

... , ... , ... , ...

^{15}N -

(), ^{15}N -

10, 30, 50, 70 90 (-

5 : 0-20 , 20-40, 40-60, 60-80 80-100) -

- ($^{15}\text{NH}_4$) $_2$ SO $_4$ ^{15}N (95-97 . %) -

- Na $^{15}\text{NO}_3$ 10 / $^{15}\text{N-NH}_4$ $^{15}\text{N-NO}_3$, -

7% -

4,2 2 -

8 49 1 2 , -

14 , -

5 3 ($^{15}\text{NH}_4$) $_2$ SO $_4$ (Na $^{15}\text{NO}_3$) -

-

N $_{140}$ P $_{120}$ K $_{160}$ - () -

[1-12]. (N $_{aa}$) -

-

(0,7 , 2), -

() 0,1 KCl -

-

-

() 0-20, 20-40, -

40-60, 60-80 80-100 . -

^{15}N -

-

- 1201 ^{15}N -

^{15}N -

^{15}N (0,367 -

. %) -

87 -

^{15}N -

-

(. 1) - /) ^{15}N (10 -

N $_{140}$ P $_{120}$ K $_{160}$ -

(. 2 3).

1. -								
-	N		S		2 5 2		N	
, KCl	/100		/		/		/ 3	
	100							
0-20	6,6	121	0,8	10,3	225	240	16	1,27
20-40	6,4	75	1,1	6,5	180	220	12	1,45
40-60	6,1	52	1,5	7,2	147	185	7	1,52
60-80	5,8	28	1,3	6,9	78	110	6	1,53
80-100	5,4	21	2,1	6,0	65	87	7	1,55

2. 3								
(: 1 - ($^{15}\text{NH}_4$) $_2$ SO $_4$; 2 - Na $^{15}\text{NO}_3$)								
$^{15}\text{N}_{10}$ ()								
	/		/		/		/	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. -	25,3		602		8,7		207	
N $_{140}$ P $_{120}$ K $_{160}$	25,8	26,0	614	620	8,9	9,3	212	222
2. 0-20	26,7	27,6	635	646	9,1	10,0	217	237
3. 20-40	26,2	26,6	625	633	8,4	9,4	201	223
4. 40-60	25,2	25,6	602	614	8,8	9,1	210	215
5. 60-80	25,5	25,2	610	601	9,2	9,0	219	212
6. 80-100	2,1	2,2	49	43	1,1	1,2	28	30

3.					3 (: 1 – (¹⁵ NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ ; 2 – Na ¹⁵ NO ₃)							
¹⁵ N ()									, /			
	/		, %		/		, %				¹⁵ N	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1. N _{140 120 160}	3,16		1,41		1,25		2,79		79,4			
2. 0-20	3,23	3,26	1,47	1,45	1,27	1,33	2,83	2,90	83,4	85,8	1,28	1,44
3. 20-40	3,33	3,35	1,53	1,52	1,30	1,40	2,88	2,84	88,3	90,5	1,72	1,79
4. 40-60	3,31	3,32	1,51	1,46	1,29	1,34	2,91	2,86	87,5	86,8	1,65	1,72
5. 60-80	3,15	3,20	1,40	1,44	1,26	1,30	2,84	2,87	79,7	83,3	1,12	1,04
6. 80-100	3,19	3,16	1,41	1,47	1,28	1,24	2,83	2,84	81,2	81,7	0,64	0,48
05	0,26	0,28	0,11	0,10	0,15	0,18	0,13	0,15				

4% , .

10 / 20-40 20-40 40-60 ().

80 80-100 1,5-3,7 , – 60-100

10 / 20-40 .

(0-20) 20-60

(60-100) , , -

(0-20) (20-60)

(60-100) , , -

20-40 40-60 , , -

0-60

3

(0-20) (20-60) , 80- ¹⁵N-NH₄ ¹⁵N-NO₃

100 , 2-2,6 3-3,7 ,

(0-100) , 2/3 0-60 .

(. 4).

4. ¹⁵ N ((1) (2) 3)						
¹⁵ N () N _{140 120 160}						
	1	2	1	2	1	2
0-20	32	36	38	33	30	31
20-40	43	45	30	26	27	29
40-60	41	43	22	17	37	40
60-80	28	26	18	11	54	63
80-100	16	12	14	9	70	79
0-100	31	33	24	19	45	48

3

(9-38%)

(27-79%)

38% 0-20 20-40 3

1. 1981, 265 2.

30 26%

11% 80-100 - 14 40-60 - 22 17%, 60-80 - 18

24%, (0-100) - 19% ^{15}N

30 31%, 80-100 $^{15}\text{N-NH}_4$ $^{15}\text{N-NO}_3$

(40-60) - 37 40%, 70 79%

(0-100)

45% 48%

$(^{15}\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ $\text{Na}^{15}\text{NO}_3$

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(^{15}N)

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Transformation of mineral nitrogen in different horizons of soddy-podzolic soil

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Summary. Using the ^{15}N stable isotope as an artificial label in a small-plot field experiment on a well-cultivated loamy soddy-podzolic soil for studying the transformation of ammonium and nitrate soil nitrogen, the consumption of different mineral nitrogen forms by stock beet was studied and the nitrogen immobilization and loss depending on the spatial distribution in the soil profile were determined.

Key words: soil, ammonium and nitrate nitrogen, beet, nutritive efficiency, nitrogen transformation