

«  
N<sub>120</sub>P<sub>120</sub>K<sub>120</sub>.  
N<sub>420</sub>P<sub>420</sub>K<sub>420</sub> N<sub>840</sub>P<sub>840</sub>K<sub>840</sub>.  
[2, 8],  
10  
VRA – 30,  
[8],  
[2, 10].  
[5, 6].  
70-80-  
[4-6].  
[7].  
11-13].  
(  
«  
18 /100 ) (23 /100 )  
268  
1996  
49 3 – 97  
35 /  
260; 189  
(  
( 1 –  
2 –  
3

1.		0-10						
		%	, %		, /100			
					-	-	-	
1		21,7	2,065	3,809	1222	827	16	2065
	N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	17,4	2,092	3,764	1419	655	18	2092
	N <sub>120</sub> P <sub>120</sub> K <sub>120</sub>	20,7	2,095	3,541	1342	733	20	2095
2		18,1	1,940	3,321	1321	601	18	1940
	N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	22,8	2,301	3,691	1436	842	23	2301
	N <sub>120</sub> P <sub>120</sub> K <sub>120</sub>	22,8	2,032	4,128	1067	941	24	2032
3		31,8	2,479	3,725	1271	1185	23	2479
	N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	28,0	2,634	3,245	1697	909	28	2634
	N <sub>120</sub> P <sub>120</sub> K <sub>120</sub>	30,6	2,683	3,748	1504	1147	32	2683

3475 /100 ( 2).

2.		0-10						
		%	, %		, /100			
					-	-	-	
1		21,7	1,615	2,306	1038	500	77	1615
	N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	17,4	1,287	3,396	638	591	58	1287
	N <sub>120</sub> P <sub>120</sub> K <sub>120</sub>	20,7	1,358	3,070	665	635	58	1358
2		18,1	1,652	3,852	897	697	58	1652
	N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	22,8	1,002	3,399	150	775	77	1002
	N <sub>120</sub> P <sub>120</sub> K <sub>120</sub>	22,8	1,400	2,611	747	595	58	1400
3		31,8	3,475	10,494	52	3337	86	3475
	N <sub>60</sub> P <sub>60</sub> K <sub>60</sub>	28,0	3,646	12,485	54	3496	96	3646
	N <sub>120</sub> P <sub>120</sub> K <sub>120</sub>	30,6	2,961	8,173	364	2501	96	2961

( 2) ( 1)

MgO : 64,3%

1 54,3% – 2. 30,9 42,2%,  
( ) – 4,8 3,5%, . .

( 3),

96,0%. MgO

: 2,5%.

MgO 1,5%.

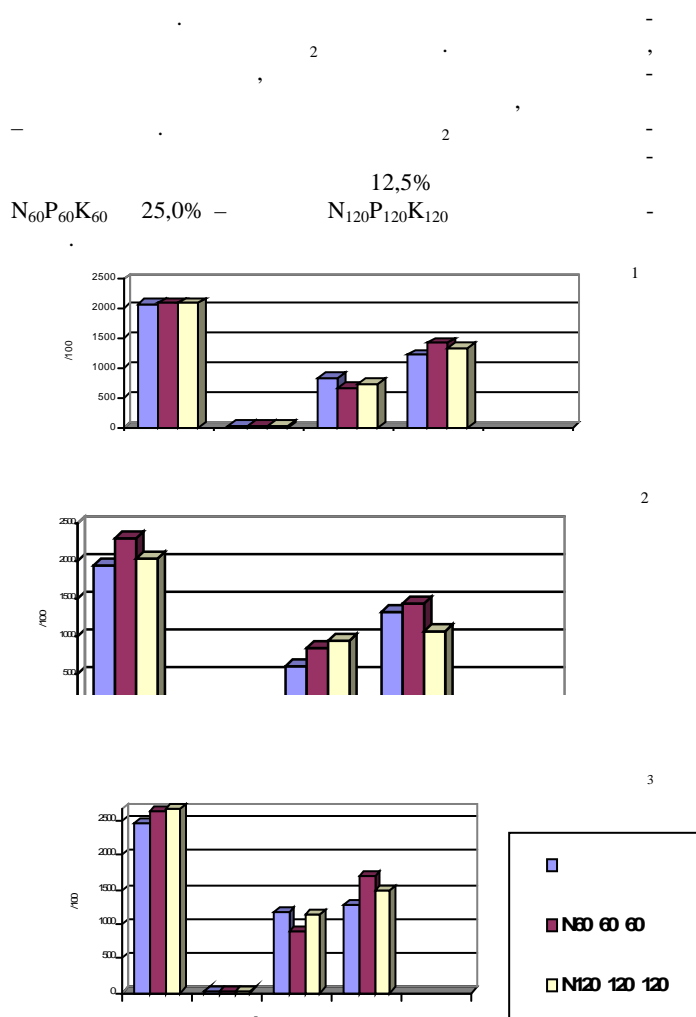
2. 414 539 /100 ,  
– 1860 1823 / ,

« »  
( 1)

N<sub>60</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>60</sub> – 27 /100 , N<sub>120</sub>P<sub>120</sub>K<sub>120</sub> – 30 /100 , ,  
1,3 1,4% ( . 1).

2,1%,

4•2011



. 1. 0-10

1, 2 3

2 20,8%

N<sub>60</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>60</sub> 11,4% – N<sub>120</sub>P<sub>120</sub>K<sub>120</sub>.

[3].

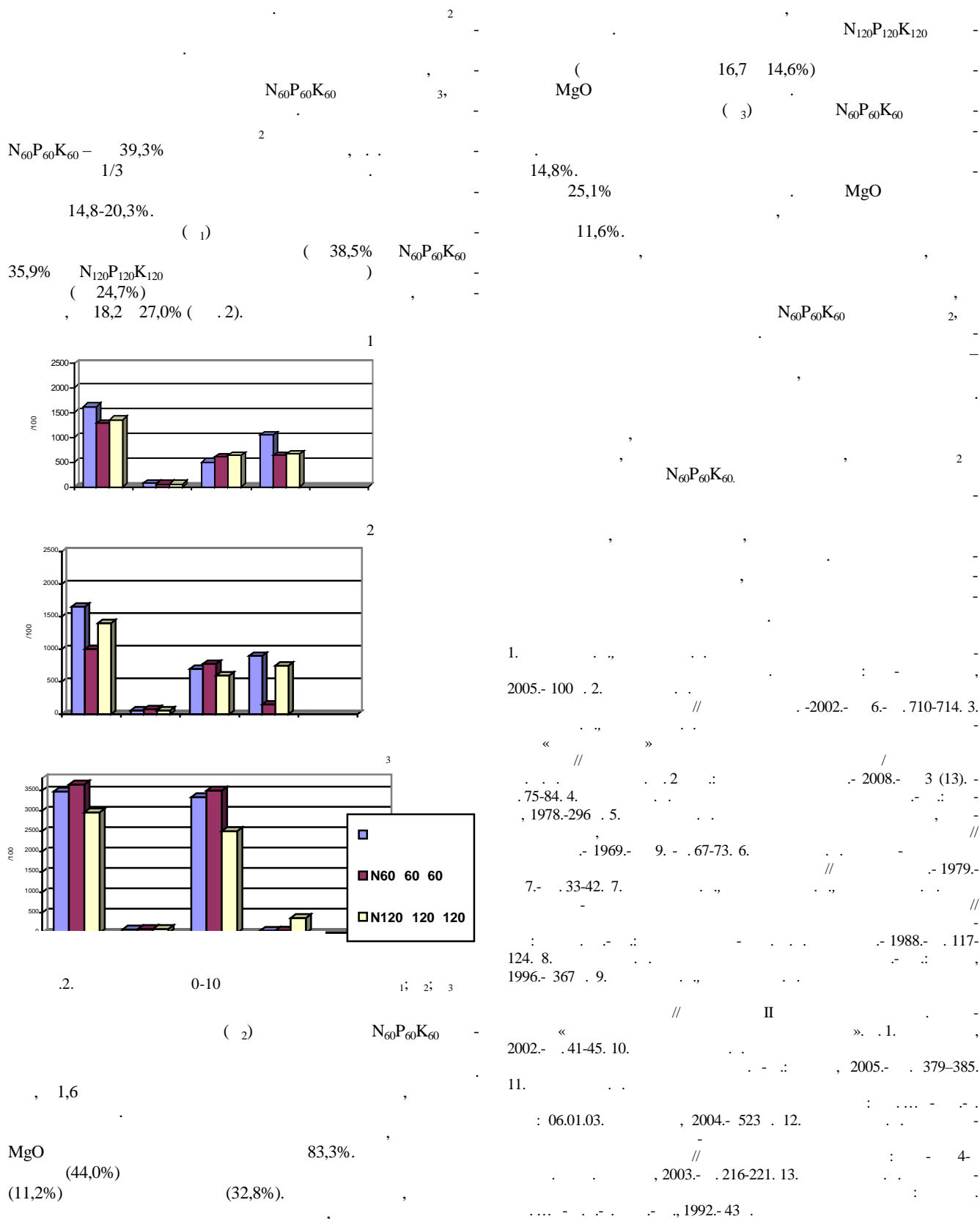
( 2)

18,6 4,7%.

40,1%  
N<sub>60</sub>P<sub>60</sub>K<sub>60</sub>, 56,6% – N<sub>120</sub>P<sub>120</sub>K<sub>120</sub>,  
27,8 33,3%.  
N<sub>120</sub>P<sub>120</sub>K<sub>120</sub> 19,2%,

( 3)

1:



## NATURAL RESERVES OF NUTRIENTS IN AGROCHERNOZEMS OF STAVROPOL KRAI UNDER AGROGENIC IMPACT

N.P. Chizhikova<sup>1</sup>, S.N. Shkabarda<sup>2</sup>, <sup>1</sup>*Dokuchaev Soil Science Institute, Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences Pyzhevsky per. 7, Moscow, 109017 Russia* <sup>2</sup>*Stavropol Research Institute of Agriculture, Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, ul. Nikonova 49, Mikhailovsk, Stavropol krai, 356241 Russia, E-mail: [sniish@mail.ru](mailto:sniish@mail.ru), [trade-nat@yandex.ru](mailto:trade-nat@yandex.ru)*

Differential assessment of potassium and magnesium reserves was performed; their changes were revealed depending on the intensity of soil use in agrolandscapes of the unstable moistening zone in the Stavropol krai, with the Agrolandshaft test site as an example.

Keywords: potassium; magnesium; total, immediate, near, and potential reserves; minerals; fertilizers.

