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**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES**  
**SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR FIGHT AGAINST GULLY EROSION OF**  
**NAMANGAN ADYROI IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**Annotation:.** Mapping of ravine erosion in complex landscape conditions in the world practice of erosion, linear forms of ravine erosion are usually mapped by decoding aero-cosmophotographs (APS-KFS), as well as traditional mapping methods - using topographic maps.

**Key words:** gully erosion of decoding, aerial photograph, aerial cosmic photograph, photographic lines, topographic maps, scale.

**СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ НАУКИ НАУЧНАЯ ОСНОВА**  
**БОРЬБЫ С ГЛАЗАМИ НАМАНГАНА АДЫРОВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ**  
**УЗБЕКИСТАН**

*Аннотация:* Картирование овражной эрозии сложных ландшафтно условиях в мировом практике эрозиоведения линейные формы овражной эрозии принято картографировать путем дешифрирования аэро-космофотоснимков (АФС-КФС), а также традиционных методов картографирования – с помощью топографических карт.

*Ключевые слова:* овражной эрозии дешифрирование, аэро-фотоснимка, аэро-космофотоснимке, фотоплины, топографическая карты, масштаб.

Namangan adyroi are located in the north - eastern part of Namangan region. As is known, the main criterion in the fight against gully erosion is the one-time introduction of anti-gully measures across the entire stockpiling surface, i.e.

completeness in the implementation of organizational - economic, forest - agro - hydromeliorative activities [1].

In the ravaged territories of Namangan Adyr, from the organizational and economic measures into the practice of the agro-industrial complex, we introduced a system of soil conservation agriculture: two-time annual accounting and assessment of diffuse land on farms, districts, and the application of administrative and legal liability to offenders; certification, licensing and certification of land allotments for businesses and individuals; implementation of land use schemes and projects according to our recommendations (Nigmatov, Dadahodzhaev et al., 1994), as well as development by the Uzgiprzema Institute, allocation of ravine lands by category and priority of development, as well as phasing of land reclamation [2].

The table below shows a general description of the location of the ravines of Namangan Adyr [3].

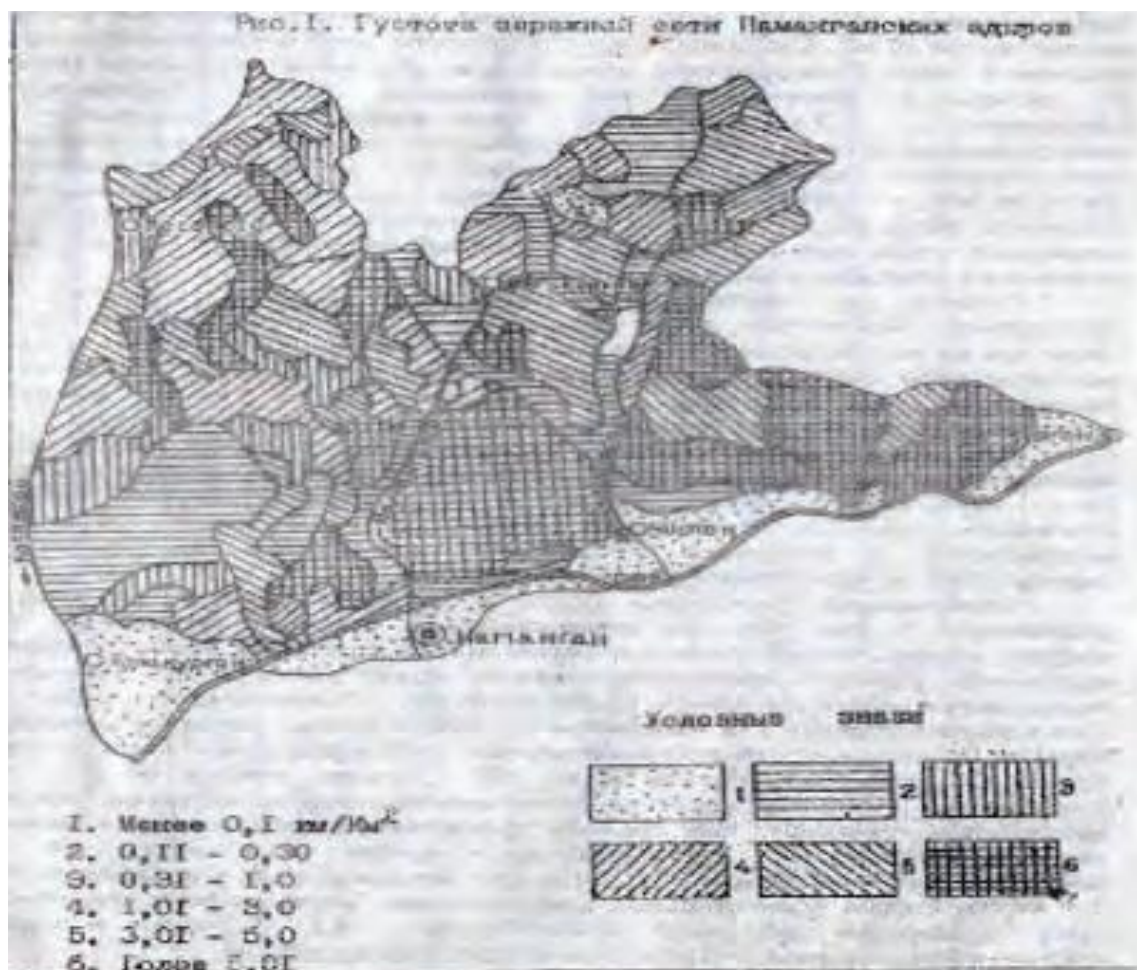


Table 1

№	Density y PC/ sq.km.	Square		Density y Sq/ km	Square		Frequency, m	Power contagiousness
		Thousand d ha	%		Thousand d ha	%		
1	Less 0,1	9,5	8,3	Менее 0,1	9,4	8,2	More 1000	Non- fermented
2	0,11- 0,60	17,7	15,5	0,11- 0,30	16,5	14, 5	1000-501	Slightly contaminated
3	0,61 - 1,5	12,9	11, 3	0,31 - 1,0	8,6	7,6	500-201	Animized
4	1,51 - 5,0	21,8	19, 1	1,01- 3,0	22,1	19,4	200-101	Average
5	5,01- 10,0	17,9	15, 7	3,01-5	20,5	17, 9	100-51	Heavily contaminated
6	More 10.01	34,2	30, 1	More 5,01	36,9	32, 4	Less 51	Very much contaminated

On the contaminated lands of heaps, the most accessible and equally effective anti-vegetation measure was the agromeliorative technique [4]. Field route studies have shown that with the introduction of conservation agriculture, the contagiousness of the territory decreases sharply. For example, the agricultural company "Bobir" consistent band placement of crops on Bogar, even with a slope of more than 15 degrees, the ravine dissection drops to 0.1 sq / km. The width of the strip did not exceed Hume, where the sequence of crop placement was structured according to the scheme: winter wheat — a perennial grass — an

annual grass, where the place for growing perennial grasses should be located at the foot of the slope. On irrigated lands, the safest anti-crop agrotechnical measures in farms in the "Fergana" section of the Muchumskiy kishchny council of the Chartak district were planting perennial sprouts and drip irrigation. Weakly contaminated adyr slopes are occupied with perennial grasses and continuous grain sowing [5]. Forest melioration measures to combat gully erosion were investigated on the abys of the Chartak district of Namangan region in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations developed by the Institute of Soil Science and Agrochemistry of the State Committee Ergeodez cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Hydro-reclamation techniques had the most protivovrazhny effect: terracing on slopes with a slope of 15 degrees, watering on the smallest slope with preliminary soil moistening before the main irrigation.

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