

2	143	19,5	162,5	252	25,7	277,7
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, 2, 7,05 / 1 5,70 /
 , 20,7-34,3% 25,8-47,3%.
 6° 10°
 3-5 1,31-1,38 /
 20-25%.
 6°, 10°.
 (. 2).
 2006-2008
 4,13-5,24 / 6° 3,33-4,45 /
 10°, 16-34%
 2-3
 6°, 80% (51%)
).

2.	(2)	-	(1)			
, /						
		2006	2007	2008		
		1,	6°			
		1	4,33	4,74	4,52	4,53
		2	2,12	7,86	7,55	5,84
		1	5,12	5,45	5,15	5,24
		2	2,54	9,93	8,67	7,05
		1	3,94	4,31	4,14	4,13
		2	1,86	7,02	6,85	5,25
05 /		1	0,26	0,32	0,29	
		2	0,18	0,57	0,44	
		2,	10°			
		1	3,47	3,92	3,75	3,71
		2	1,52	6,14	5,94	4,53
		1	4,25	4,67	4,43	4,45
		2	2,05	7,83	7,21	5,70
		1	3,09	3,56	3,34	3,33
		2	1,06	5,41	5,15	3,87
0,5 /		1	0,22	0,27	0,25	
		2	0,19	0,36	0,32	

1.
 ().
 , 1991. – 23 . 2.
 , 1990. – 160 . 3.
 , 1992. – 133 . 4.
 (. 2004. – 18 . 5.
 5,24 / 1
 4,45 / 2,
 15,7-26,9 21,6-33,6%.
 .-2007.- 6.-C.19-22

SOIL-PROTECTING TREATMENT AS A METHOD FOR THE CONTROL OF SOIL EROSION BY WATER IN THE ALTAI MIDDLE MOUNTAINS

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Summary. Contour chiseling was found to be the most efficient soil-protecting method of surface runoff regulation under conditions of Altai middle mountains. It decreased the loss of soil due to erosion and increased the yield of annual and perennial grasses. The migration of chemical compounds was halved, when the slope decreased to 6°. Regrassing was recommended to retain and increase soil fertility.

Key words: Eastern galega, tillage method, leached chernozem, erosion, losses, slope, soil loss, runoff, yielding capacity of perennial grasses.