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ORIGIN OF CENTRAL ASIAN SANDS

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ABSTRACT

In our republic, in the years of independence, large-scale measures have been taken to effectively use irrigated sands and sandy loam lands and improve the ecological and reclamation state of lands. The interpretation of their name in the sense of evil (disastrous), which is often found in popular literature, is just as wrong as the translation of Kyzyl-kum in the sense of red - beautiful. These sieves are brass and are sequentially inserted into one another, forming a single set (column), closed at the top and bottom. Standard consisting of 11 sieves was adopted.

KEYWORDS: *Independence, Large-Scale, Sequentially*

The main sandy massifs in Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan are located on an area of 300 thousand / ha. In Central Asia, desert-sandy lands make up 38 million hectares, or 38.2% of the total area. Today, the effective use of lands with a deteriorated reclamation state and low fertility is an urgent problem [1]. Through the use of various agro-technological measures, sandy and sandy loam soils are enriched with nutrients, innovative technologies are used to restore and increase soil fertility. Protection from the effects of winds of sands, sand dunes, sand rows with low fertility and prone to wind erosion, cultivation of agricultural crops in these lands, as well as the development of technology for the use of various fertilizers in natural and artificial screens (N, P, K, local fertilizers - manure, lignin) in proportional ratios, suitable times, norms and methods to increase the yield of high-quality cotton and wheat under irrigation conditions are

one of the urgent problems of agricultural soil science and agrophysics, cotton growing and grain growing [2].

In our republic, in the years of independence, large-scale measures have been taken to effectively use irrigated sands and sandy loam lands and improve the ecological and reclamation state of lands. As a result of these measures, on sandy and sandy loam lands, in particular, from each hectare of farmland in Central Fergana, an increase in the yield of raw cotton by 2-3 centners and wheat by 4-6 centners was achieved. At the same time, due attention has not been paid to the development of acceptable agricultural technologies aimed at determining the genesis, morphogenetic properties of sandy and sandy loam lands with a difficult reclamation state, preventing erosion processes occurring in them. In the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 & quot;... further improvement of the reclamation state of irrigated lands, development of a network of reclamation and irrigation facilities, widespread introduction of intensive methods in agricultural production, primarily modern water and resource-saving agricultural technologies & quot; is defined as one of the important strategic tasks ... In this regard, research work to improve the reclamation state of infertile, difficult to reclaim sandy lands, the development and implementation of modern water and resource-saving agricultural technologies are becoming important [3]. The study, to a certain extent, serves to fulfill the tasks stipulated in the Decrees of the President of the Republic UP-4533 of April 19, 2013 & quot;On measures to radically improve the land reclamation system & quot; and UP-4947 of February 7, 2017 & quot;On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan »As well as in other regulatory documents adopted in this area [4]. Starting to study individual sand massifs, they find out the meaning of their local names, since they usually very aptly reflect the most characteristic features of the massif and each tract. At the same time, the distorted interpretation of the name also distorts the idea of the very nature of the massif and its economic significance. So, for example, in Central Asia there are a number of massifs called Kara-Kum, i.e. black sands. The interpretation of their name in the sense of evil (disastrous), which is often found in popular literature, is just as wrong as the translation of Kyzyl-kum in the sense of red - beautiful. These sands are called black because of the abundance of shrub vegetation in them, which determines the dark color of the horizon. Some of the names of the massifs really emphasize the color of the sands (Kyzyl-Kums — ancient red sands, Ak-Kums — young white dune sands), other names mark the characteristic vegetation (Ojorli-kum, Cherkezli-kum), and still others — the characteristic forms of relief. Elucidation of the connection with undistorted strata can give an answer about the origin of the winding sands in cases of their similarity with these strata. But sands can sometimes migrate thousands of kilometers from their power sources when transported by rivers and hundreds of kilometers when carried by the wind. In these cases, a microscopic examination of the sands is necessary to elucidate their genetic links. To determine the mechanical composition of sands, the most acceptable method of separating them into fractions is using a set of sieves with different hole diameters. These sieves are brass and are sequentially inserted into one another, forming a single set (column), closed at the top and bottom. standard consisting of 11 sieves was adopted. For the production of sand analysis on sieves, the weight of samples of fine-grained sand should be at least 200 g, and coarse-grained - up to 500 g These sieves can be used in an expeditionary setting, but the analysis on them is quite laborious (in 8 hours it can be divided into fractions and 6 - 8 samples of carbonate-free sands are weighed; in the presence of carbonates and the need to remove them by dissolution, the same period is required). To solve the problems of the genesis of sands, mechanical analysis is

usually done not in the field. Sampling for chemical analysis of sands should be carried out either according to a method common for minerals, or according to the method of soil research. Sands in dry state are easily moved by winds, even at a speed of 3 m / s. In cases of weaker winds or more favorable climatic conditions, sand accumulations transverse to the winds can develop in the presence of sod cover. Influence of the landscape environment on the intensity and nature of sand movement.

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