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Kolomiets Natalia,
Candidate of Agricultural Sciences,
National Scientific Agricultural Library
of the National Academy of Agrarian
Sciences of Ukraine
(City of Kyiv)

**THE VALUE OF V. DOKUCHAEV'S WORK "RUSSIAN
CHERNOZEM" FOR THE FORMATION OF GENETIC SOIL SCIENCE AS
A SCIENCE**

Summary

The chernozem long since attracted scientists. And origins of soils (including chernozems) were engaged in studying of properties such outstanding scientists as Pallas, Libikh, Murchison, Eversmann, Vagengeym-von-Kvalen, Ruprecht, Eykhvald, Shlezing, Degeren, Shyubler, Manumissions, etc. But only V. V. Dokuchayev managed to generalize, systematize the knowledge accumulated to him and to create the new doctrine about the soil – genetic soil science, which beginning as sciences date for emergence in the world of its well-known monograph "Russian Chernozem". On the basis of the historical and scientific analysis are submitted the short review of prerequisites of creation of such important science as genetic soil science, and the place and a role in it the big scientist V. V. Dokuchayev and his fundamental work "Russian Chernozem" is defined (1883).

On February 24, 1877 at a meeting the I office of Imperial free economic society Dokuchayev submitted the report "Results about the Russian chernozem" and the program of research. Imperial free economic society charged geological and geographical researches to the expert geologist Dokuchayev and suggested it to visit all main chernozem areas and to study on a place both the typical chernozem, and all its transitions to another of soils, as well as variety they are formed, to collect data on degree of exhaustion of this or that black earth belt, and also on productivity of grain crops on this chernozem.

With 1877 on 1881 Dokuchayev investigated the Russian chernozem, on an assignment and for means of Imperial free economic society, repeatedly I visited the South and the southeast of Russia, the Crimea the North Caucasus where collected the first collection of soils.

For this period its such articles were published: "The review of the available data on the Russian chernozem (analysis of the theory of Ruprecht)" (1877), "Results about the Russian chernozem" (1877), "In normal to a chernozem bedding" (1878), "The preliminary report on research of southwest part chernozem strips" (1879), "A short historical sketch and critical analysis of the most important of the existing soil classifications" (1879), "Cartography of the Russian soils (the explanatory text to the map of Chaslavsk)" (1879), "The preliminary report on research of southeast part chernozem strips of Russia" (1879), "The schematic soil card chernozem strips of the European Russia" (1882).

Results of long-term work and researches were stated in the book "Russian Chernozem" which was issued in 1883 and was devoted to memory of the secretary of Imperial free economic society A. I. Hodnev who together with Dokuchayev was the main initiator of carrying out researches of the Russian chernozem.

A number of the facts Dokuchayev proved that the chernozem, as well as any other soil, is a product of cumulative activity: 1) climate, 2) vegetable and animal organisms; 3) maternal breeds; 4) age and 5) country relief. This look was absolutely new, differed in simplicity, naturalness and width, and formed the doctrine basis about genesis of soils.

By results of systematic research of all black earth belt of Russia Dokuchayev for the first time made the schematic map of its certain areas.

Creating special science, Dokuchayev accurately realized that the soil science, as well as any other science, demands certain conditions for development and growth of scientific thought. The school of sciences, laboratory, the museum, scientific organization, the scientific magazine, that is all that other sciences had was necessary. Therefore Vasily Vasilyevich opens private courses, collects in the laboratory and in laboratory of professor A. Sovetov youth which was interested in studying of soils,

gives to this youth scientific subjects, directs its potential for natural researches, and thus, becomes the founder of the Russian school of soil science; creates the special magazine "Materials on Studying of the Russian Soils" where places works of the pupils (K. Glinka, P. Zemyatchensky, N. Adamov, V. Morozov, P. F. Barakov, A. Krasnov, I. Mamontov, A. Georgiyevsky). In 1894 on its initiative the first department of soil science in Russia at the New and Alexandria institute reorganized by it was created.

At last, on its initiative and under its presidency in 1888 there is a Soil commission at Imperial free economic society as the special scientific organization which dealt with issues of soils and gave out "Works of the Soil commission" (1888-1898). With 1899 Soil commission at Imperial free economic society I started issuing the periodic magazine "Pochvovedeniye" under P. V. Ototsky's edition. In the spring of 1902 at Imperial free economic society the Central museum of soil science in which device P. Ototsky was engaged was created.

Thus, Dokuchayev created the new doctrine about the soil - genetic soil science, which beginning as sciences date for emergence in the world of its well-known monograph "Russian Chernozem". By results of systematic research of all black earth belt of Russia Dokuchayev for the first time made the schematic map of its certain areas.