Problems caused by salinization of the soils and excessive graze

In agriculture

Abstract

In this work the subject of research is the negative aspects of degradation of soil, its impact on agriculture perspectives. There is a wide variety of ecological and climatic zones in Georgia, but the diversity is accompanied by difficulties, which means changing the temperature of the air temperature, active erosive changes, and in many regions of high precipitation, as well as desertification and different types of soil degradation: technogenic degradation, erosion, landslide, mudflow origin, Bone, aggression, aggregation, absorption, decrease of food items. Soil degradation leads to a global problem such as poverty. Accordingly, the mentioned problem is one of the leading positions in the agenda of the country.

During the last 20-35 years in Georgia the ecological situation has significantly worsened in intensive farms and natural pastures. Intensive use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, frequent and incorrect processing of soils, unsustainable grazing on pastures, watermakers and wind erosions, etc. The physical and biological degradation of soil, chemical contamination of the environment.

As a result of the impact of the soil, its structure is broken, the content of humus and nutrients decreased, the physical properties of soil - water flow, tendency, aeration and more. It is estimated that the harvesting on such soils is reduced by an average of 55-65%,, its economic benefit is reduced. We can say that the agricultural sector in Georgia faces many problems and challenges. Productivity is very low as a result of environmental problems.

The problem of land degradation is most acute in Kakheti, Kvemo and Shida Kartli. Over the last decades, windbreak erosion has been strengthened by the almost total destruction of the windbreaks, increasing frequency of droughts and low temperatures. Problems with soil salinity also increase. The present work focuses on the problems caused by soil salinization and grazing.

The fact is that a large part of arable land is lost. This is confirmed by a reduced crop. Grass was destroyed as a result of clogging and there is a real danger of pasture disappearance. This will negatively affect the development of livestock.

On the basis of processed literature we can conclude that sustainable management of soils is one of the most problematic issues that need more attention from the state.