

• • , • • ”

22 . ,

175 . [2].

[3].

0-20)

(111-198 /

[1].

[4].

([5].),

[4].

(80%)

96-98%

(16-18%) (78-80%)

6-8%

0,9-1,5% [6].

(0,18-0,23%).

(200-300 m^3/ha),
 $r = 0,61$,
 10-25 / . 5-10%
 70%
 $(r = 0,78)$.
 [7].
 33%
 7%
 97%) (4-13%) [8]. (85-
).
).
 [2].
 « »
 1. . . . :
 , 1996. – 295 . 2. . . . :
 : >N> . , 2005. – 43 . 3. . . . :
 40-60 / , 2004. – 204 . 4. . . . :
 // . – 2006. – 10. . 19-27. 5. . . . :
 // . – 1986. – 2. – . 151-154. 6. . . . :
 // . – 1998. – 7. . 12-19.
 7. // . . – 1996. – 3. . 14-19. 8. . . . :
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Fertility and Protection of Arable Soils in the Cryolithozone of the Transbaikalia

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Summary. Integrated soil-agrochemical assessment revealed promising soils for agricultural use and their general functioning features: relatively favorable water-physical characteristics and a potentially high level of fertility. In spite of the high potential fertility of cryogenic soils, agricultural plants need the application of mineral fertilizers. Reclamation measures are necessary for the development of arable cryogenic soils.

Key words: integrated assessment, cryogenic soils, fertilizers, amelioration.