

## SOIL, COMPOSITION AND VARIOUS FACTORS AFFECTING IT

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### Annotation

In a situation where soil problems, one of the most global problems of today, force the whole world to think, what factors affect its structure attracts everyone to their attention. Below is an overview of the soil, its composition is about the processes of formation. In addition, negative and positive factors affecting soil fertility have been mentioned.

**keywords:** biological structure of the soil, plants, microorganisms, animals, wind erosion, water erosion, anthropogenic factors

### Аннотация

В ситуации, когда проблемы почвы, одна из самых глобальных проблем сегодняшнего дня, заставляют задуматься весь мир, какие факторы влияют на ее структуру, привлекают всеобщее внимание. Ниже рассказывается о почве, ее составе и процессах формирования. Кроме того, были упомянуты отрицательные и положительные факторы, влияющие на плодородие почвы.

**Ключевые слова:** биологическое строение почвы, растения, микроорганизмы, животные, ветровая эрозия, водная эрозия, антропогенные факторы

### Annotatsiya

Bugungi kunning eng global muammolaridan biri bo'lgan tuproq muammolari butun dunyoni o'ylanishga majbur qilib yurgan vaziyatda, uning strukturasiga qanday omillar tasir ko'rsatishi hammani etiborini o'ziga tortadi. Quyida tuproq haqida, uning tarkibi hosil bo'lish jarayonlari haqida yoritilgan. Bundan tashqari tuproq unumdorligiga tasir ko'rsatuvchi salbiy va ijobiy omillar haqida so'z yuritilgan.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** tuproqning biologik tuzilmasi, o'simliklar, mikroorganizmlar, hayvonlar, shamol eroziyasi, suv eroziyasi, antropogen omillar

A few billion years ago, the Earth was made up of solid rock and rocks. It was affected by the temperature of water, wind, hot and cold air, which eroded and turned it into soil. On the formed Earth, plants, animals appeared. Because plants have the property of absorbing mineral salts dissolved from the Earth through their roots.

The role of soils in nature and in the life of society is incomparable. Soil is a life environment, a source of nutrients for organisms. Hence, it is said that the soil is the upper, porous layer of the Earth's surface, which has a fertility property

The soil enters the resources that end and recover. According to its structure, it is divided into 3 main layers:

1-top humus (humus) layer;

2-Horizon where mineral and organic compounds accumulate;

3-the main gender in which the soil is formed.

Each horizon of the soil consists of a mixture of organic and mineral compounds. The soil is a variable, being a complex, independent natural body of historical composition. 1 mln in 1 gram of soil. more than simple animals and tuberous plants are found. It is known that healthy fertile 1 hectare of soil contains 3-3.5 billion tons of micro-and microorganisms, which are 8-12 tons. These include field mice, a variety of soil-dwelling insects, such as rainbow trout. The role of the rain worm in improving the structure of the soil is especially great. The rain worm dug "canals" in the ground at a depth of up to 1 meter, through which the plant root allows it to breathe from the outside and absorb water, nutrients. They increase soil fertility by passing 300-400 tons of soil through the digestive organs in the year. Given the importance of the rainbow trout in increasing land productivity, the United States and sometimes Western European countries are developing specialized farms that breed and resell it. Such work is also being organized in our republic and region. In recent years, there has been a lot of work in this area. Because by today's time, it was understood that it is beneficial to enrich the soil not only with chemicals, but also with natural biogumus, not only humanity, but also nature and vitality.

A person appears that his life is connected with the Earth. Because he perceived the land as a living space, a source of livelihood, and a means of production.

On earth, contact between different shells occurs through the soil, is the basis of natural landscapes, commits the interaction of matter between the lithosphere and the atmosphere.

Soil is an invaluable natural wealth of the people and a source of life necessary for human survival. Because 88% of the food energy that a person needs to live is obtained from the soil, 10% from forests and grasslands, and 2% from the ocean. The importance of the soil to the human society is that it has the property of self-purification, biologically purifying and neutralizing impurities in nature.

2/3 of the Earth's surface(361 Mt. km<sup>2</sup>) part waterlogged, 1/3 (149 mln. km<sup>2</sup>). 13% of the land area (1.9 bn. ga) is cultivated, with 14% being irrigated arable land. But by the present time, soil resources are getting dirty in a deplorable way.

A positive and negative impact of a person on the soil is observed. Its positive effects include increasing soil yield, improving the condition of the lands, planting greenery, establishing Woodlands, providing natural fertilizers, etc.

The land becomes unusable due to its negative effects, the influence of urban construction, environmental pollution, non-demand of agrotechnical measures, misdirection of hydrotechnical measures, over-the-norm use of chemicals, grazing of livestock on pastures, loss of forests and webs, etc.

The Earth is an invaluable asset to man, but man has not so far mastered the preservation of this wealth, the rational use of it. 20 crore so far due to improper treatment of the land. kv.km the structure of the fertile land fell into disrepair and fell into disrepair. It is twice as old as the land that is now being used. An example of this is 12 million under the influence of irrigation structures (reservoirs, canals) built during the years of stagnation in the former Union. the miliotariv state of the

hectares of fertile land deteriorated and became saline and poisonous, and as a result, the composition was disrupted.

While in the highly developed countries of Japan and Western Europe, each meter of land is being absorbed by pouring gravel and soil into the sea, we have thousands of hectares of fertile land being salted and rendered unusable every year.

Human influence is especially strong on irrigated land, if the rules of advanced agrotechnics are observed when irrigating and planting crops (compliance with irrigation rules and norms, improving the reclamation of lands, etc.) the condition, physicochemical and biological properties of the soil are improved, and its yield increases.

In nature, under the influence of wind and water, erosion or erosion of the soil is observed. But today, due to people's improper treatment of the soil, that is, improper plowing of steep lands, invasion irrigation, improper treatment of plants, re-salinity, exposure to toxic chemicals, etc., cause soil erosion. Anthropogenic erosion is a consequence of improper use of soil resources, the main reasons for which are the shearing of forests and webs, non-observance of the norm of grazing livestock on pastures, the use of improper methods of farming, etc. According to the data, 3,500 hectares of fertile soils fail as a result of daily erosion on the Earth's surface. Water erosion has gained more mountain and is observed in mountainous regions, while wind erosion is observed in latitudes and plains.

To prevent erosion processes, the restoration of the vegetation cover, the correct conduct of agrotechnical activities, the construction of green protective shields, the planned conduct of hydrotechnical activities, etc. are included.

In the Sixties, the method of crop rotation was criticized and banned for many years. Later in many regions, extensive introduction of crop rotation became impossible

Sufficient knowledge in this Saha will provide a great basis for not repeating mistakes made in the past in the future and forming a conscious attitude towards the soil.

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