

Molecular Microbiology 2021 “IMPACT OF THE PROCESS OF EROSION ON THE PROPERTIES OF BLACK SOIL SOILS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN PARTS OF THE GREAT CAUCASUS”

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Shamakhi region, situating in south-east slope of Great Caucasian has 393, 3 thousand hectare area. The area of region is situated in 200-2500 m. height above seal level.

As in all regions of great caucasian, this region is belonged to low mountainous zone, from geological and geomorphologic point of view. In soil formation process, rocks play a great role in formation of their fertility. When the rocks, rich with mineral elements are weathered in the region, absorbs into soil a great number of nourishment elements. A lot of potassium and other elements are absorbed into the structure of soils, of which hydromica arises from feldspar, mica and slates. In mountainous part of the region, soil former rocks mainly consist of slates, marls and sandy. But in watersheds, basalt, marble and granites are met. In middle mountainous part the rocks mainly consist of clayey slates, clay with lime mixture and sandy. As it is known, climate plays a very great role in soil formation process. V V Dokuchayev, I P Gerasimov, I F Figurovski, A Shikhliniski, and others have informed about a great role of climate in erosion formation process. Climate of Shamakhi region corresponds to the climate of Middle Europe. Here, the minimum temperature is observed between 3rd ten days of december and 2nd ten days of february. And the maximum temperature is observed in february, july-august months. Average yearly quantity of rains is about 460-600 mm. Mountain and meadow, mountain and forest, mountain-chnozem, mountain and grey-dark brown soils have spread in region area. Because of our investigation covers mountain-chnozem, we dwell on their main character V V Akimitsev, M A Salayev, G B Salamov, and others have noted on spreading of chnozem in mountain zone of Azerbaijan. Chnozems have spread in limited area in Great Caucasian and are strongly used under agriculture plants.

They have mainly developed in middle mountainous area of Shamakhi and Ismayilli regions. We have investigated mountain-chnozems in Shamakhi region. Morphological description of soils types, flushed in average degree and subjected to erosion is indicated below. Section 1: Divided in the region of Jabani village, gentle east Bakharli slope. A 0-17 cm chnozem clayey, heap, hard, dry, plant roots, rootlets, worm ways, small stones, boils for the impact of chlorine acid, the passage is clear. B 17-39 cm chnozem, upper layer is relatively light, clayey, heap a little hard, root and rootlets, small stones, spots in brown vein form, worm ways, damp, oils for the impact of chlorine acid, passage is gradual.