

“Investigation of the agro-industrial properties of the soil cover of the Agjabedi region in the example of Garadolag administrative village”

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Annotation: It is known from the brief nature of the territory of the research district that the date of establishment of Agjabedi district - 08.08.1930 The territory - 1.76 thousand sq.m. km Population - 136.8 thousand people (January 1, 2020) Population density - 1 sq. km. km 78 people (January 1, 2020). Agjabedi district is located in Mil and Garabagh plains of Kur-Araz lowland. Agjabedi city and Sarvanlar, Kurds, Minakhorlu, Garavelli, Galabadin, Avshar, Muganli, Shahsevan, Koyuk, Tazakend, Khojavend, Salmanbeyli, Ashagi Avshar, Hindarkh, Imamgulu-beyli, Mirzahagverdili, Sarijali, Balakhrizli, Taynaq, Poinag, Sharafkhanli, Shotlanli, Shenlik, Husulu, Ranjbarlar, Boyat, Hajilar, Garakhanli, Hajibadalli, Pariogullar, Agabeyli, Garadolag, Mehrabli, Kabirli, Aran, Yeni Garadolag, Najaf-gulubeyli, Qiyameddinli, Shahsevan-Tazakand, Shahsevan-Tazakand, Includes Jafarbeyli and Yukhari Qiyameddinli villages. The relief of the region is flat, gradually rising from the north-east to the south-west. The surface of the area is composed of continental-alluvial and marine sediments of the Anthropogenic system. There is a clay deposit. The climate is temperate hot, dry subtropical. The average temperature is 1.2-1.7 ° C in January and 25-26 ° C in July. Annual precipitation is 300-500 mm. The river network is sparse. The Kura River flows along the north-eastern border, and the Gargar River flows through the central part. The Upper Karabakh canal passes through the region. There is a salt lake in the area. Gray-meadow, gray, meadow-gray soils are widespread. In the central part, saline and saline soils are found. The plants are of steppe and semi-desert type. There are bushes and sparse Tugay forests on the banks of the Kura River. Animals: gazelle, wolf, wild boar, jackal, fox, swamp beaver, badger, gray rabbit, Asia Minor sand mouse, etc. Birds: turkey, pigeon, black grouse, pheasant, etc. Aggol National Park is located in Agjabedi district. 15 species of animals, 20 species of fish and 40 species of plants have been recorded here. Agjabedi is mainly an agricultural region. Fruit growing, cotton growing, grain growing, silkworm breeding, animal husbandry, etc. developed.

Keywords: soil formation, soil cover, gray-meadow, light gray-meadow, heavy clayey, light clayey salinity, salinity, erosion, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The establishment of Garadolag village is connected with the name of Garadolag tribe. In the 18th century, Panahali khan moved some of the Garadolags to Karabakh as part of the Kangarli. As a result of the Kura flood in 1938, the Garadolags were relocated from the Kurkiri areas where they settled to the area where they now live. Here they created Garadolag

and then Yeni Garadolag villages. Garadolag village has an area of 32.7 square kilometers and a population of 3139 people. The main occupations of the population are agriculture and animal husbandry.

The course of the study:

In accordance with the requirements of the existing agro-industrial grouping, in April 2017, a soil survey was conducted in the

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administrative territory of Yeni Garadolag vil-
lage of Agjabedi district and the following was
determined:

The total area of the surveyed area is
2180.77 ha. Land survey works covered an area
of 1802.75 hectares.

The area is divided into the following
natural areas:

Planting 1760.78 ha

Dinc 15.53 ha

Clean pasture 26.00 ha

Perennial plantings 0.44 ha

Other lands 378.02 ha

During the study, 82 sections were ex-
cavated in the area and morphological features
were described in genetic layers. Soil samples
were taken from the excavated sections and
the following analytical-laboratory researches
were carried out on them and the results were
analyzed:

1. Hygroscopic moisture - by thermal
method

2. Granulometric composition - by
Kaczynski’s pipette method

3. General humus - by the method of
Tyurin

4. Total nitrogen - By calculation

5. Carbonate - With a calcimeter device

6. Absorbed Ca and Mg - by Ivanov meth-
od

7. Absorbed Na - by Hedroyts method

8. pH water suspension - with pH meter

Thus, based on the results of field soil
research and laboratory analysis, a soil map
was prepared on a topographic basis and a re-
port was written. Archival materials were used
in compiling the maps and writing the report.
From the scale of Professor RH Mammadov in
determining the granulometric composition
was used.

Natural conditions

Geographical position: The studied area
is bounded on the north-west and north by
Avshar village, on the east by Garadolag vil-
lage, on the south-east by Mehrabli vil-
lage, on the south by Kabirli vil-
lage, on the south-west by
Aran village and on the west. Avshar and Aran
villages of winter pasture No. 104 are bordered
by territorial lands.

Relief. Relief, as a structure of the earth’s
surface, is directly involved in the formation of
land cover as a factor in soil formation. It plays
an important role in changing chemical and bi-
ological processes, hydrothermal regime and
microclimate. Thus, the distribution of solar
energy and atmospheric sediments is directly
related to relief. The relief of the studied area
consists of sloping and wavy plains.

Climate. Climate is one of the impor-
tant factors as a factor in soil formation. Agjabe-
di district is located in the Kur-Araz lowland, in
the western part of the Mil plain. The climate
of the area is temperate hot semi-desert and
dry steppes with dry summers, weak humidi-
fication is characterized by hot summers. The
average temperature in January is 1.8 0C, the
average temperature in July is 260C. The aver-
age annual relative humidity is 73%. The annu-
al rainfall is 332 mm, mainly in spring and au-
tumn. 980 mm of possible evaporation from the
surface cover per year. The average annual soil
surface temperature is 180C (Table 1).

**Table1: Average monthly and annual information on
climate indicators**

Met. statio name	Climate indicators	Months												Annual
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
A	Average tempera- ture, °C	1.8	3.8	7.0	12.6	19.1	23.3	26	25.6	20.8	15.1	8.8	3.7	14
C	Average surface tempera- ture, °C	2	5	9	16	25	30	34	32	25	18	10	4	18
A	Average humidi- ty,%	84	80	77	72	68	62	60	64	71	79	82	82	73
A	Precipita- tion, in mm	27	27	37	32	36	29	16	13	28	32	32	32	332
D	Possible evapora- tion, in mm	23	28	44	71	106	147	176	156	104	62	35	28	980
i														

Vegetation. Vegetation is a key factor in
the process of soil formation and the formation
of soil cover. The increase in soil fertility with
the formation of organic matter depends on the
density of vegetation. Maintaining normal soil
moisture, reducing the washing effect of water,
preventing the formation and development of
the erosion process are closely related to vege-
tation.

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In the area we studied, we found sagebrush, wild clover, cattail, solid guramid, yellow flower, carnation, reed, yagtikan, invitation, meadow, etc. plants are widespread. Cultivated crops are also grown in the area.

Soil-forming rocks. Soil-forming rocks affect the granulometric composition, chemical and mineralogical composition of the soil, causing the formation of soil profile and genetic layers. The chemical composition of the parent rock plays an important role in the process of soil formation. The richer the parent rock, the better the quality of the soil formed on it. Thus, the soils of the area under study were formed on alluvial sediments.

Ground cover. According to the results of field soil research and laboratory analysis, the following soil types and subtypes are widespread in the area.

I. Gray-meadow soils

II. Light gray-meadow soils

I. Gray-meadow soils

Gray-meadow soils cover 761.47 ha or 34.92% of the total area, spreading to the west and east of the study area.

These soils are due to their granulometric composition and soil layer thickness; 1) Divided into heavy clayey, thick, gray-meadow species.

To get acquainted with the characteristic morphological features of these soils, we give a description of section 29 excavated in the area.

0-23 cm gray, topavari, heavy clayey, solid, tubers and rhizomes, boiling, dry, the transition is clear

23-54 cm light gray, topavari, light clay, less solid, root residue, boils, slightly moist, the transition is gradual

54-89 cm light gray, small clump, light clay, less solid, insect tracts, boils, less moisture, the transition is gradual

89-127 cm grayish, small topavari, light clay, soft, rust spots, boils, less moisture, the transition is gradual

127-156 cm straw, not selected, light clay, soft, carbonate stains, boiling, wet

It is clear from the morphological description of the section that the color of these soils is gray in the upper layer, light gray and gray in the middle layer, and straw in the lower layer. The structure is not selected on the top layer, topavari and small topavari on the middle layer, and on the bottom layer. The granulometric composition was heavy clayey, and the length of the profile was wool the rose is clay. The density is hard on the top layer and less hard and soft on the bottom layers.

Roots and rhizomes, root residues, insect tracts, rust and carbonate stains are found along the profile from new derivatives and marshes.

These soils are boiled under the influence of 10% hydrochloric acid (HCl).

Humidity is dry in the upper layer, slightly moist in the middle layers, and moist in the lower layer. Transitions to genetic layers are clear and gradual throughout the profile.

According to the results of laboratory analysis, the granulometric composition of gray-meadow soils is heavily clayey. Thus, the amount of physical clay in these soils is 47.80-49.18% in the upper layers, and the profile length is 47.80-55.84% (Table 2).

Table 2. Granulometric composition of gray-meadow soils (in absolute dry soil, in%)

Section №	Depth in cm	Particle size in mm, quantity in%						Physical clay%
		1-0.25	0.25-0.05	0.05-0.01	0.01-0.005	0.005-0.001	<0.001	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1) Heavy clayey, thick, gray-meadow								
29	0-23	1,15	25,71	23,96	21,44	18,56	9,18	49,18
	23-54	0,65	21,23	24,64	22,48	19,76	11,24	53,48
	54-89	0,71	22,25	24,56	22,12	19,72	10,68	52,48
	89-127	0,84	25,40	22,40	20,36	17,84	13,16	51,36
	127-156	0,58	21,10	23,44	21,04	18,28	15,52	54,88

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42	0-21	1,42	28,94	21,44	19,68	16,20	12,32	48,20
	21-52	0,70	20,06	25,44	23,36	20,88	9,56	53,80
	52-84	0,61	20,07	24,40	22,16	17,64	15,12	54,92
	84-130	0,58	17,70	25,88	23,36	18,28	14,20	55,84
	130-159	0,81	22,07	24,24	22,18	19,52	11,18	52,88
67	0-24	1,02	29,54	21,64	19,48	16,36	11,96	47,80
	24-60	0,71	22,41	25,84	23,12	16,88	11,04	51,04
	60-98	0,86	26,22	23,76	21,20	17,80	10,16	49,16
	98-131	0,72	21,00	25,40	23,16	18,64	11,08	52,88
	131-158	0,98	25,54	24,56	22,28	17,12	9,52	48,92

The hygroscopic humidity of the main components varies between 4.1-5.3% throughout the profile.

Total humus is 2.07-2.23% in the upper layers, and the profile length is 1.09-2.23%. According to the total humus, the total nitrogen content is 0.10-0.17%. The amount of carbonate is 10.69-13.68% throughout the profile. The pH in the water suspension is 8.20-8.33 units, which indicates that these soils are alkaline (Table 3).

Table 3. The main components of gray-meadow soils (absolute dry soil, in%)

Section №	Depth in cm	Hqros- kopik moisture	General		CO ₂	To CO ₂ according to Ca CO ₃	pH watter suspension at the age of
			Humus	Nitrogen			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1) Heavy clayey, thick, gray-meadow							
29	0-23	4,7	2,23	0,17	5,45	12,40	8,20
	23-54	5,1	1,69	0,14	5,83	13,25	8,30
	54-89	4,9	1,19	0,11	4,89	11,12	8,27
	89-127	4,8	---	---	5,26	11,97	8,31
	127-156	4,2	---	---	5,64	12,83	8,33
42	0-21	4,6	2,07	0,16	5,83	13,25	8,28
	21-52	4,1	1,58	0,13	5,08	11,54	8,21
	52-84	5,2	1,14	0,11	5,45	12,40	8,26
	84-130	5,3	---	---	5,26	11,97	8,31
	130-159	5,0	---	---	6,02	13,68	8,33
67	0-24	4,5	2,18	0,17	4,89	11,12	8,20
	24-60	4,9	1,58	0,13	5,45	12,40	8,28
	60-98	4,7	1,09	0,10	4,70	10,69	8,26
	98-131	5,0	---	---	5,26	11,97	8,29
	131-158	4,6	---	---	5,83	13,25	8,32

The total amount of absorbed bases in gray-meadow soils is 28.40-32.95 mg. As a percentage, the Ca base is 62.08-63.74%, the Mg cation is 33.33-35.24%, and the Na cation is 2.68-3.17% (Table 4).

Table 4.Amount of absorbed bases in gray-meadow soils (absolute dry soil, in%)

Section №	Depth in cm	Absorbed bases, in mg.ekv			The sum of the absorbed bases in mg.ekv	From the sum of the won bases, %-with		
		Ca	Mg	Na		Ca	Mg	Na
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1) Heavy clayey, thick, gray-meadow								
29	0-23	21,00	11,00	0,95	32,95	63,74	33,38	2,88
	23-54	20,00	10,50	1,00	31,50	63,50	33,33	3,17

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42	0-21	20,50	11,00	1,00	32,50	63,07	33,85	3,08
	21-52	19,50	10,50	0,85	30,85	63,20	34,04	2,76
67	0-24	18,50	10,50	0,80	29,80	62,08	35,24	2,68
	24-60	18,00	9,50	0,90	28,40	63,38	33,45	3,17

II. Light gray-meadow soils

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