7 – TOM 6 – SON / 2024 - YIL / 15 - IYUN

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TURF SOILS

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Abstract: *Grassy soils are formed in dense and porous soil-forming rocks on rocks in different bioclimatic conditions under herbaceous vegetation in dry grasslands and broadleaf forests with well-developed herbaceous vegetation.*

Keywords: *soil, water, turf, wilting, air, porosity, plant, nutrients*

Turf soils include well-drained autotrophic soils with an A-S or A-R profile humus horizon more than 10 cm thick. Soils formed on alluvial and volcanic deposits and soils with signs of cryogenic (cold soil) and slitogenesis (densified soil) are not included.

Grasslands are formed in dense and porous soil-forming rocks on rocks under different bioclimatic conditions, under grasslands in dry grasslands and broadleaf forests with well-developed herbaceous plants.

General diagnostic signs of turf soils:

The presence of a thick humic A horizon and, as a rule, a passing AC (or AB.) horizon, the total thickness of the humic part of which is more than 10 cm. In the upper part of the A horizon, grass is usually formed, and the O horizon can also be found;

The absence of another genetic horizon in the profile or the presence of only weak signs of them, which are not enough to distinguish them into a separate horizon.

The formation of grasslands is related to the duration of the evolution of poorly developed soils.

According to the nature of the soil-forming processes that lead to the formation of different groups of soil types, a significant divergence (retreat) of the soil-forming process (CH.Darwin's term, 1859) occurs at the stage of the development of turf soils: rendzins formed in dense carbonate rocks, dense siliceous rankers in rocks, pararenzines in carbonate porous rocks, and turf soils (or umbrisols) in siliceous porous rocks.

Rendzins and pararendzins.

Rendzins are dark clay soils with A-ABA-R profile formed on dense carbonate rocks (limestones, marls, marbles, chalks). Pararenzins are similar to these, but A-AC-C profile soils formed on porous carbonate rocks (carbonate moraine, carbonate sands and clays, etc.).

The term "Rendzin" is derived from the terms of the Polish peoples, and was first used by N.M. Sibirsev in the systematics of the soils he studied. Later, it was widely used in Western Europe, and in the former USSR it was replaced by the term "turf-carbonate soils", which later combined both rendzins and pararendzins. The terms "humus-carbonate soils" and "humus-carbonate soils" (for high humus soils) are also used.

The origin of the term "Rendzin" is related to the sound ("ren-djik, ren-djik") heard from the plows when plowing clayey and stony soils. Currently, this term is accepted on an international scale, which includes both real and pararenzins.

Rendzins are formed in carbonate rocks under well-developed broad-leaved and coniferous, broad-leaved forests under the conditions of a water regime in which water flows well from the soil and is washed. is enough. The stages of this process are expressed in the division of rendzins into types: typical-boils from the upper part; decalcified-boils only from the lower part of the profile; There are signs of the beginning of profile stratification according to the podzolized-eluvial-illuvial type. Rendzine evolution may later lead to the formation of residual carbonate brown soils or residual carbonate peat-podzolic soils and finally brown soils or peat-podzolic soils.

The systematics of Rendzins has been developed in more detail in Western Europe (especially in the Federal Republic of Germany), which is particularly diverse and is divided into moder-rendzins with coarse humus and mull-rendzins similar to black soil with soft humus, and xerorendzins in certain dry climates.

Rendzins are distributed in the temperate warm regions of the forest zone in the hilly plains of Europe, Eastern Siberia, the USA and Canada, or on the mountain slopes of these regions (washed water regime due to the abundance of atmospheric precipitation and low radiation, good water drainage ,- after the Moz period - a small absolute geological age). In the territory of the CIS, they are widespread on the Baltic coast and in the north-western regions of the Russian Federation (Leningrad, Pskov, Novgorod), but they are also found in Arkhangelsk, Vologod, Smolensk regions, Belarus, Moldova, the Caucasus and Crimea.

The most characteristic features of rendzins are the following: high siltiness, but undifferentiated granulometric composition along the profile, high rockiness, along with development in dense rocks or strong smooth stone moraines; weakly acidic or neutral in the upper part of the profile and weak alkaline reactivity in the lower part; high humic content with the predominance of humic acids combined with calcium in the composition of humus; high volume of cation exchange; complete or almost complete saturation with bases.

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