



Research Article

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Role of the Biological Processes in Soil forming Process and Soil Fertility (Azerbaijan, Shamakhy)

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Received Date: July 15, 2019

Published Date: July 19, 2019

Annotation

The article discusses the impact of the erosion process on mountain black terrestrial, suitable for planting soils widespread in the Shamakhi region of Azerbaijan, which are more or less subject to erosion, which impairs its fertility, weakens fertility etc. It should be recognized that the influence of agricultural activity of man on the processes taking place in the soil is a deeply studied problem. What contributed to the negligence of the soil, its incorrect and irrational use which weakens its fertility, change the normal direction of the process of soil formation. According to the latest data, more than 50% of the soils of the Shamakhi region are subject to the process of water and irrigation erosion, a process that is widely distributed mainly in mountain black-terrestrial. According to well-known scientists of the republic, it was found that substances synthesized by microorganisms that regulate the complex processes occurring in the soil. For example, the conversion of plant residues and organic substances into humus takes place under the influence of complex environmental factors, which impairs its fertility. This was compared to our study of the dynamics of microbiological activity in black mountain soils and the effect of erosion on it at the object of study. As you know, humus is the basis of soil fertility. For this reason and in the process of research, the factors that form the soil were the focus of genetic science on soil. The results of the study proved that the erosion process, which occurred in nature, possessing a huge potential for its destructive power, destroys the surface fertile soil layer, cancels its fertility and, therefore, removes soil from agricultural circulation. Being a dynamic process, it changes the appearance of a zone, as a rule, a landscape that is widely distributed in the mountainous and foothill zones of the region. This is the reason for the change of the initial relief in the morphological structure and mountain landscapes..

Keywords: Soil; Plant; Erosion landscape; Microbiological action

Introduction

(Figure 1) An importance of the biological processes, mainly microbiological process is great in a period of the soil science and biology science development, especially in biotechnology science formation. The significance for the microbiological process in the xx century is explained that an intensity of the processes in our environment, biosphere is closely connected with microorganisms activity. Synthesis and resynthesis of organic substance, humus mineralization and humification processes in soils are performed by microorganisms. Microbiological process is great in decomposition of the nutrient total forms, in provision of soils with the nutrient. It is already determined that the substances which are synthesized by microorganisms regulate the complex process occurring in the soil [1,2]. Turning of the plant residues and coarse organic substances into humus mainly occurs under an influence of the complex ecological factors and forms a basis of the soil fertility.

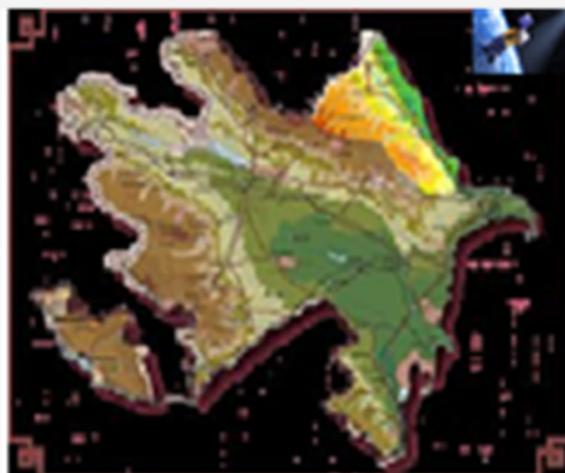


Figure 1: Importance of the biological processes

The Course of the Study

The microorganisms decompose organic substances in the soil, turn the nutrient in their composition to a form which can be appropriated for the plant, create a favorable condition for their nourishment. The microorganisms also perform sanitary work, prevent from contamination of the environment, especially, soil. As it is not noted that there is a great role of the microorganisms in soil fertility formation. They carry on the organic substance decomposition till the whole mineralization. The plants synthesize the organic matter, the animals fulfil its mechanical and biochemical decomposition and prepare for humus formation in future. But the microorganisms finish the substance decomposition, synthesize the soil humus, and decompose it again when unfavorable conditions are created.

B.G. Shakuri commented that all the organic wastes are turned into the inorganic substance form because of the microorganisms' activity. Without participation of microorganisms exposing of the organic matters to such change and their appropriation by the plants are impossible [3]. Besides it, they cause substances circulation in the nature, soil fertility, oil and pit coal formation, mountain rocks weathering and formation of the other natural phenomena. If there aren't rottenness microbes, the plant and animal remnants gather on the earth and it can't be possible to move.

It was always defined that an intensity of the biochemical processes occurring in the soil depends on physical, chemical indices, environment development phase of plants, temperature, humidity and other factors of the soil. Just therefore, as a result of the presented factors change, an activity of ferments in soil alters. In this connection an importance of the soil microflora is great in assimilation of the soils, exposed to the anthropogenic pressure and degraded. This is also connected with intensive use of soils. Management of the soil fertility requires an investigation and regulation of their biological activity. In this connection some groups of the researchers gave the detailed information about the soil roo fauna, biochemical processes, physico-chemical characters, anthropogenic soils genesis held on the international congresses in the Turkey republic in 1998 and "Anthropogenic soil forming problem" held in Moscow in 1997 [4-7].

We should note that only physico-chemical methods aren't enough in investigation and analysis of soils. The soil scientists already consider that the research of the biological processes is a great problem in assimilation of the soils genetic characters, clarity of their fertility peculiarities and definition of the processes direction.

Such an opinion is already formed that a closely relation available between the plant-soil and microorganisms was investigated for the purpose of soil fertility research.

Because of more humus in the mountain-black soils an activity of microorganisms is quick. Since before the xx century a role of microorganisms was exactly investigated in creation of the complex processes, including bio-chemical processes, especially humus

formation, turning of the atmospheric nitrogen to the biological nitrogen. In connection with this problem Z.H.Aliyev., M.P. Babayev, P.A.Kostichev, Vinogradsky, Shakuri B.Q. and others expressed opinions [3,4,7,9]. The authors show that the microorganisms' role is fixing in decomposition of the plant residues, dead organic world and coarse molecular organic substances and initial humus formation.

As is known the all groups in soil microorganisms are available and the separate groups possess a special function. The enough information was given about a participation of the same groups in humus forming process. A role of microorganisms in soil forming process and humus synthesis was studied by the Azerbaijan scientists. It was determined that the microbiological activity rises while a height of the zone increases till a definite level. The number and activity of microorganisms aren't at the same level, they depend on hydrothermal regime, fertility, structure, plant cover, climate characters, humus supply, nutrient quantity and so on.

All the sorts (surface, linear, irrigation, pasture and wind erosion) of erosion in the region having a complex geological and geomorphological structure develop and consequently the soils fertility is disturbed, fruitfulness ability gets reduced. More parts of the agricultural areas good for sowing deteriorated, but one part was withdrawn from crop rotation. Here the rivers and other water sources became turbid, provision of the local hydrological regime and areas with humidity deteriorated [8]. The greatest part of the Shamakhy region in which the first farming culture develops is situated in the upland zone. Since very ancient periods the relief condition complexity in the mountain zone used in intensive farming and cattle-breeding is characterized by splintering of the firm rocks, unequal distribution of rainfalls on seasons and falling of the rains in a pouring form.

Discussion & Materials

As a result of the joint impact of the anthropogenic and natural factors the soils expose to the erosion process, their upper rotten. Layer are washed out and lose their fertility. The humus quantity in such soils gets reduced for the first time, its fraction structure detetime, its fraction structure deteriorates, the mobile part of humin acids which is agronomically valuable decreases. So, erosion negatively affects the main parameters of the humus forming process in soil. Erosion deteriorates decomposition of CO₂, its respiration in soil [9,10].

The erosion process weakens the microbiological process which is one of the main factors in soil fertility. It should be noted that the soil microflora is a decisive factor of the biochemical processes and regulates the humus synthesis and mineralization. Generally, the erosion process deteriorates physicocharacters, its water regime and food balance. The erosion process reduces water supply of soil, creates arid conditions and this is dangerous for dry-farming land. An evaluation of all the factors (plant, soil, relief, climate and so on) is required for a comparative character of the soil productivity and fertility and this forms a complex valuation method of the

soils agro ecological condition. The microbiological processes in eroded and average eroded kinds of the mountain-black and steppe mountain-brown soils were investigated according to the seasons in the Shamakhy region which is situated in the south-eastern part of the Great Caucasus. An activity of bacteria, radiant fungus and microscopic fungus from microorganisms was studied [8].

Study of the microbiological activity in the un eroded mountain-black soils indicated that (Table 1) a total quantity of microorganisms at 0-17 cm layer of the same soils is 11704 thousand in one gram soil, but it is accordingly 9903 and 7283 thousand at 17-39 and 39-65 cm stratum. Microorganisms gather on the fertile surface stratum. The bacteria and radiant fungus dominate inside microorganisms (Table 1).

Table 1: Activity of microorganisms in the mountain-soils and erosion process impact. (thousand % in 1g soil)

Section No	Eroded Degree	Depth cm	Total Quantity of Micro-organisms	Bacteria	Radiant Fungus	Microscopic Fungus
1	Eroded	0-17	11704	$\frac{9166}{77.9}$	$\frac{2502}{2104}$	$\frac{86}{0.7}$
		17-39	9903	$\frac{8140}{82.2}$	$\frac{1585}{17.0}$	$\frac{78}{0.8}$
		39-65	7283	$\frac{6254}{88.9}$	$\frac{880}{13.4}$	$\frac{49}{0.7}$
2	Eroded to an average degree	0-15	8635	$\frac{7004}{81.1}$	$\frac{1554}{18.0}$	$\frac{77}{0.9}$
		15-38	6361	$\frac{5194}{81.7}$	$\frac{1102}{17.3}$	$\frac{65}{1.0}$
		39-48	4951	$\frac{3986}{80.5}$	$\frac{922}{18.6}$	$\frac{43}{0.9}$

As is shown from the figures of the table, the microbiological activity in the mountain - black soils were more than in comparison with the other soil types. This is explained that the same soils are rich in humus and nutrient. This creates conditions for a development and normal activity of microorganisms. As is seen, an extremal situation limits microorganisms' development. The erosion process weakens all the microb groups' activity. Decrease

of humidity negatively affects an activity of microscopic fungus in the same soils. The microbiological activity of the mountain-black soils with a large fertility potential is high very much. The microbiological activity in an eroded and average eroded kinds of the mountain-black soils was investigated according to the seasons and the obtained results are presented on (Table 2).

Table 2: Dynamics of the microbiological activity in the mountain-black soils and an impact of the erosion process on it (thousand at 1 g soil).

Section No	Eroded degree	Depth cm	Seasons											
			Total Quantity of Micro-organisms	Bacteria	Radiant Fungus	Microscopic Fungus	Total Quantity of Micro-organisms	Bacteria	Radiant Fungus	Microscopic Fungus	Total Quantity of Micro-organisms	Bacteria	Radiant Fungus	Microscopic Fungus
2015														
1	eroded	0-10	14020	11533	2396	91	11418	8274	3066	78	13141	10409	2650	89
		0-20	10962	9335	1544	83	8562	6321	2174	67	10321	8363	1876	82
		0-30	8460	7430	974	56	6504	4918	1544	42	7949	6677	1219	53
2	average eroded	0-10	20722	9116	1526	80	7608	5565	1974	69	8749	7081	1625	78
		0-20	8685	7537	2082	66	5665	4028	1637	61	6479	5300	1113	66
		0-30	6506	5628	835	43	4601	3633	933	35	5004	4017	942	45
2016														
1	eroded	0-10	14666	12096	2478	92	12006	8639	3286	81	13467	20632	2745	90
		0-20	12169	10409	1675	85	8958	6572	2311	75	10503	8438	1982	3
		0-30	9356	8218	1081	57	7066	5350	1669	47	8145	6827	1263	55
1	average eroded	0-10	12661	10857	1722	82	7971	5703	2194	74	9117	7261	1775	81
		0-20	10064	8639	1357	68	6190	4367	1760	63	6820	5618	1134	68
		0-30	7920	6998	877	45	4745	3724	984	37	5215	4208	960	47

Conclusion and Proposals

1. Importance of the microbiological process which was paid attention in the xx century is that an intensity of the processes occurring in our environment, biosphere is connected with the microorganisms activity. The organic substance synthesis, rot mineralization and humification processes are performed by microorganisms. A role of the microbiological processes is great in decomposition of the total forms in the nutrient, provision of soils with the nutrient.
2. The erosion process weakened the food potential in the mountain-black and steppe soils, deteriorating the soil fertility parameters limited its fruitfulness ability. The fertility parameters were higher in the mountain-black soils. The mountain-black soils were provided with the nutrient well.
3. Because of the favorable structure in the mountain-black soils, the soil composition is rich in organic matter. The agrotechnical measures consist of performing the tillage and all the cultivation works against the winds direction and slopes diametrically and preserving in moist and so on.

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest.

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