

SOIL REGIONS

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Abstract: *This article is written about soil regions, and you can find out what type of soil is distributed in which region of the earth. More attention is paid to the type of black soils.*

Key words: *earth, soil, scientist, equator, gray, pale, podzol, forest, region, geographical*

All soils on Earth are distributed in their specific geographic regions based on certain natural laws. V.V. Dokuchaev identified and later N.M. The distribution of soils developed by Sibirtsev on the plain from the equator to the pole is called lowland region, and the rise (gradually changing) from the plain (from sea level) to the highlands is called altitudinal region. Under certain conditions, under the influence of local factors, marshy soils are found in one region, or marshes are found in the gray soil region. So, in this case, swamp (soil) and marshes are introzonal soils. In the flat part of the Earth's surface, from north to south, there are the following 7 subsoil regions:

- 1) tundra soil region,
- 2) region of podzol soils,
- 3) the region of forest brown soils,
- 4) region of black soils;
- 5) region of chestnut and brown soils;
- 6) gray soil region,
- 7) region of red and yellow soils.

As we mentioned above, soil changes depend on the factors that cause them (soil type, climate, relief, vegetation, animals and human activities).

All the soil classifications that were made later were made so that the important and main characteristics of soils and their division into certain types, subtypes, types and types of soil classification could meet the requirements of the present time.

The natural conditions of the Kara Turog region:

Climate. The climate conditions of the black soil region are not the same everywhere. As you go from the west to the east of the region, the climate becomes dry and continental.

To the east of the Volga, the terrain rises (up to 300 m). There are many ravines in this area. The black soil region of the Siberian regions is the south of the Garbry Siberian lowland (120-130m) and the higher lands (837m) in the north of the Kokchatov region adjacent to it.

Soil-forming parent rocks. The parent rock of the black soils in the steppe regions is mainly loess and loess-like deposits with different mechanical composition from the

European part. In addition to these, alluvial and alluvial deposits can be found near the Caucasus, along the Volga and in other places.

Characteristic features of the soil parent rock in the Kara soil region are the presence of carbonates in its composition, and in the Middle Russian soils of Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, they are characterized by varying degrees of salinity.

Plants: in the meadow-steppe part, several types of sedge (*Sti'a Steno hella*, *Sjoannis*, *S. Capiceta*); soil (*Festula Sulcada*). steppe oat (*Helietotrichon desertorum*, *H. Pubeseems*); sage (*Salsia nutans*); lyadvenets (*Otuscornicalatus*) yellow clover (*Medicado falcata*); bellflower (*Campanula Siburica*), thin leg (*cocleria Cricata*), bromeliad (*Bromus riparius*) and other plants grow.

The region of the steppe with black soil is very beautiful during winter, covered with various tulips (*Tnlipa*) ephemeris and ephemeroids (*Eremopyren triticerum*, *'oabulboca*, etc.).

In some places of the steppe region, besides these, various shrubs and trees, such as almonds, small willows and steppe cherries, are rarely found.

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