PROPERTIES AND FERTILITY OF SOILS IN POLAND
– A BASIS FOR THE FORMATION OF AGRO-ENVIRONMENTAL RELATIONS

Key words: agriculture, fertility, properties, soils, sustainable development

Summary

The quality of Polish soils belongs to the poorest in Europe. The productive potential of an average hectare of Polish soils equal to the potential of 0.6 ha of arable lands in European Union. That is why so important is the management of soil resources in the context of proper functioning of ecosystems and protection of highly productivity soils.

Chemical analyses of our soils showed:
– the decrease (by 10–20%) of organic carbon content during the last 30 years;
– their high acidity;
– a natural content of heavy metals in 78,3% of the total area of Polish soils.

Cambic Arenosols, classified to the rye poorest soils (complex 7) should be gradually excluded from production and used for other purposes (forests etc.). Most of Cambic Arenosols classified as poor rye soils (complex 6) will remain an important element of sustainable rural development and be used for crop production. It is, however, important to consider other conditions that would help in making decisions about their future use such as: marketability, agro-environmental conditions (especially the ratio of arable lands to grasslands), possibilities of land improvement and socio-economic conditions.

Adres do korespondencji: prof. dr hab. P. Skłodowski, Uczelnia Warszawska im. Marii Skłodowskiej-Curie, Instytut Geodezji i Kartografii, ul. Łabiszyńska 25, 03-204 Warszawa; tel.: +48 (22) 654-9604, e-mail: piotrsklodowski@wp.pl