RESEARCH JOURNAL OF TRAUMA AND DISABILITY STUDIES

Volume: 2 Issue: 11 | Nov – 2023 **ISSN: 2720-6866**
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/rjtds

Physical Chemical Properties of Soil

Karshiyeva Dilovar Rustamovna
Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sino, Uzbekistan

Resume
This article presents the types of soil, physical and chemical properties, fertility, the main factors that form the soil, climate, soil native sex, flora and fauna, terrain and geological age of the area and the economic activity of a person.

Keywords: lithosphere, bottomland plants, relief, bottomland plants.

The soil is a natural structure formed from the change of lithospheric surface floors under the influence of water, air and living organisms and made up of genetically interconnected horizons; the surface and fertile layer of the Earth's crust. The most important feature of the soil, which differs from the radiating rocks, is its fertility (Q. Soil fertility). T. soil science is engaged in such issues as the study of and the compilation of its classification, the development of methods to improve its composition and increase its productivity. The main factors that make up the soil are: climate, soil native sex, flora and fauna, terrain and geological age of the area and human economic activity.

Rock rocks protruding above the surface of the earth are absorbed (lightened) by the action of precipitation, carbon dioxide, oxygen, air temperature, mechanical forces, water and substances dissolved in it, air, microorganisms and tuberous plants (or lichens). The radiating rocks are crushed to form a porous layer. As this layer devours time, it acquires a new feature — moist capacitance and a little micellar nutrients that plants can absorb. Microorganisms in the emerging new environment create conditions for the growth of plants due to their life activity, plants absorb and accumulate in themselves the necessary nutrients for their life from the soil.

Part of the destroyed plant decomposes under the influence of microorganisms and turns into minerals, and the rest into humus (humus) as a result of complex biochemical processes. All these processes occur in conditions of continuous irradiation, which is further accelerated by the action of sour substances secreted by the roots of the plant, as well as organic residues. The result is a fertile porous fold on the surface of the Earth's crust — t. appears. Due to the differences in the influence of factors such as climate, soil native sex, flora and fauna, terrain relief on the process of soil formation, specific soil types are formed in different natural zones. Mas., chimmed podzol soil in the taiga zone, black and Chestnut in the steppes t., while in the steppes the Sur-tented gull t. Lar and B(CF. Soil

Volume: 2 Issue: 11 | Nov – 2023 **ISSN: 2720-6866**
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/rjtds

zone).

Human economic activity can be attributed to some factors of the process of soil formation, e.g., to plants, as well as to cultivate the ground, improve its reclamation, apply organic fertilizer, etc. with direct effect on the soil. When this effect is carried out in the correct proportion, it is possible to purposefully change the process and properties of soil formation.

The soil is composed of solid, liquid, gaseous and living components. Their ratio to each other is different not only in different soils, but also in different layers of one soil type. The solid part of the soil is laid up in mineral substances. In natural deposition, solid particles occupy a certain part of the mass of the soil, and the rest is made up of pits (porosity), which have different sizes and shapes in the range of particles and their aggregates. The total sum of these spaces is called soil porosity. Soil porosity is Capillary and non-capillary. Small particles of capillary porous soil are equal to the volume in the capillary range, and non-capillary porosity is equal to the volume of large pits between the elements of the macrostructure.

The soil is around 40-60% alkaline in the mineral part, and around 27% in swampy and glazed T. Porosity depends on the specific and volume weight of the soil. The pits will contain soil moisture, which forms the liquid part of the soil, with a solution of dissolved substances — pguproq, as well as soil air, which forms the gaseous part of the soil. The ratio of the amount of water and air in the composition of the soil is determined by the consumption of atmospheric precipitation, irrigation and grunt water and water, that is, leakage from the soil layer, evaporation and absorption through plant roots, etc. varies in relation to. These conditions determine the water and air regime of the soil. The air content in the soil is different from atmospheric air (O220,96%, so20,03%) (in the percentage of soil volume: O2—20.3%, SO2—0.65%), the nitrogen migraine is almost equal.

The specific mass of the soil is determined by the ratio of the weight of a certain volume of soil solid to the weight of water of the same volume obtained at 4°. The specific mass of mineral parts of the soil depends on the mineralogical composition and the content of organic matter in it (ranges from 2.50 — 2.80 g/cm3). The density of intact soil is said to be the weight of 1 cm3 soil weight in its natural state per gram, and is determined by the porosity of the soil and the average density of the solid phase. The chemical composition of the soil, which determines the level of fertility, physicochemical, physicochemical, etc. its properties to some extent depend on the nature and composition of the absorbing complex in it. Depending on the characteristics of this absorbent complex of the soil, measures for improving the terrain are prescribed.

The living structural cyst of soil is known as soil microorganisms (CF. Microflora), many groups of invertebrates — from representatives of the simplest animals, earthworms, molluscs, insects, and land-carving vertebrates (hummingbirds, mice, rats), etc. K. formed from Dan.

Volume: 2 Issue: 11 | Nov – 2023 ISSN: 2720-6866
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/rjtds

Based on the circulation and resettlement of substances in nature, soil morphology, composition and properties change along the profile from top to bottom according to a certain law and are manifested in the alternation of soil horizons. Therefore, the improper use of soil cover, which is one of the factors that make up a person's living environment without knowing these processes, leads to soil erosion, its salinity and waterlogging. Agriculture to reduce soil pollution. at the rules for the use of pesticides are introduced (again Q. Soil macnifi, soil, fertility).

References

1. Karshieva Dilovar Rustamovna. THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO SMOKING ON THE ORGANS AND TISSUES OF THE ORAL CAVITY / / World Bulletin of Public Health (WBPH) Volume-19, February 2023 ISSN: 2749-3644
2. Karshieva Dilovar Rustamovna. Changes in the Oral Cavity, the State of Periodontal Tissues in Smokers/ / Eurasian Medical Research Periodical. ISSN: 2795-7624 Volume 18 | March 2023
3. Karshieva Dilovar Rustamovna. SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF ORAL FLUID COMPOSITION OF SMOKERS// TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI. 2023-IYUN
4. *Karshieva Dilovar Rustamovna.* RESEARCH METHODS USED TO INVESTIGATE CHANGES IN THE ORAL CAVITY IN SMOKERS// *Тиббиётда янги кун* 5 (55) 2023 ISSN 2181-712X. EISSN 2181-2187
5. Karshiyeva Dilovar Rustamovna. EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON THE HUMAN BODY// ACADEMIC INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION .Hosted from Pittsburgh, USA
6. Karshiyeva Dilovar Rustamovna. Results of a Clinical Study on the Dental Status of Tobacco Smokers, Clinical and Dental Examination Results// American Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences 2023, 13(6): 801-805.DOI: 10.5923/j.ajmms.20231306.06
7. Karshiyeva Dilovar Rustamovna. THE CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF TOBACCO AND THE COMPLEX OF COMPONENTS THAT MAKE UP TOBACCO SMOKE AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE HUMAN BODY// ‘‘ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН: ИННОВАЦИЯ, ФАН ВА ТАЪЛИМ’’ Июнь 2023 18-қисм. Тошкент