PHYTOMELIORATION OF SECONDARY SALINE IRRIGATED LANDS OF THE SOUTHEAST OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The article describes phytomeliorative methods for increasing the productivity of saline irrigated lands by sowing phytomeliorants and treating seeds and spraying the above-ground part of crops with PA-2,1 (adaptogen) preparation. The results of observations of the growth and development of phytomeliorants showed that phytomeliorants intensively grew, developed and accumulated aboveground masses, especially on variants treated with adaptogen. The intensive growth and development of phytomeliorants contributed, at the end of the growing season, to a decrease in the salt content in the soil and an increase in the yield of soybeans, sorghum, and Sudan grass. The conducted economic calculations to determine the effectiveness of cultivation of phytomeliorants on degraded irrigated lands showed that cultivation of phytomeliorants on saline soils, along with a decrease in the content of salts in the soil, makes it possible to obtain net incomes with high profitability. The article presents the results of field research on the cultivation of basic and intermediate crops and the economic justification for obtaining two crops per year.

Key words: phytomelioration, drip irrigation, fodder units, Sudan grass, sorghum, soy, adaptogen (PA-2.1).

Introduction. The current condition of secondary saline irrigated lands in the southeast of Kazakhstan requires a new approach to the problem of melioration of saline soils. Due to the lack of a collector-drainage systems, improperly using of the irrigation systems and crop rotation in agriculture, irrigated lands were salinized and the area of irrigated land decreased from 2.3 million hectares to 1.3-1.4 million hectares. Therefore, in the message to the people of Kazakhstan on January 31, 2017, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev N.A. noted that within 5 years, it is necessary to increase the area of irrigated land by 40%, and reach to 2 million hectares [1].

According to the Concept on the transition to the "green" economy by 2030, 15% of the agricultural lands will be transferred to water-saving technologies. It is also necessary to develop agrarian science and create experimental agro- innovative clusters [2].

In connection with the above-mentioned programs for the development of the agriculture in the country, especially in irrigated systems, the development and introduction of new methods to improve the productivity of saline irrigated land is an actual challenge. Therefore, there exists a solution which is the introduction of phytomeliorative crop rotations, where salt-tolerant phytomeliorants are cultivated to promote the reduction of salts in the soil and increase its fertility.

The research results show that agribiological methods for improving degraded irrigated lands are a resource-saving and inexpensive method for the restoration of saline lands [3-5].

Materials and methods. The phytomeliorative role of the safflower and sweet clover that contributed to a decrease of salt content in saline soils by 6-8% has been revealed by experiments carried out earlier [6, 7]. The field research on developing techniques for increasing the productivity of saline irrigated lands by cultivating phytomeliorants was carried out on gray-brown soils of Akdalinsk in Almaty oblast.
The climate of the Akdalinsk is sharply continental with a wide temperature difference between day and night. Summer and winter, with a cold little snowy winter and a hot and dry summer. The sum of temperatures above 10 °C is 3400-3500 °C. The annual amount of precipitation is 250 mm, 64% of which fall in the spring-summer period. The soil of the experimental land is characterized by a low content of humus (0.54 to 1.16%) and other elements.

The subject of the research was gray-brown soils, phytomeliorants, sudangrass, sorghum, soybeans, drip irrigation and preparation PA-2.1 (adaptogen). The total area of the experiment was 0.3 hectares. The area of the plots was 120 m², and the repetition was threefold. Records, observations, and analyses were performed by conventional methods in the experiments. The content of humus and other elements was low in the soil. Irrigation was carried out by a drip irrigation methods by maintaining soil moisture not less than 70% of the lowest moisture capacity of the soil.

The studies on the growth and development of phytomeliorants were made according to the generally accepted Rudnev’s method [8]; soil moisture was determined by the thermostatic-weight method [9]; observation of the dynamics of accumulation of biomass of phytomeliorants was made according to the generally accepted method [10]. The selection of soil samples before sowing and harvesting along the soil horizons was carried out by soil drill to determine the salt content. The analyses were carried out in an accredited soil analysis laboratory of the Kazakh Research Institute of Agriculture and Plant Growing. The norms of vegetative irrigation were determined by the moisture deficiency in the soil according to the Kostyakov’s formula [11]; the processing of harvest data was made according to Dospekhov’s method [12]. The water-physical qualities of the soil were determined by conventional methods [13-18].

There was studied the dynamics of the content of salts in the soil before sowing and harvesting. Also, there was experimented the effect of adaptogen on the growth and development of phytomeliorants. Seeds were treated with a two percent solution of adaptogen and sprinkled with vegetative plants with 0.03-0.05 percent of aqueous solutions.

Adaptogen increases bioenergetics and ecological resistance of plants to soil salinity. Also, the preparation increases plant’s germination energy with pre-sowing seed treatment. Spraying after germination of plants gives them additional energy for vegetation [19].

The preparation increases germination energy of seeds, promotes the increased growth of roots and the other parts of plant. This also influences the on growth of the utilization rate of nutrients from the soil of introduced fertilizers and affects the ripening of cereals for 7-9 days [20].

Results and discussion. The field experiments conducted on saline soils of the Akdalinsk irrigation massive where there were studied the effects of various phytomeliorants on the content of salts in soil and adaptogen for growth and development and yield of phytomeliorants.

The results of the conducted field experiments showed that the treatment of planting seeds of phytomeliorants promotes the emergence of crop germination two days earlier in comparison with the variants of seeds that were not treated with adaptogen solutions.

There was an observation of the growth and development of phytomeliorants in the main phases of their development. The results of analysis before harvesting showed that the accumulation of raw mass on an area of 0.3 m² in sudangrass, sorghum and soybean was 1043, 769, 690 grams with adaptogen, respectively, while without the adaptogen it was 982, 742, 681 grams (table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variants of experience, phytomeliorants</th>
<th>Seed treatment with preparation PA-2.1 (adaptogen)</th>
<th>Plant height, cm</th>
<th>Weight, gram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with treatment</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>1043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>without treatment</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum (grain filling)</td>
<td>with treatment</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>without treatment</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean (wax ripeness)</td>
<td>with treatment</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>without treatment</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The intensive growth and development were observed in phytomeliorants of sudangrass, where the plant height averaged up to 270 cm, and on the variant without adaptogen treatment was 262 cm. Also, there was an intensive accumulation of raw and dry above-ground mass (table 1). The intensive growth and development were observed in soybean. Soybean at the expense of active growth and development has suppressed weed plants. The crop also showed a good seed formation. There were selected soil samples at the beginning of the year, during the sowing and before harvesting, to determine the primary and residual salt content in the soil. This experiment was done to study and determine the influence of phytomeliorants on the dynamics of changes in the content of salts in the soil.

Comparative data on the content of a dense residue of salts before the sowing of phytomeliorants (May 23, 2016) and residual salts before harvesting (August 25, 2016) showed that phytomeliorants contributed to the reduction of salts in the upper horizon 0-20 cm from 0.06% in sudangrass, 0.10% in sorghum and 0.27% in soybean. On the lower layer of soil with 20-40 cm, the reduction of salts was in the range of 0.04-0.05%. There was a decrease in salts by 0.27% in field of soybean (table 2).

Table 2 – The content of salts in the soil horizontally before sowing and harvesting phytomeliorants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phytomeliorants</th>
<th>Depth, cm</th>
<th>Solid residue, %</th>
<th>Ions HCO₃, %</th>
<th>Sulfate ions, %</th>
<th>Sodium, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>before sowing</td>
<td>before harvesting</td>
<td>before sowing</td>
<td>before harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>0-20</td>
<td>0,78</td>
<td>0,51</td>
<td>0,13</td>
<td>0,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>0,94</td>
<td>0,67</td>
<td>0,06</td>
<td>0,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>0-20</td>
<td>0,31</td>
<td>0,21</td>
<td>0,02</td>
<td>0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>0,20</td>
<td>0,16</td>
<td>0,05</td>
<td>0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudangrass</td>
<td>0-20</td>
<td>0,19</td>
<td>0,13</td>
<td>0,03</td>
<td>0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>0,21</td>
<td>0,16</td>
<td>0,03</td>
<td>0,05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intensive growth and development of phytomeliorants which seeds were treated with adaptogen promoted the reduction of salts in soil. In addition, irrigation was carried out by drip irrigation system where water was supplied by small norms and the upper layer of the soil was moistened. Ground (saline) water does not rise to the root zone of plants with such soil moistening. The intensive growth and development of phytomeliorants have had an impact on their yields (table 3).

In the given data in table 3, the formation of a high above ground mass of phytomeliorants of sorghum and sudangrass without treatment with adaptogen formed a high yield of green mass where average yield was 947.0 t/ha in sudangrass and 740.4 c/ha in sorghum. The processing of seeds and the above-ground mass of the crops contributed to an increase in the yield of sudangrass to 990.3 c/ha and sorghum to 777.6 c/ha. Also, a high yield was obtained in soybeans where varieties without treatment were on average 54.7 c/ha on, and with treatment increased to 56.6 c/ha.

Table 3 – The yield of green mass and grain of phytomeliorants in drip irrigation (average data for 2015-2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variants of experience, phytomeliorants</th>
<th>Seed treatment with preparation PA-2,1 (adaptogen)</th>
<th>Productivity, green mass, grain, centner / ha</th>
<th>Gathering of fodder units, centners / hectare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum (green mass)</td>
<td>With treatment</td>
<td>777,6</td>
<td>176,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without treatment</td>
<td>740,4</td>
<td>168,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudangrass (two slopes per green mass)</td>
<td>With treatment</td>
<td>990,3</td>
<td>219,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without treatment</td>
<td>947,0</td>
<td>210,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean (grain)</td>
<td>With treatment</td>
<td>56,6</td>
<td>73,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without treatment</td>
<td>54,70</td>
<td>70,2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The fodder units from the soybean stems are not taken into account when calculating the collection of feed units.*
The most important indicators of the final results and the overall efficiency of production in a market are the profitability of the products.

The calculations showed that along with improving the meliorative condition of saline soils, it is possible to obtain additional cost-effective crops (table 4).

Table 4 – Economic efficiency of phytomeliorants cultivation with the use of adaptogen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variants of experience, phytomeliorants</th>
<th>Seed treatment with preparation PA-2.1 (adaptogen)</th>
<th>Average yield for 2015-2017, c/ha</th>
<th>Total cost of production, thousand tenge / ha</th>
<th>Total costs, thousand tenge / ha</th>
<th>Income, thousand tenge / ha</th>
<th>Level of profitability, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum (green mass)</td>
<td>With treatment</td>
<td>777.6</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>19.10</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without treatment</td>
<td>740.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudangrass (two slopes per green mass)</td>
<td>With treatment</td>
<td>990.3</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without treatment</td>
<td>947.0</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean (grain)</td>
<td>With treatment</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>118.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Without treatment</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>117.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculations of economic efficiency of cultivation of phytomeliorants on degraded soils have shown that further effective use of irrigated lands and improvement of meliorative condition, it is necessary to introduce inexpensive agrobiological and agromeliorative methods of land restoration, which have come out of order.

The highest net income was received from soybeans with 237-243 thousand tenge per hectare, and the crop showed accordingly a high level of profitability with 117.0 % and 118.5 % of all the cultivated phytomeliorants (table 4). These economic indicators show that among the researched phytomeliorants, the highest number was given in soybean for seeds. Also, the highest for green mass was given in sudangrass.

Conclusion.

1. The results of cultivation of phytomeliorants on soils which susceptible to salinization have shown that sorghum, sudangrass, and soybean are intensively growing and accumulate above ground masses. Moreover, the intensive growth and development were observed on the variant where the seeds of phytomeliorants were treated with the preparation of adaptogen. Increasing the energy of germination of seeds, the preparation PA-2.1 promoted the emergence of seedlings two days earlier than in the untreated variants.

2. The intensive growth, development, and accumulation of the above ground mass was observed in phytomeliorants of sudangrass, where the plant height averaged up to 262 cm, and on the variant with adaptogen treatment was 270 cm;

3. The intensive development of phytomeliorants contributed to a decrease in salts on the upper horizon of the soil (0-20 cm) from 0.06 to 0.27%. On the lower soil layer (20-40 cm) was from 0.04 to 0.27%.

4. The intensive growth and development of phytomeliorants contributed to the production of high yields. Thus, the average yield of green sorghum without treatment was within 740.4 c/ha, and with processing was 777.6 c/ha. The yield of sudangrass without treatment was 947.0 c/ha, and with treatment was 990.3 c/ha. The yield of soybean grain varied within the range of 54.7-56.6 c/ha.

5. Calculations of the economic efficiency of cultivation of phytomeliorants on saline soils showed that the highest net income was received from soybean grain where it was 237-243 thousand tenge per hectare. Also, there was accordingly a high level of profitability with 117 and 118.5 %, and the green mass was highest in sudangrass.

REFERENCES


К. Ерсанова¹, Т. Атакулов¹, Ж. Оспанбаев², Кестутис Романенкас³, А. Смансов¹

¹Казахский национальный аграрный университет, Алматы, Казахстан,
²ТОО «Казахский научно-исследовательский институт земледелия и растениеводства»,
³п. Амалыбак, Казахстан

ФИТОМЕЛИОРАЦИЯ ВТОРИЧНО ЗАСОЛЕННЫХ ОРОШАЕМЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ ЮГО-ВОСТОКА КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. Приводятся фитомелиоративные приемы повышения продуктивности засоленных орошаемых земель путем посева фитомелиорантов и обработкой посевых семян и опрыскиванием надземной части культур препаратом ПА-2,1 (адаптоген). Результаты наблюдений за ростом и развитием фитомелиорантов показали, что фитомелиоранты интенсивно росли, развивались и накапливали надземные массы особенно на вариантах с обработкой адаптогеном. Интенсивный рост и развитие фитомелиорантов способствовали, в конце вегетации, уменьшению содержания солей в почве и увеличению урожайности сои, сорго и суданской травы. Проведенные экономические расчеты по определению эффективности возделывания фитомелиорантов на деградированных орошаемых землях показали, что возделывания фитомелиорантов на засоленных почвах, наряду с уменьшением содержания солей в почве, дают возможность получить чистые доходы с высокой рентабельностью.

Ключевые слова: фитомелиорация, капельное орошение, кормовые единицы, суданская трава, сорго, соя, адаптоген (ПА-2,1).
Қ. Ержанова1, Т. Атақұлова2, Ж. Оспанбая2, Кестутис Романецкас3, Ә. Сманов1

1Қазақ ұлттық аграрлық киңірететі, Алматы, Қазақстан,
2«Қазақ еңісілік және өсімдік шаруашылығы гылыми-зергеу институты» ЖШС,
Алматы облысы, Қазақстан,
3Александрас Стәлержискен Университеті, Литва

ҚАЗАКСТАННЫҢ ОНТУСТІК-ПЫҒЫСЫНДА ҚАЙТАДАН СОРТАНДАНГАН СУГАРМАЛЫ ЖЕРЛЕРДІ ФИТОМЕЛИОРАЦИЯЛАУ

Аннотация. Макалада, сортаңданған (тұзданған) сугармалы жерлерді пайдалануды фитомелиорация әдісі арқылы жоғарылату, әртұрлі фитомелиорант даярларын егіп, олардың егілестің ұқымдарына және өскіндерін адаптоген ПА-2,1 препаратымен өндір-өсіріп жол жеткілдеу өзгертілген. Жерлердің өнімділігін өсіру үшін жерлердің өнімділігін өзгертілген. Фитомелиоранттарын іздейді арқылы өндір-өсіріп, өнімділігін өзгертілген. Бұл өнімділік өзгертілген. Телердің өнімділігін өзгертілген. Адаптоген (ПА-2,1)

Түн сөздер: фитомелиорация, тамышалық суғару, азықтық өлшем, өнімділік, жерлердің өсіру үшін өндір-өсіріп, өнімділік өзгертілген. Бұл өнімділік өзгертілген. Адаптоген (ПА-2,1)

Information about authors:
Erzhanova Kenzhe – Ph.D. associate professor, scientific secretary of the Research Institute of Agroinovation and Ecology of KazNAU; KEM_707@mail.ru; 0000-0002-5333-0906
Atakulov Tastanbek – Academician of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Sciences, Professor of the Department of Agronomy, KazNAU, e-mail: KEM_707@mail.ru
Ospanbaev Zhumagali – Doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, professor, head of the department of irrigated agriculture of the Kazakh Research Institute of Agriculture and Plant Growing, e-mail: KEM_707@mail.ru
Kestutis Romanecas – Professor, Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Agronomy at the University Aleksandras Stulginskis, Republic of Lithuania. KEM_707@mail.ru
Smanov Ashirali – PhD doctoral student 1 course of the Kazakh National Agrarian University, e-mail: KEM_707@mail.ru