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SCIENCE – CARTOGIS - PLANNING – GOVERNANCE**

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LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF SOIL EROSION MANAGEMENT IN ODESSA REGION

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Abstract

The issue of protecting land from erosion with the introduction of a set of anti-erosion measures is an important link in ensuring land fertility and their rational use. The main place in these issues is given to land management, during which the anti-erosion organization of the territory is carried out and the necessary conditions are created for the implementation of a complex of soil protection measures.

The development of agriculture in the Odessa region, along with unfavorable natural and climatic conditions, is associated with land degradation due to manifestations of erosion processes, resulting in a decrease in soil fertility and deterioration of its water and physical properties.

At present, there is a need to provide agriculture with a new aspect of its development - landscape-ecological and energy-saving. This is due, on the one hand, to the natural features of the region, which require a differentiated approach to the application of technologies for growing and harvesting crops.

In addition, the transition to market relations, which causes a sharp rise in the cost of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and energy resources, suggests the need for greater attention to the economical use of all resources, the development of more economical, low-cost options for technological processes. The aim of the study is to consider erosion-hazardous processes in the soil in the territory of the Odessa region.

The danger of further development of erosion processes necessitates a more efficient use of eroded and erosion-hazardous lands.

This requires improvement of the methodology, anti-erosion organization of the territory of agricultural organizations, taking into account an adaptive approach to the development and

implementation of measures aimed at increasing the anti-erosion stability of landscapes and increasing the productivity of agricultural land, identifying the effectiveness of land management.

Consequently, land management and improvement of methods to counteract erosion organization will help increase the ecological and biological productivity of agrolandscapes, which determines the relevance of this problem. The proposed techniques contribute to the prevention or reduction of erosion processes to acceptable limits.

This will preserve and increase the fertility of eroded soils and create conditions for optimal long-term bioproductivity of agroecosystems, and improve the ecological situation.

Keywords: land management, agrolandscapes, soil erosion.