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Agroflora of the Watered Areas in the Lesser Caucases

Zerife TAGIYEVA
abayramova@rambler.ru

Aim of the study: Based on the analysis of biological and morphogenetic features of the natural conditions and lands of the north-western slope of the Lesser Caucasus the modern ecological situation in the territories have been learned. As the result of studies, changes in the speed of thesoil of the antropogen and natural causesin North-western slope of the Lesser Caucasus, erosia and salinization processes and these negative consequences have been fixed in the administrative regions, soil composition, structure, agricultural areas have been analyzed. According to the study, 11 families , 77 genera and 221 species have been identified on the plant cover of the hay field. 51.58% legumes ,42,53% grains and 5.88% various grasses are organise in the area.

Material and Methods: In the practice, mowing was conducted with grass mowing aggregate, it has been sown and dried in the area and dry weight determined. Agro-technic al measures which accepted for the district were taken in the practise area.For the learning agro-chemical characterics of the experiencefield lands, before putting experience 0-30 from 5 konvert form; 30-60; 60-100 cm layers of soil samples have been taken and analysed. After the first and last mowing, mixed soils amples were taken from 0-30 and 30-60 cm layer sphenological observations and biometric measurements taken every cutting out.

Results: The economic efficiency of fertilizers calculated with the method N.N.Baranov for the additional product costs. Rainfall important for the take higher yields of agricultural crops and feed plants in the irrigated regions of the Lesser Caucasus. Provision of poor water irrigation of the region and for agecrops dont allow substantial expansion of arable lands. Studies show that, there are humus 2.1%, nitrogen 0.18%, 0.16% phosphorus, 2.58% potassiumin 0-20% layer of irrigated chestnut soils. Amount of flexible food items were organised of easy hydrolysis of the 108.2 nitrogen, flexible phosphorus 18.6 , exchanging potassium 241.0 mg / kg, in the accordance layer. 80-100 cm layer significantly decreased the amount of nutrients. During the summer months little rainfall and mountain water scarcity prevents cultivation of fodder crops. It becomes clear of perennial informations , rainfall is much important for cultivation forage crops. According to information, much more precipitation rainfall in Aprel, May and June months. Amount of rainfall sharply decreases over the years. Precipitation sharply decreases in July and August months, lack of irrigation water. As a result, the size of the launch and development become weakening of agricultural crops. In Showing months, spoil the rainfall at all, lack of irrigation water does not allow plants moisture to ensure the normal manner in the region. The relativehumidity is of great importance to cultivate plants in rural agricultural. According to information, much more precipitation rainfall in Aprel, May and Junemonths. Amount of rainfall sharply decreases over the years. Precipitation sharply decreases in July and August months, lack of irrigation water. These plants play an important role in the formation of temporary seasonal vegetation. The main senoz forming of grass cover organise long-term permanent natured perennial grass, bushes, shrubs and kolca pictures are made up of species. According to the study, 11 families , 77 genera and 221 species have been identified on the plant cover of the hay field. 51.58% legumes ,42,53%grains and 5.88% various grasses are organise in the area.

Keywords: mowing, foragecrops, senoz, species.