

4•2011

		r	R ²
, %	$y = -0,2226x_2 + 2,3633x + 0,1853$	0,90	0,80
-1*	$y = -26,305x_2 + 21,292x + 1,7559$	0,97	0,95
-2*	$y = 98,977x_2 - 26,073x + 5,8604$	0,50	0,25
-3*	$y = -30,6x_2 + 23,55x + 1,6439$	0,94	0,88
*	$y = -1,1284x_2 + 4,2968x + 1,9469$	0,93	0,86
, %	$y = -0,2528x_2 + 3,001x - 2,8042$	0,85	0,73
-1*	$y = 27,893x_2 - 7,7679x + 4,7281$	0,19	0,04
-2*	$y = -56,252x_2 + 49,102x - 5,6781$	0,62	0,38
-3*	$y = 122,45x_2 - 29,395x + 5,4796$	0,70	0,49
*	$y = -2,0461x_2 + 6,5387x + 0,8619$	0,91	0,83
, %	$y = -0,0849x_2 + 1,6651x - 1,8755$	0,96	0,92
-1*	$y = -4,6192x_2 + 8,5683x + 2,2528$	0,73	0,53
-2*	$y = 2,7215x_2 + 5,1929x + 0,0666$	0,86	0,75
-3*	$y = -1,7853x_2 + 4,6008x + 3,1061$	0,74	0,55
*	$y = -1,0855x_2 + 5,0648x + 0,4577$	0,83	0,70

* %

PEDOGENESIS FEATURES IN GRAY FOREST SOILS UNDER THE EFFECT OF ANTHROPOGENIC FACTOR

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It was found that deforestation and plowing of a territory were accompanied by changes in the intensity of soil processes and a decrease in the migration of compounds. Changes in the biological turnover of carbon resulted in a decrease in the content of humus in soils followed by its subsequent increase in highly improved soils. Relationship between some parameters of humus status and the degree of cultivation of gray forest soils was established.

Keywords: gray forest soils, pedogenesis, migration, sesquioxides, differentiation, humus, interrelation.