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THE IMPACT OF HYDRO MORPHISM IN SOIL FERTILITY

Soils of different levels common in the area of Polissia, Western Forest-steppe, in the Carpathian region and in the floodplains of all the natural regions of Ukraine. Hydro morphism manifests itself in the form of surface and/or subsoil types of water supply, causing gleyed soil profile and its differentiation by gley-illuvial type, to segregation typomorphic for soil hydro morphism compounds with the formation of concretions, and in peat accumulation

Study of specific morpho-genetic structure and properties of hydromorphic soils devoted a significant amount of scientific works. Nonetheless, questions of the role of hydro morphism in the formation and functioning of soil fertility and its impact on transformational and accumulative-migration processes remain relevant.

Target of this article is based on the analysis and generalization of literary sources and archival-stock materials, results of researches to show the impact intensity of different types of hydro morphism to change parameters of soil fertility, and transformation, accumulation and migration of basic nutrients. The materials analyzed were the agrochemical and physico-chemical characteristics of the hydromorphic soils of the humid zone in Ukraine

Generalization and research subjected agro-chemical and physico-chemical characteristics of hydromorphic soils of the humid zone of Ukraine.

It was found:

1. Surface hydro morphism, tends to shape soils with low levels of both potential and effective soil fertility. Subsoil – the stronger its impact on the soil determines the growth potential fertility and low efficient.
2. Depending on the ratio eluvial process and the gleyed happen unproductive losses of nutrients.
3. Soil of subsoil water supply as compared with a surface richer in the stock of organic carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus.
4. With increased of subsoil hydro morphism processes gleyed and complete decomposition of plant residue humification and mineralization) processes are gradually replaced by their conservation and peat formation.