

INDICATORS OF POTASSIUM REGIME OF MEADOW CHERNOZEM SOIL OF VARYING INTENSITY USE.

L.I. Kucher, PhD

National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

The influence of soil conservation technologies on the potassium regime of the meadow-chnozemic soil in the Andrushivskiy natural-agricultural region is considered in this article. Is established, that the minimum tillage improves potassium regime of the meadow–chnozemic soil.

Minimum tillage, water-soluble potassium, exchange potassium, degree of movable, meadow-chnozem soil.

The efficiency of farming practices and production technologies determined an increase in crop yields. Of all the options fertilization, except control obtained high yields of corn silage, and most were for minimum tillage (Table 1). The highest yield recorded in a compatible version of fertilizer, manure and straw, which is 33-39 kg / ha higher than during plowing. Adding fertilizer provides increase yield at 31-78 kg / ha for traditional technologies and 43-94 kg / ha of soil. Increase the minimum crop cultivation in this embodiment is low and enters the error experience.

In the embodiment, where the organic fertilizer used straw obtained higher yields than where manure was used. This can be explained by the introduction of nitrogen fertilizers in compensation that exceeds the yield sub-green mass of corn silage. The least-ness harvest corn for silage obtained in 2003.

The use of minimum tillage increases the exchange, water-soluble and non-exchange potassium. The highest content of these forms was observed for a compatible version of fertilizer, manure and straw. The largest corn crop for silage was on the same version and fertilization was 526 kg / ha for minimum tillage.