Impact of Soil Degradation on Organic Matter and Aggregate Stability. (S11-gal085956-Poster)

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Abstract:

Soil samples with different rate of structural degradation were collected from conventionally tilled plots in Hungary. Beside general laboratory analyses (soil organic matter content, CaCO3 content, CEC, E4/E6 ratio) rheology was applied to investigate the microaggregate stability of the samples. The evaluation of pseudoplastic flow curves indicated close relationships between strength and stability of the physical network and the composition of the particles. The rheological investigations indicated very little recovery of the broken particle network when organic matter was the major binding agent. When CaCO3, or clays were the main binding agent partially recovery could be observed.

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Presentation Information:

Presentation Date: Tuesday, November 12, 2002
Presentation Time: 2:00-4:00 pm
Poster Board Number: 2031

Keywords:

Erosion, Organic matter, Aggregate stability, Rheology