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UKRAINIAN AND CHINESE MOLLISOLS: DISTRIBUTION, FORMATION AND PROPERTIES.

Yuri S. Kravchenko
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine
Zhang Xingyi, Li Xufeng, Li Hao, Chen Qiang
Key Laboratory of Mollisols Agroecology, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agroecology, Harbin

The article summarizes research findings in soil survey, soil genesis and classification of Ukrainian and Chinese Mollisols. Mollisols have overviewed including their distributions, soil forming factors, features and morphology, as well as properties.

Mollisols, Map, Distribution, Classification, Properties, Soil Organic Matter, Bulk density, pH.

Black soils are reputed as the most famous soils in fertility and potential for producing higher crop yields. In spite of common black soil features, they vary in their properties. Soil texture. Soil texture in Mollisol changes from light loam to middle clay. Coarse silt and clay are dominant among all soil particles in Mollisols, but their distribution is different.

Mollisols distribution strongly correlates with: subboreal geographic belt, humid, semi-humid, and semi-arid zones, Forest-Steppe and Steppe ecosystems, loess sediments but it is not limited to them. Their predominant use is cereal production in Ukraine and soybean, corn, rice farming in China. Mollisols in Ukrainian soil classification take up a position of soil type, while in Chinese – group name. Ukrainian and Chinese Black soils keep together 16.8% of World Mollisols and play the global role in the food security of both countries and European-Asian continents in whole.