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Biological-hygienic aspects of the impact of soil composition on public health in the southern border regions. Abstract: In the southern regions, the soil composition remains mostly saline, and the state of usability is common. It is precisely in the desert regions that productivity is low, which has a great impact on the health of the population and causes a lot of dust storms.

Key words: soil fertility, saline, dust storm, passive soil, porosity, component, soil layers, top, atmosphere. Soil (sand) is a natural structure formed by changes in the surface layers of the lithosphere under the influence of water, air and living organisms and consisting of genetically interconnected horizons; The surface and fertile layer of the earth's crust. The most important characteristic of , which differs from igneous rocks, is its fertility (see Soil fertility). The science of soil science deals with issues such as studying the soil and creating its classification, developing methods for improving its composition and increasing its productivity. Crop the soil hearing ability, gastric ulcer processes.

Table 1 shows the content of heavy metals in the plowed horizon, mg / k.

The science of modern problems and concepts of soil science includes the most urgent problems of soil science that have arisen under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors. The solution of these problems, in turn, ensures the further development of this science. The purpose of teaching the science is to provide students with modern problems of soil science, the formation of soil and existing problems in it, methods of restoring, increasing and protecting soil fertility, improving soil use, analyzing the genesis and geography of their formation, and the laws of soil formation. Imparting knowledge about learning.

For this, the following tasks are performed: Soil properties and their regional distribution, horizontal and vertical zoning laws, general agrochemical, agro physical and meliorational properties and procedures of soils, salinity and re-salination of soils due to pollution, decreased productivity, exposure to water and wind erosion and measures against it, the problem of loss of economic productivity, etc. are introduced on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies.- Master's degree in "Contemporary problems and concepts of soil science":- Contemporary problems of soil science; - Processes of natural and artificial soil erosion, problems related to it; -Soil fertility and problems of its decline; - Changes in agrochemical, agrophysical properties and melioration conditions of soils under the influence of irrigation; 6 - Problems of maintaining, restoring, increasing and protecting soil fertility; - As a result of the negative consequences of soil pollution, the productivity of soil decreases and the problems of their elimination; "Contemporary problems and concepts of soil science" is one of the main specialization subjects. "Genesis, geography and evolution of natural and man-made disturbed soils" planned in the student curriculum during the implementation of the educational program. "Soil salinity and fertility", "practical foreign language", "scientific research methodology", It is required to have sufficient knowledge and skills in "information technology" subjects.

Summary

The soil of the southern regions is a polydisperse system consisting of hard, soft, gas and biological phases. The solid phase of the soil of the southern regions consists of mineral and organic substances. The mineral part of the soil of the southern regions is 80-90% of its mass, and in peaty soils it is 1-10%. The mineral part of the soil of the southern regions is formed by weathering of rocks in the surface layer of the land.

The main causes of soil pollution. Industrial waste remains on the soil surface for a long time and makes it unusable. Soil contaminated with harmful chemicals has a negative impact not only on the human condition, but also on the entire organic world.

Soil is the main means of agricultural production. Soil plays an important role in relation to the environment and people - it absorbs and stores various pollutants. Thus, the soil acts as a filter that prevents these compounds from entering natural waters, plants, and further up the food chain to animals and humans. However, the potential of the soil in this regard is not unlimited, and the level of man-made pollution is increasing, so the cases of human poisoning are increasing more and more. When heavy metals are introduced into the body, liver, kidney, heart function disorders, anemia, memory impairment, hearing loss, stomach ulcer processes.

Modern trends are that people should minimize the use of toxic substances, pesticides, herbicides, substances that are very harmful to the soil and the human body in agriculture and prefer to affect productivity in other ways, pay attention to modern industrial waste.

Agricultural land in all categories of land of Tyumen region (10 years) occupies 21.1% of the territory of the region. Monitoring of the condition of agricultural land, including the content of heavy metals in the arable horizon, is carried out by the Federal State Budget Institutions by the Agrochemical Service Stations, they make great efforts to limit the introduction of harmful metals into the soil. Elements of heavy metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium, zinc are added to the soil along with production waste. can fall, which leads to non-contamination.

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References

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