

• • , • • ”

0,25 4-  
1,4  
[4 .],  
[9],  
8%  
211 / ( <sup>2</sup>. ), [7]  
6 / . [11]  
N [12].  
2,44 / ( : 2,32-2,56 = 0,95), 2-5  
: 1,44-4,09 / ( . 1).  
820 2,5 0-20  
1). ( 2-5) 1.  
(60% ), 80%  
- 400 / , 74-95%  
[6].  
- 0,48,  
- 0,7. ( ) 7-10- 99, 83 60%  
(n = 146), ( + ) - 60 ,  
34 ( + ) - 60 ,

0-20 - 2,57%,  
 + - 30 , - 2,22%

1.											
2.											
-	-	-			-	3			1		1
	(L),			+	HCl,	%					
-	0	0		51	74	35	5,21	2,81	1,23	25,97±3,8	23,52±3,2
	52	2	-	38	60	23	7,00	2,68	1,31	26,20±5,4	22,57±4,9
	120	7	-	26	58	0	8,00	2,20	1,32	9,43±2,5	14,36±2,9
3.											
-	L,		( )			HCl,	3		2		2
				+		%					
-	0	0		26	45	46	5,19	2,58	34,93±8,9		20,74±7,9
	10	0,5		22	41	41	8,41	2,35	31,56±9,9		21,23±8,4
	94	2	-	47	66	66	4,80	2,21	16,56±8,3		14,86±7,2
	188	0		78	-	> 80	10,80	3,07	50,30±12,9		21,25±11,6
4.											
-	L,		-			%			/ 3		1, /
				+					( )/100		
-	120	5	-	31	52	2,58	28,38		1,11		20,80±4,8
	0	0		32	53	2,56	30,71		1,13		40,91±7,9
-	127	1-2		29	49	2,06	22,77		1,11		32,09±4,5
	202	2		25	44	2,43	24,46		1,19		24,48±4,8
	277	3-4		-	33	1,79	21,97		1,17		24,45±5,5
5.											
-	L,		( )	-	HCl	3			/ 3		2
						%					
-	0	1		46	74	4,21	2,74	0,90		26,42±6,9	
	58	6		0	0	17,81	1,95	1,24		16,16±5,9	
	72	0	( ) -	85	0	7,00	2,94	0,94		35,92±13,3	

95%-

20 (15-29)

(n = 44)

2,635 /

2,1 / , 24 100 3,2

[3],

1,5-2

8-10%.

2

0-20

[5]

34 60 ):

98 /

5

(1,54-2,73 / ).

1

( ) + ( )

40-45 ).

82%,

- 60

40%

84; 61

57%

( . 1).

2.

				0-10	10-20	0-20
				/		
	0	34,60±8,9	34,97±6,8	20,45±6,3	6,62±1,6	27,07
	109	19,56±13,5	26,22±13,5	10,53±5,7	6,36±2,6	16,89
	144	12,87±7,2	18,25±7,2	19,60±10,0	9,12±5,8	28,72

(Mt, %) (t = 1-14 )

: Mt = 5,6 t ( 0,92±0,15).

1- 67% , 2- - 6-

7%.

( 3, 4).

( 79%

( 120%).

( . 3).

310 (-8

11,5 ° (+1,7° ).

3.

	,	,		3	( )/100 ,				- 1
					%	Mg	%		
	0	20	2,21	4,59	15,80	4,00	19,99	17,2	52,29
		30	1,51	17,60	15,00	4,00	19,23		42,08
-	126	20	2,07	5,80	17,10	4,00	21,30	17,4	39,13
		30	1,50	4,00	13,00	4,40	17,54		33,34

( . 4). 643 (+2 (1,6 )

), 2 8,9 ° (+1,1° 814 ( ) C:N, 10,7 ° (+1° ). 1,6

[1].

[2].

20 2 24%, 2

4.

						1	2
		20	11	2,40	22,76	60,25	67,31
		20	14	2,40	22,76	52,25	-
		42	12	1,97	22,06	48,50	-
		20	12	2,35	23,30	73,08	75,80
		20	8	2,35	23,30	47,75	-

. ).

0-20 1,5-1,6 / 6 / [8]

0,50; 0,95

1,35 /

[10].

38-40%

24-30%

17%

- // . - . : - . - , 1973. - . 120-125. 2. . .
- // . - . -
- , 1977. - . 54-63. 3. . .
- // . . . - 1973. - . 4. - . 44-55. 4. . .
- //
- . - 1977. - . 8. - . 36-42. 5. . .
- // . - 1988. - . 4. - . 68-76. 6. . .
- // . - 1989. - . 11. - . 30-31. 7. -
- // . - 1997. - . 9. - . 1055-1057. 8. . .
- //
- . - 2011. - . 5. - C. 33-36. 9. Dormaar J.F., Lindwall C.W., Kozub G.C. Restoring productivity to an artificially eroded Dark Brown Chernozemic soil under dryland conditions // Canadian Journal of Soil Science. - 1986. - V. 66. - P. 273-285. 10. Lisetskii F.N. Evaluation of rate of reproduction of soil resources // Soviet agricultural sciences. - 1987. - 6. - . 22-25. 11. Onstad C.A., Otterby M.A. Crop residue effects on runoff // J. of Soil and Water Conservation. - 1979. - V. 34. - 2. - P. 94-96. 12. Sainju U.M., Lenssen A.W., Caesar-TonThat T., Jabro J.D., Lartey R.T., Evans R.G., Allen B.L. Dryland residue and soil organic matter as influenced by tillage, crop rotation, and cultural practice // Plant and Soil. - 2011. - V. 338. - 1-2. - P. 27-41.

## REPRODUCTION OF ERODED SOIL FERTILITY DUE TO CEREAL RESIDUES

**F.N. Lisetskii, Belgorod State National Research University  
ul. Pobedy 85, Belgorod, 308015 Russia, E-mail: liset@bsu.edu.ru**

*Dependence of the mass of plant residues on the length of the slope and the degree of soil erosion was determined. The effect of soil position in the slope microzones on the input of winter wheat surface residues was shown. A more active transformation of straw in the eroded soil compared to the uneroded soil was revealed.*

*Keywords: eroded soils, plant residues, cereals.*