AT THE PRESENT TIME GENERAL AND PRIVATE WATER-SALT BALANCE OF REGION BUYOUTS

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Changes to improve science-based measures for the improvement of soil conditions, soil salinity, depth of subterranean water table and their mineralization are important to predict the impact on productivity of agricultural crops. Irrigated land to solve this issue for the management of groundwater and surface water resources and water-salt balance method according to [1].

Districts as their general and specific attention to the analysis of water-salt balance, we can see more than 58 vertical wells in the district. These wells at an average water consumption of 12.1 l / s. This means that none of these wells did not produce results. This will need to be re-construction of wells.

The following table lists ISMITI of the style considered the basic elements of public and private water-salt balance.

Boyovut district's total water-salt balance

1- table

Elements of Balance	**year**		**vegetation**		**no vegetative**	
	m³ / t	**t / h**	**m³ / t**	**t / h**	**m³ / t**	**t / h**
Os	3615	0	440	0	3175	0
B	8837	10,15	7018	8,04	1819	2,12
vv/d	0	0	0	0	0	0
vkds	0	0	0	0	0	0
p	145	0,72	85	0,42	60	0,30
Total revenues	**12597**	**10,9**	**7542**	**8,5**	**5054**	**2,4**
ET	9019	0	8192	0	827	0
Dv	126	0,47	87	0,33	39	0,15
Dg	2988	10,33	1445	5,08	1543	5,25
s	1628	1,87	1293	1,48	335	0,39
O	109	0,5	64	0,32	45	0,22
Total output	**13870**	**13,2**	**11081**	**7,2**	**2790**	**6,0**
Balance	***-1273***	***-2,34***	***-3538***	***1,25***	***2265***	***-3,59***

gFB = 390016; FSug' = 35379; Obsolete x.a = 0.8; Obsolete x.i = 0.6; n = 58; hoary = 12.1 l / s; Lud = 37 m /

Here: FB - gross area; FSug' irrigated areas; The rate of the obsolete x.a of channels; Obsolete x.i economic internal rate channels; - The number of vertical wells; embers of wells the average water consumption; Lud - the length of the horizontal

drainage; Os - atmospheric precipitation; W – water is taken to region VV / D – vertical well from water used for irrigation; VKDS - CBT water used for irrigation; ET - book outlines evapotranspiration; DV - drain standing water; DG horizontal drainage water from the water table; P-O - from the ground and out of the water; S = SP + SE - total operating rejected; Vp - in the fields of water; ETP – steam from irrigated areas; SP - irrigated area to be removed; ± GKS-root switch between the layer and the bottom layer of water; DS balancing change in the salt layer reserves. As shown by the public and private water-salt balance, the groundwater and the drain current is the main nutrient source, farm and around farm losses in the internal channels of the citizens. Enter the total amount of water out of the field compared to 1273 m3 / ha, respectively 2.34 t / ha of salt left.

Of Boyavut irrigated area of the balance of salt water in aeration zone. Table 2.

Elements of Balance	**year**		**vegetation**		**no vegetative**	
	m³ / t	t / h	**m³ / t**	**t / h**	**м³/га**	**t / h**
os	3615	-	440	-	3175	-
V_n	8155	9,37	6476	7,42	1679	1,96
$V_{v/d}$	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
V_{kds}	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0
S_n	1223	1,41	971	1,11	252	0,29
ET_n	13185	-	12097	-	1088	-
$\pm g^a$	1703	-7,91	4366	22,77	-2664	-30,68
ΔS^a	-	0,40	-	29,35	-	-28,95

Aeration zone water and salt balances of irrigated lands Buyout taken into account, the growing field of irrigated fields steam water aeration zone 4366m3 of water per hectare due to ground water through capillary himself and, as a result, the aeration zone of 22.77 t / ha of salt dream. But in the period of vegetative and channel water steaming atmospheric precipitation, resulting in 2664m3 of water per hectare and 30.6 t / ha of salt added to the aeration zone of ground water. Annual aeration zone to cut the 1703 m3 / ha of water out of the aeration zone and salt reserves increased by 0.40 tons per hectare (Table 2).

Of Buyout, root layer of water-salt balance in irrigated areas Table 3.

Elements of Balance	**year**		**vegetation**		**no vegetative**	
	m³ / t	**t / h**	**m³ / t**	**t / h**	**m³ / t**	**t / h**
OS	3615	-	440	-	3175	-
VN	8155	9,37	6476	7,42	1679	1,96
Vv/d	0	0,00	0	0,0	0	0
Vkds	0	0,00	0	0,0	0	0

Sn	1223	1,41	971	1,11	252	0,29
ETn	13185	-	12097	-	1088	-
$\pm g^{ks}$	2338	-7,77	5914	26,02	-3576	-33,79
ΔS^{ks}	-	0,54	-	32,59	-	-32,05

Calculated the root layer of water-salt balance in irrigated fields during the growing season had been the root layer 5914 m3 / ha of water rising, as a result of 26,02 t / ha up to the salt. Annual context of the root layer 2338 m3 / ha of water, and the root layer of 0.54 t / ha of salt increased (Table 3).

Washed over the 0.87 coefficient of irrigation regime. This coefficient can be calculated using the following formula.

$$K_{П}=\frac{\mathrm{B_п}+\mathrm{O_с}+\mathrm{B_{кдс}}+\mathrm{B_{вд}}-\mathrm{Сб_п}}{\mathrm{ET_п}}=\frac{5020+2124+215+0-788}{7590}=0,87$$

The structure to calculate the coefficient of 0.87 to be drain.

$$Д_{Ф}=\frac{Д_{Г}+Д_{В}}{В+O_{С}+Ф_{МК}+П-О-С}=\frac{437+3470}{9488+2124+0,6+156-0-1372}=0,37$$

Land drainage coefficient KD = 0.37.

The main reasons of the shown land-reclamation condition

Irrigation water of average mineralization in the last three months of the year to 0.9 g / l to 1.6 to changing. Activities of water supply is not enough in the region. If we take into consideration, the increase in irrigation water supplies of mineralization of 2-3 times (irrigation water mineralization of 0.5 g / l mode) of the situation is more complicated.

Lower-Sir-Darya as BUISes on the basis of information we compile the salt and water balance accounting fields during the growing season water supply ratio of 0.95. Despite the vegetative period, the water supply in the Syrdarya region water (water supply) 0.40. The reason for this is not to follow the land leaching technology, and organizational shortcomings. Washed farmland irrigation regime PP = 0.87, which is not enough land to be not salted (Kp- on the recommendation of the name should be 1.2-1.3).

According to BUISes in recent years between the farm and the agricultural interior of the canal, are in decline.

In this case, above the groundwater level and drainage system in the district, according to the load, but since it does not meet the requirements, and the ability to work because of drainage systems is not enough vertical wells discharges from project 3-4 times.

Improving the conclusions of the improvement of the regime:

First and foremost, the soil profile dramatically, from hydromorfregime automorphic regime. At the same time, reduce the consumption of water used for

irrigation and drainage systems will be reduced. Groundwater management, primarily in the fields of channels and at all levels of the reasons for the loss of irrigation water significantly reduced the need for water supply. Washed over the regime.

In this case the land is flat damp, salty brine to reduce the burden of drainage water and groundwater infiltration decline.

Institutional arrangements carefully observe leaching technology, and carrying out the recommendations are based on scientific standards.

Drainage systems to improve the ability to work. Farm and counsel in the drainage cleaning, cleaning of wells, pumps and spare parts to ensure an adequate level.

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