

... , ...

5,02 /

23

(2004-2006)

2004, 2006
50 23

2005

-5,4 +3,6⁰

10⁰

(0-20)

20-22⁰

[4].

2006

2004-

(. 1).

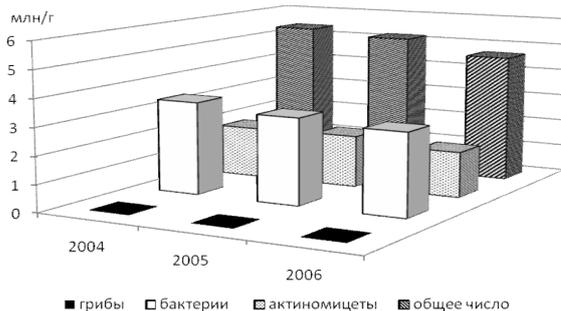
0,67%).

- 7,2%,
- 30,6

/100

[1,2].

0,43-



(),
();
[5].

. 1.

(0-20), /

1,2⁰
- 181-189.
10⁰

0⁰

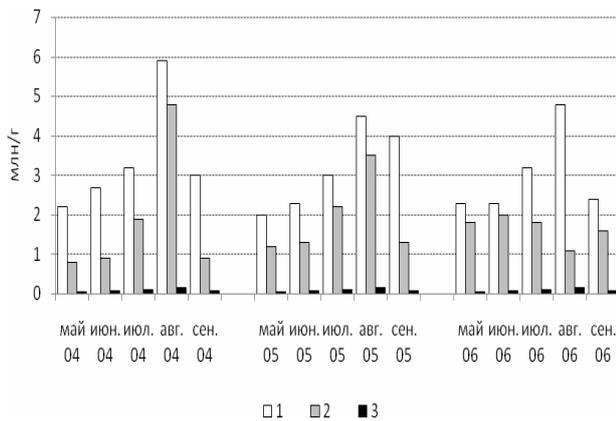
88-106
- 73-77 %.
140-150

50 %

(40-

315 [3].

4,67 5,38 / .
(68,1 %
(31,7 %).



(0-20)

2. 0-20
(2004-2006):
1 – ; 2 – ; 3 –
1. , 1975.-656
2. , 1970.- 435 . 3. , 1976. – .175-190.
4. , 1987.-
256 . 5. , 1969. – .80-91.

GROUP COMPOSITION OF MICROBIAL CENOSIS IN MEADOW SOILS OF THE SELENGA RIVER ESTUARY

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It was shown that the dynamics of microorganisms in meadow saline soils was determined by moisture conditions, especially in the first half of the vegetation season. The total number of microorganisms was equal to 5.02 million/g soil on the average for three years of studies. Bacteria and actinomycetes prevailed in the group composition of microbial cenosis: they made up 60–70% of the total microbial population. The proportion of actinomycetes was 31.7%. The number of fungi was insignificant.

Keywords: microorganisms, microbocenosis, fertility, meteorological parameters.