Aliyev [2].

Given the above, it is recommended for mountainous and foothill areas the following methods of irrigation:

1. Furrow with a cut;
2. Spray low intensity rain activity;
3. Small dispersion moisturizes and does not combine with spray systems;

4. Drip irrigation and others. Irrigation along furrows with a slot area of .030.03. For other crops under surface irrigation, the method is not recommended, as water consumption is wasteful. It should be noted that the creation and development of new progressive irrigation methods, preventing irrigation erosion, is an exception to save irrigation water and does not violate environmental protection.[2,7,8]

From the above it follows that while mastering the slopes not only in Azerbaijan, but also in countries throughout the world requires a cautious approach to the choice of irrigation technique and technology recommended for irrigation of cultivated crops on land On slopes.

Conclusion: it is recommended to plant on sloping areas with a tendency of 15-20⁰ degrees of vineyards and orchards using terracing.

Often sklonovye lands in 30-40⁰ degrees or greater, are used for vineyards with the direction of the rows along the slope, posing a dire conditions for the exploitation of agricultural machines and enhanced flushing topsoil the aisles.[2,7]

Therefore, the author considers when laying new vineyards and orchards should not go on seemingly a more economical way of bookmarks in the direction of the slope.

There is also use of steep slopes under crops grain and forage crops. To meet this challenge requires a differentiation of lands for their natural potential and degree of erosion and then define a set of measures to put an end to degradation and restoration of soil fertility with subsequent zoning of the territory of the Republic according to the degree of erosion with obligatory taking into account all factors affecting the State and land use in different types of soils of the Republic [2, 6, 7].

At the same time, it should be recognized that the effectiveness of our measures to combat erosion and prevent the risk of erosion allows regulating runoff, protecting the soil from leaching, erosion, etc. Therefore, restoring and improving soil fertility and protecting

them from erosion and developing eroded lands with the rational use of agriculture in the republic is extremely inevitable, which is a task of national importance.

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